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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

1896

FISHERIES

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1897

[No. 11a—1897.]

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FISHERIES REPORT

1896

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REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER.

To the Honourable

LOUIS H. DAVIES,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the transactions of the Fisheries Branch of this department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1896.

The usual statements of revenue and expenditure, of Fishing Bounty claims, Fisheries Protection Service, Intelligence Bureau, Behring Sea Question, Oyster Culture, etc., are included in this report. Three reports of a special nature by the Commissioner of Fisheries, treating of "The Life History of the Lobster," "The Eggs of Fishes," and "The Place of the Carp in Fish Culture," together form supplement No. I. and are issued separately. In connection with the reports just mentioned by Professor Prince, a report upon the canning of lobsters, with special reference to "blackening" or "smut," by Professors McPhail and Bruere, of Montreal, will be published as supplement No. II. The last named report embodies the results of an inquiry, authorized by this department, into the causes leading to a deterioration in the quality of canned lobsters. The important bearing of such an investigation as this upon an extensive Canadian industry may be judged from the fact that the annual loss to the trade is estimated at not less than half a million dollars per annum, though by some well-informed packers, it is put as high as \$900,000 per annum. The department's action in sanctioning a scientific investigation into a matter of such vast economic importance has excited widespread interest, and the presentation of the results in this report, is the first opportunity of placing it before those engaged, or in any way interested, in the lobster industry.

The appendices named follow in order :—

No. 1. Expenditure and Revenue.

" 2. Fishing Bounties.

" 3 to 10. Inspectors' reports and Statistics of Fisheries of the different provinces of the Dominion.

" 11. Fisheries Protection Service and Intelligence Bureau.

" 12. Fish Culture, followed by Oyster Culture report.

" 13. Behring Sea Question.

" 14. Schedule of Fishery Officers in Canada.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure for the different fisheries services during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896, aggregated \$420,805. This comprises Fisheries proper \$96,961. Fish-breeding, \$38,050; Fisheries Protection Service, \$102,021; Fishing Bounty,

\$163,567 and miscellaneous expenditure \$20,203. The details of these different expenses will be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

The total fisheries revenue during the same period from fishery licenses, fines, etc., amounts to nearly \$100,000. (See page 7.)

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The sum of \$163,567 was paid during the year 1895 to the deep-sea fishermen of the maritime provinces. Of this amount \$76,182 were divided amongst 907 vessels manned by 6,250 men, and \$87,385 distributed to 24,558 fishermen using 13,873 boats. All the names of these claimants for the bounty were comprised in the 14,780 claims paid for that year. Since its inception (1892), this department has paid over two million dollars as fishing bounty to encourage the Canadian fishermen in the development of our sea fisheries.

A complete list of all vessels having received fishing bounty will be found in Appendix 2, as well as other information governing the payment of such claims.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF FISHERIES.

EXTENT OF COAST.

The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, comprising an immense sea-coast line, besides innumerable lakes and rivers. The eastern sea-coast of the maritime provinces from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 5,600 miles and that of British Columbia is given at 7,180 miles, that is more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland.

While the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, cover more than 1,500 square miles, the fresh water area of that part of the great lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 72,700 square miles not including the numerous lakes of Manitoba and the Territories, all stocked with excellent species of food fish.

VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

For the year 1895 the value of the Canadian fisheries is computed at \$20,199,338, being a decrease of over half a million dollars as compared with the previous year. This amount is subdivided by provinces as follows :—

Provinces.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6,213,131		334,256
New Brunswick.....	4,403,158	51,629	
British Columbia.....	4,401,354	450,876	
Quebec.....	1,867,920		435,466
Ontario.....	1,584,473		75,494
Prince Edward Island.....	976,836		112,901
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	752,466		34,621

With the exception of British Columbia, showing a surplus of nearly half a million dollars, and New Brunswick, which shows a slight increase, all the other provinces have yielded less than last year. The different inspectors of fisheries severally explain these various fluctuations in their respective reports comprised in Appendices 3 to 10, from which the brief summaries given below, have been compiled.

The above does not include the large quantity of fish consumed by the Indian population of British Columbia and the North-west Territories, estimated at over two million dollars.

KINDS OF FISH.

Between the years 1869 and 1895 the five principal commercial fisheries have yielded as follows :—

Cod	\$102,813,832
Herring	51,463,298
Lobsters	46,759,098
Salmon	41,738,791
Mackerel	36,862,092

The following table shows the relative values of the principal kinds of commercial fishes for 1895, indicating their increase or decrease in comparison with the preceding year.

For the first time in the history of our Canadian fisheries, salmon, an anadromous first fish, has supplanted in the graduated table his deep-sea cousin the cod. While the value of the latter has declined by over half a million dollars, the value of the former has increased by about the same amount, thus reversing the difference of a million dollars which existed in 1894 between the two species. Other most important fluctuations are the large increase in herring and sardines and the falling off in mackerel and lobsters.

Kinds of Fish.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Salmon	3,732,717	505,278	
Cod	3,638,519		595,712
Herring	2,786,516	220,786	
Lobster	2,210,096		160,536
Whitefish	767,307		112,343
Mackerel	736,655		172,215
Trout	702,589		55,558
Smelts	451,108	46,225	
Haddock	444,703		71,844
Sardines	423,492	137,736	
Pickrel	303,296	10,030	
Halibut	270,901	16,749	
Hake	210,856		93,796
Alewives	192,432		61,472
Oysters	192,292	10,184	
Sturgeon	155,176	36,121	
Eels	151,436	27,341	
Pollock	148,767		73,127
Tom Cod or Frost Fish	138,525	47,710	
Pike	103,325		
Shad	98,181	5,749	

The quantity of fish used as bait is valued at \$352,047 and that of fish oils at \$248,246.

SUMMARIZED EXTRACTS FROM INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The large deficit noticed in the value of the Nova Scotia fisheries is caused by the diminution of mackerel, lobsters, and especially the cod family.

Inspector A. C. Bertram, of Cape Breton, states that although cod seem as plentiful as ever in the deep sea, they were scarcer on the coast, and unless fishermen exchange their boats for medium sized schooners to enable them to utilise the best grounds, the capture of this valuable fish is bound to diminish. An attempt in that direction has been made in North Sydney. A company has been organized to equip a few vessels suitable to deep sea pursuits. The decline in mackerel is attributed to excessive purse-seining by foreign vessels. Fortunately the good herring catch partly compensated for the deficiency in other branches. Thus Cape Breton summer herring, reputed to be unequalled in size and quality on any other coast of North America, forms not only a staple article of food, but a profitable commercial investment. The lobster packing season began early and proved a remunerative one, showing a surplus of more than a quarter million cans over the previous yield.

Inspector R. Hockin reports a diminution in the general value of the fisheries of *District No. 2* of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The prominent features of the fishing season was the abundance of herring of good quality frequenting that coast, and had the prices justified a more vigorous prosecution of this branch of industry, the yield would have been much larger. Mackerel fishing was almost a failure; less than a thousand barrels were captured against 27,000 barrels in 1891. While salmon and alewives have decreased, shad and smelts show improvement. Of the cod family, haddock alone shows an increase. A shortage of about 9 per cent is reported in the lobster pack.

In District No. 3, Inspector L. S. Ford also reports a falling off in the general yield of the fisheries, which is ascribed to scarcity of fish and want of bait at opportune moments. The special attention given to the lobster industry is also detrimental to other branches. The grand bank fishermen generally fare well enough, but boat fishing has not been a success.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The surplus value noted in the fisheries of the above named province is attributed entirely to *District No. 2*. viz.: the Northumberland Strait Coast, where *Inspector Chapman*, values the catch at over a quarter of a million dollars in excess of the previous one. This betterment is ascribed to smelt fishery, which, notwithstanding the enormous drain of past years, has still yielded one million pounds more than in 1894, and to herring and cod which show fair improvement on this part of the coast. The prices of packed lobsters were high, but the quantity did not quite attain that of the year before.

Inspector Pratt, reports a shortage in the fisheries of Charlotte county, owing to a less vigorous prosecution of this industry and to the low prices of fish throughout the season. Herring and sardine are the staple fish of this district, in fact they form two-thirds of the whole production, and in spite of the enormous quantity taken each year they are still plentiful in the Bay of Fundy and their yield would have been larger had the demand justified a larger production. The strike in the sardine canneries in the

midst of the fishing season also contributed to the decline. This officer speaks highly of the Campobello Fish Fair Society, which encourages and stimulates their fishermen by an annual exhibition of fishery products as well as fishing implements. Suitable prizes are awarded to the successful competitors. The annual gatherings of practical men discussing the improved methods to attain the best results, will not only engender a better feeling among them all, but will prove generally beneficial by elevating the standard of boats, implements and commercial fish products. It would be advantageous if this example found imitators elsewhere.

Inspector Miles, of the St. John River District, also reports a slight falling off in these inland fisheries. At times in the spring, the Bay of Fundy is the only place where fresh bait is procurable and then many barrels of alewives are disposed of to Nova Scotia fishermen for that purpose. The pickled and smoke fish are mostly exported to the West Indies and United States.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Inspector for the above named province reports a shortage in the most important branches of their fisheries viz.: Mackerel, cod, herring, lobsters and hake, aggregating over \$100,000. Mackerel were scarce throughout the season. The lobster fishery was as usual prosecuted with vigour and results are considered satisfactory. Herring were abundant on that coast until June, but being of an inferior quality were mostly used for bait. In the first part of the season cod were scarce and of a small size, later on they somewhat improved, but not sufficiently to recover the lost ground. Hake were plentiful but not much sought after. Oysters show a slight improvement over the preceding year. The beds of Queen's county yielded more in proportion than those of Richmond Bay.

QUEBEC.

Officer Wm. Wakeham reports a diminution of 33 per cent in the yield of the Gulf division fisheries. Cod was scarce in the early part of the season and the rough weather in the fall prevented even an average catch of that staple fish.

The decline in salmon is more attributed to the June gales than to the scarcity of fish. Sportsmen generally reported good angling, and the guardians have noticed that the pools were full of breeding fish. Although more exertions were made, the lobster pack of 1895 falls short of the previous one. The season began early and looked promising, but these crustaceans became so scarce that many canneries even closed before the allotted time. Herring were plentiful, especially in the vicinity of the Magdalen Islands.

The inland districts of Quebec have yielded about an average catch.

ONTARIO.

The total yield of the fisheries of this province is very slightly less than the previous one. The falling off noticed in trout and whitefish is compensated by the surplus in herring, pickerel and pike. With the exception of Lake Ontario, which held its own in fishing matters; all the other great lakes seem to have declined from 8 to 12 per cent. Even if the annual production is nearly the same, it now requires much more

gear and implements than formerly to attain even an inferior result. Over two million fathoms of gill-nets and 420 pound-nets were used on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes, employing 83 tugs or vessels and 1,346 boats manned by over three thousand men.

The importance of the fisheries of these inland waters would rather startle a salt water fisherman, naturally inclined to belittle them. For instance, in 1895, over five and a half million pounds of salmon-trout were caught in lakes Superior and Huron and six and a half million pounds of herring and nearly two million pounds of pickerel in lakes Erie and Ontario.

The fisheries of Lake of the Woods have developed so rapidly as to deserve classification with the other great inland seas. In fact its aggregate value almost equals that of Lake Ontario, and is more than half the product of Lake Superior and over a third the value of Lake Erie. The staple fish of Lake of the Woods is sturgeon, which yielded in 1895, 716,000 lbs., besides producing 65,800 lbs. of caviare and bladders. The synopsis of the overseers' reports in this province will be found in appendix No. 7, page 185.

MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES.

The inspectors of these Western districts state that the fishing operations of 1895 were not very successful. Owing to the depression in the Western States which are their principal market, the prices of fish ruled low. Winter net fishing was also impeded by the unusual manner in which these lakes froze, the formation of the ice being irregular and uncertain. The staple fish of the West is undoubtedly whitefish, of which over ten million lbs. were reported for that year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The fisheries of this province show an increased value of nearly half a million dollars. Exclusive of fur-seals, the aggregate product of British Columbia fisheries exceeds that of any former year. The salmon canning industry was very successful, in fact it was only surpassed by the famous pack of 1893. The value of the salmon yield alone is reckoned at over two million dollars. Forty-eight canneries were in operation in 1895, thirty-one of which were on the Fraser River.

The fur seal skins are valued at \$713,590. The Canadian catch is 23,115 skins less than that of the previous season. The deep sea fisheries on the Pacific coast have been as yet but little developed, yet over two and a half million lbs. of halibut were captured, one fifth of which it is estimated were exported.

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada
for the Year 1895.

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
			\$	\$
1	Cod, dried.....	Cwt. 806,415	3,630,279	
2	do tongues and sounds.....	Brls. 824	8,240	3,638,519
3	Salmon, preserved, in cans.....	Lbs. 28,858,897	2,886,479	
4	do fresh.....	" 4,872,770	794,964	
5	do pickled.....	Brls. 3,825	42,312	
6	do smoked.....	Lbs. 56,460	8,962	3,732,717
7	Herring, salted.....	Brls. 511,470	2,301,616	
8	do fresh.....	Lbs. 11,556,085	295,705	
9	do smoked.....	" 10,051,613	203,235	2,800,556
10	Mackerel, salted.....	Brls. 35,554	497,756	
11	do fresh.....	Lbs. 2,068,236	238,899	736,655
12	Lobster, preserved, in cans.....	" 12,345,592	1,666,388	
13	do alive or fresh.....	Tons. 7,374	543,708	2,210,096
14	Hake, dried.....	Cwt. 73,424	186,890	
15	do sounds.....	Lbs. 47,931	23,966	210,856
16	Haddock, dried.....	Cwt. 120,758	422,653	
17	do smoked (finnan haddies).....	Lbs. 231,000	22,050	444,703
18	Pollock, dried.....	Cwt. 59,507		148,767
19	Trout.....	Lbs. 6,926,116	692,189	
20	do.....	Brls. 1,040	10,400	702,589
21	Whitefish.....	Lbs. 14,249,399		767,307
22	Smelts.....	" 9,022,157		451,108
23	Halibut.....	" 3,977,350		270,901
24	Shad.....	Brls. 9,639		98,181
25	Eels.....	Lbs. 909,270	54,556	
26	do.....	Brls. 9,984	96,880	151,436
27	Alewives.....	" 48,108		192,432
28	Sardines.....	" 188,089	377,292	
29	do preserved.....	Cans. 924,000	46,200	423,492
30	Bass.....	Lbs. 1,159,870		85,567
31	Pickrel.....	" 7,678,411		303,246
32	Pike.....	" 3,592,975		103,325
33	Maskinongé.....	" 455,535		27,332
34	Sturgeon.....	" 1,749,520		155,176
35	Squid.....	Brls. 15,055		60,220
36	Flounders.....	Lbs. 252,432		12,622
37	Winnish.....	" 100,000		6,000
38	Oysters.....	Brls. 47,673		192,292
39	Clams.....	" 20,022		69,027
40	Perch.....	Lbs. 1,010,580		29,729
41	Tom-cod or frost-fish.....	" 2,910,510		138,525
42	Oulachons.....	" 594,200		30,625
43	Coarse and mixed fish.....	Brls. 80,850		296,789
44	Home consumption not included above.....	1,928,230		269,282
45	Fur seal skins (British Columbia).....	No. 71,359		713,590
46	Hair do.....	" 16,469		18,753
47	Sea otter skins.....	" 16		2,000
48	Beluga (white whale) skins.....	" 205		820
49	Fish oils.....	Galls. 620,613		248,246
50	do used as bait.....	Brls. 234,696		352,047
51	do do manure.....	" 105,209		52,605
52	do guano.....	Tons. 3,615		51,155
Total for 1895.....				20,190,338
do 1894.....				20,719,573
Decrease.....				520,235

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

STATEMENT of the Production of each Branch of the Fisheries

Number.	Kinds of Fish.		NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		BRITISH
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
			\$		\$		
1	Cod, dried.....	Cwt.	512,292	2,305,315	93,183	419,324	2,820
2	do tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	503	5,030	100	1,000	
3	Salmon, preserved in cans.....	Lbs.	3,296	495	8,000	1,200	28,847,101
4	do fresh.....	"	420,436	84,087	2,064,395	412,879	1,795,892
5	do pickled.....	Brls.	227	3,632	10	160	3,148
6	do smoked.....	Lbs.	4,860	972	5,000	1,000	46,600
7	Herring, salted.....	Brls.	206,164	927,733	211,654	952,443	
8	do fresh.....	Lbs.	1,014,855	10,445	3,055,520	61,110	249,500
9	do smoked.....	"	1,139,483	22,790	8,776,000	175,520	27,530
10	Mackerel, salted.....	Brls.	19,152	268,128	2,000	28,000	
11	do fresh.....	Lbs.	1,399,180	158,612	631,500	75,780	
12	Lobster, preserved in cans.....	"	5,712,684	799,775	2,530,700	354,298	
13	do alive or fresh.....	Tons	5,944	436,420	1,425	106,875	
14	Hake, dried.....	Cwt.	50,824	127,060	15,940	39,850	
15	do sounds.....	Lbs.	18,237	9,119	14,282	7,141	
16	Haddock, dried.....	Cwt.	96,088	336,308	22,432	78,512	
17	do smoked (Finnan Haddie).....	Lbs.	21,000	1,050	210,000	21,000	
18	Pollock, dried.....	Cwt.	43,498	108,745	16,009	45,022	
19	Trout.....	Lbs.	151,682	15,169	179,250	17,925	56,350
20	do.....	Brls.					
21	Whitefish.....	Lbs.					
22	Smelts.....	"	473,035	23,652	7,641,300	382,065	58,000
23	Halibut.....	"	1,066,245	106,625	244,060	24,406	2,536,700
24	Shad.....	Brls.	2,096	20,960	6,640	66,400	
25	Eels.....	Lbs.					
26	do.....	Brls.	3,569	35,690	5,544	55,440	
27	Alewives.....	"	16,478	65,912	30,928	123,712	
28	Sardines.....	"			185,025	368,100	
29	do preserved.....	Cans			924,000	46,200	
30	Bass.....	Lbs.	8,170	817	391,200	39,120	
31	Pickarel.....	"			68,045	3,402	
32	Pike.....	"					
33	Maskinongé.....	"					
34	Sturgeon.....	"					375,000
35	Squid.....	Brls.	12,568	50,272	1,028	4,112	
36	Flounders.....	Lbs.	130,375	6,519	114,557	5,728	
37	Winninish.....	"	2,540	10,160	18,070	72,280	1,600
38	Oysters.....	Brls.	4,195	28,704	14,301	24,776	
39	Clams.....	"					
40	Perch.....	Lbs.					
41	Tom Cod or frost-fish.....	"	80,510	4,025	2,583,550	129,178	
42	Oulachons.....	"					594,200
43	Coarse and mixed fish.....	Brls.	6,123	15,816	26,675	58,901	
44	Home consumption not included above.....						
45	Fur, seal skins, B.C.....	No.					71,359
46	Hair do.....	"	1,350	1,678	25	37	3,650
47	Sea otter skins.....	"					16
48	Beluga (white whale) skins.....	"					
49	Fish oils.....	Galls.	236,399	94,560	78,389	31,356	135,000
50	Fish used as bait.....	Brls.	71,379	107,071	83,112	124,668	
51	do manure.....	"	23,400	11,700	53,025	26,513	
52	Fish guano.....	Tons	721	8,080	909	22,725	50
	Totals.....			6,213,131		4,403,158	

in the different Provinces of Canada for the Year 1895.

COLUMBIA		QUEBEC.		ONTARIO.		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES.		Number.
Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
14,100	180,894	814,023			17,226	77,517			1	
	218	2,180			3	30			2	
2,884,710					500	75			3	
179,589	581,197	116,239			10,850	2,170			4	
31,480	440	7,040							5	
6,990									6	
	48,693	219,119	3,512	17,154	41,147	185,162			7	
7,485	2,000	20	7,215,160	216,455	19,050	190			8	
2,753	108,600	2,172							9	
	7,653	107,142			6,749	94,486			10	
					37,556	4,507			11	
	1,002,492	140,349			3,099,716	371,966			12	
	4	338			1	75			13	
					6,690	19,980			14	
					15,412	7,706			15	
	1,088	3,868			1,150	4,025			16	
									17	
									18	
5,635	523,000	52,300	5,958,284	595,828	49,100	4,910	8,450	422	19	
			1,040	10,400					20	
	180,495	14,439	3,141,430	249,665			10,927,469	503,203	21	
2,900	282,002	14,100			567,820	28,391			22	
126,835	122,645	12,265			7,700	770			23	
	895	10,741			8	80			24	
	778,270	46,696	131,000	7,860					25	
	131	1,310			740	4,440			26	
					702	2,808			27	
	3,064	9,192							28	
									29	
									30	
	95,280	5,717	665,220	39,913					31	
	279,766	13,988	3,299,410	164,970			4,031,190	120,936	32	
	229,330	11,467	1,229,250	49,170			2,134,395	42,688	33	
	101,720	6,103	353,815	21,229					34	
18,750	337,690	20,261	800,590	108,035			236,240	8,130	35	
	1,451	5,804			8	32			36	
	100,000	6,000			7,500	375			37	
8,000									38	
9,080	944	4,720			25,463	101,852			39	
					582	1,746			40	
	191,370	5,741	789,760	23,693			29,450	295	41	
	240,400	5,020			6,050	302			42	
									43	
30,625							22,162	57,510	44	
49,095	11,682	35,366	15,015	80,101			1,928,230	19,282	45	
250,000									46	
713,590									47	
2,737	11,429	14,286			15	15			48	
2,000									49	
	205	820							50	
54,000	160,465	64,186			10,360	4,144			51	
	53,725	80,588			26,480	39,720			52	
	28,759	14,880			25	12			53	
1,000					1,935	19,350			54	
									55	
4,401,354		1,867,920		1,584,473		976,836		752,466	56	

RECAPITULATION

Showing the Total Value of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1895, inclusive, as compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba and North-west Territories.	Total for Canada.
	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
1870.	4,019,425	1,131,433	No data	1,161,551	264,982	No data	No data	6,577,391
1871.	5,101,030	1,185,033	do	1,093,612	193,524	do	do	7,573,199
1872.	6,016,885	1,963,459	do	1,320,189	267,633	do	do	9,570,116
1873.	6,577,087	2,285,662	207,595	1,391,564	293,091	do	do	10,754,997
1874.	6,652,302	2,685,794	288,863	1,608,660	446,267	do	do	11,681,886
1875.	5,373,851	2,427,454	298,927	1,496,759	453,194	do	do	10,350,385
1876.	6,029,050	1,953,389	494,967	2,097,668	437,229	do	do	11,117,000
1877.	5,527,858	2,133,237	763,036	2,560,147	438,223	do	do	12,005,934
1878.	6,131,600	2,305,790	840,344	2,664,055	348,122	do	do	13,295,678
1879.	5,752,937	2,554,722	1,402,301	2,820,395	367,133	do	do	13,529,254
1880.	6,291,061	2,744,477	1,675,089	2,631,556	444,491	do	do	14,499,979
1881.	6,214,782	2,930,904	1,455,290	2,751,962	509,903	1,454,321	do	15,817,162
1882.	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,855,687	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	do	16,824,092
1883.	7,689,374	3,185,174	1,272,408	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	do	16,938,192
1884.	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,065,619	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	do	17,706,404
1885.	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,293,430	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	do	17,722,973
1886.	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,141,991	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	do	18,679,288
1887.	8,379,782	3,550,507	1,037,426	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	186,980	18,386,163
1888.	7,817,630	3,941,863	876,802	1,860,012	1,839,869	1,902,195	129,084	17,418,510
1889.	6,346,722	3,067,039	806,480	1,876,194	1,363,123	3,348,067	180,677	17,655,256
1890.	6,636,444	2,639,055	1,041,169	1,615,119	2,042,198	3,481,432	167,679	17,714,902
1891.	7,011,300	3,571,050	1,238,733	2,008,678	2,008,389	3,008,755	232,104	18,977,878
1892.	6,340,744	3,203,922	1,179,856	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,840,483	1,088,254	18,941,171
1893.	6,407,279	3,746,121	1,133,368	2,218,905	1,604,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	20,686,661
1894.	6,547,387	4,351,526	8,119,788	2,303,386	1,650,968	3,950,478	787,087	21,719,573
1895.	6,213,131	4,403,158	976,886	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,139,338
Totals.	171,871,472	703,140,890	24,065,965	50,729,547	26,361,133	41,274,907	4,899,303	395,339,230

RECAPITULATION

Showing the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets and other Fishing Material, as well as the Number of Fishermen in Canada, 1895.

PROVINCES.	FISHERMEN IN		VESSELS.			BOATS.		GILL-NETS AND SEINES.		Value of Pound-nets, Trap-nets, Weirs, &c.	Value of Lobster Plant.	Approximate Value of Freezers, Ice and Smokehouses and other Fixtures not Itemized.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Vessels.	Boats.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.				
Nova Scotia.....	5,879	19,736	595	25,678	1,205,280	14,986	324,113	2,337,255	539,289	208,635	493,520	369,131	3,139,968
New Brunswick.....	968	9,421	274	3,844	123,635	5,303	205,534	568,350	393,144	264,295	304,067	419,672	1,710,347
Prince Edward Island...	147	3,611	25	771	14,050	1,522	57,080	85,783	36,480	10,636	321,838	39,555	479,639
Quebec.....	301	11,942	54	1,771	40,075	7,182	185,993	301,865	156,707	91,506	102,323	228,099	804,703
Ontario.....	417	2,842	*83	1,775	237,800	1,346	96,365	2,046,473	257,315	133,865	.....	106,160	831,505
British Columbia.....	†2,007	12,478	180	2,700	606,610	2,817	127,750	380,110	296,700	.....	.....	1,054,375	2,085,435
Manitoba and N.-W. Ter.	85	1,500	10	1,290	90,840	1,022	17,222	322,500	33,555	.....	.....	60,634	202,251
	9,804	61,530											
Totals.....	..	71,334	1,221	37,829	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	6,042,336	1,713,190	708,937	1,221,748	2,277,626	9,253,848

* Mostly all rugs. † Including sealing fleet and crews.

CAPITAL AND MEN ENGAGED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA.

The previous detailed table shows that last year no less than 71,334 men were engaged in our fishing industry, using nets and other fishing implements aggregating a capital of about *nine and a quarter million dollars*. Over 1,200 schooners and steam tugs valued at \$2,318,300, manned by 9,800 sailors found employment in this industry besides the 61,500 fishermen using 34,268 boats valued at over one million dollars. Over six million fathoms of nets were fished last year.

The lobster plant alone for that year was valued at \$1,220,000. This embraced 636 canneries fishing at least 1,000,000 traps. This branch of industry alone gave employment to about 12,000 hands.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Materials employed, from 1879 to 1895.

YEARS.	VESSELS.			BOATS.		Value of Nets and Seines.	Value of other Fishing Material.	Total of Capital Invested.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.			
						\$	\$	\$
1879.....	1,183	43,873	1,714,917	25,616	854,289	988,698	456,617	4,014,521
1880.....	1,181	45,323	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,936,582
1881.....	1,120	48,389	1,765,870	26,108	696,710	970,617	679,852	4,113,049
1882.....	1,140	42,845	1,749,717	26,477	833,137	1,351,193	823,938	4,757,985
1883.....	1,198	48,106	2,023,045	25,825	783,186	1,243,366	1,070,930	5,120,527
1884.....	1,182	42,747	1,866,711	24,287	741,727	1,191,579	1,224,646	5,014,663
1885.....	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1886.....	1,133	44,605	1,890,411	28,187	850,545	1,263,152	2,720,187	6,814,295
1887.....	1,168	44,845	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	1,499,328	2,384,356	6,748,840
1888.....	1,137	33,247	2,017,558	27,384	859,953	1,594,992	2,390,502	6,863,005
1889.....	1,100	44,936	2,064,918	29,555	965,010	1,591,085	2,149,128	6,770,151
1890.....	1,069	43,084	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1891.....	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,892	2,598,124	7,376,186
1892.....	988	37,205	2,112,875	30,513	1,041,972	1,475,043	3,017,945	7,647,835
1893.....	1,104	40,096	2,246,373	31,508	955,109	1,637,707	3,174,404	8,681,557
1894.....	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,189	1,921,352	4,099,546	9,439,116
1895.....	1,221	37,829	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	9,253,848

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the number of men employed in the Fishing Industry since 1879.

Years.	Number of Men in Vessels.	Number of Men in boats.	Total number of Fishermen.
1879.....	8,818	52,577	61,395
1880.....	8,757	51,900	60,657
1881.....	8,359	50,679	59,056
1882.....	8,498	52,785	61,283
1883.....	9,966	52,259	62,225
1884.....	9,968	51,854	61,822
1885.....	9,539	53,282	62,821
1886.....	8,927	53,073	62,000
1887.....	8,911	55,247	64,158
1888.....	9,574	53,109	62,683
1889.....	9,621	55,382	65,003
1890.....	8,726	55,000	63,726
1891.....	8,666	56,909	65,575
1892.....	8,330	55,348	63,678
1893.....	8,899	58,854	67,753
1894.....	9,525	61,194	70,719
1895.....	9,804	61,530	71,334

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION.

The report of the joint commission relative to the preservation of the fisheries in waters contiguous to the United States and Canada, which was provided for by a joint agreement between Great Britain and the United States, dated 6th December, 1892, has been completed, having been signed at Washington by the two commissioners on the 31st day of December, 1896.

The first meeting of the commission was held at Washington on the 2nd of March, 1893, at which an understanding was reached respecting the scope and conduct of the inquiries necessary to be made. Owing, however, to the extent of the waters requiring examination, it was found impossible to complete the work within the limit of time originally specified, an extension of the same was accordingly arranged by exchange of notes between the two governments to the 31st December, 1896.

The following fisheries were held to be covered by the terms of the agreement, namely :—The mackerel fisheries of the Atlantic sea coast and the Gulf of St. Lawrence,

and the fisheries in general in the boundary and contiguous waters as follows:—Passamaquoddy Bay and adjacent waters, and the St. John and St. Croix Rivers, situated between the province of New Brunswick and the state of Maine; Lake Memphremagog, between the province of Quebec and the state of Vermont; Lake Champlain, between the province of Quebec and the states of Vermont and New York; the upper part of the St. Lawrence and the chain of great lakes, between the province of Ontario and the border states from New York to Minnesota, inclusive; Rainy Lake and River and Lake of the Woods, between the province of Ontario and Manitoba and the state of Minnesota; Columbia River, which crosses the international boundary line from British Columbia into the state of Washington; the Fraser River, Gulf of Georgia, Puget Sound and Strait of Juan de Fuca, contiguous to British Columbia and the state of Washington. All the waters above named, except Rainy Lake and the Columbia River, were visited by the two representatives conjointly, they carried on such investigations and inquiries respecting the fisheries and the fishery resources of each of them as the time and means at their disposal permitted. In the case of the mackerel fishery, it was found impossible to give, within the time specified, proper consideration and the commissioners were unable to incorporate the subject in their report.

The report which deals exhaustively with the history and conditions of the various fisheries in the waters above enumerated, and the conclusions and regulations vouched and recommended, will be published in a separate volume.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

A complete report by Commander O. G. V. Spain on the operations of the Fisheries Protection Service forms Appendix 11 of this volume. It is pleasing to note that this service has again been carried on without accident and in a very satisfactory manner.

The fleet of cruisers was about the same as the year before and consisted of the following steamers the "Acadia," "La Canadienne," "Stanley," "Curlew," "Constance," "Petrel," "Dolphin" and the schooners "Vigilant," "Kingfisher" and "Osprey." The steamer "Aberdeen" was also employed for a few weeks in this service. The "Petrel" and "Dolphin" cruised on the great lakes of Ontario and all the others on the Atlantic coast. A brief report from Captain Walbran of the "Quadra" on the British Columbia coast will be found on page 247 of this report, all the above named cruisers are now the property of the Federal government. Certain extracts from some of the officers' reports are also published in the above named appendix.

A glance at the long lists of United States vessels boarded by our cruisers or calling at our ports, will be more than sufficient to demonstrate their importance. The number of United States fishing vessels having taken the *modus vivendi* licenses last season was nearly double that of the previous season and the largest since 1892.

Only one seizure of a foreign vessel fishing within the 3-mile limit was reported during the season of 1896. The case is still before the Supreme Court of Canada.

Towards the end of the season Commander Spain gave special attention to the enforcement of the lobster regulations and did very effective work, especially in the Northumberland Straits where a great many illegal traps &c., were seized and destroyed.

The total expenditure for this service during the last fiscal year amounts to \$102,021.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

The work of this bureau, also under the charge of the Commander of the Fisheries Protection Service, is fully reported on by Mr. W. M. Hutchins of Halifax, who receives and circulates the daily reports from 55 stations dispersed on the coasts of the maritime provinces.

These reports of the movement of the fish are published in Annex D of Appendix 11.

FISH CULTURE.

The fish-breeding report for the year 1896, by Professor Prince forms Appendix No. 12 of this publication. There are now fifteen government hatcheries in the Dominion, but the Prince Edward Island establishment was not in operation.

Over 200,000,000 fry were hatched and distributed from these hatcheries in 1896, half of which were young lobsters (*Homarus*).

During the summer a successful shipment of live lobsters, oysters and bass was made to the British Columbia waters. This transplanting of shellfish and crustacean from one ocean to another, in satisfactory condition, is a matter of considerable importance, from which beneficial results may be reasonably anticipated.

The total expenditure for this branch of the service during the last fiscal year amounted to \$38,000, being \$1,700 less than in 1895.

OYSTER CULTURE.

A full report on the last season's work of the culture of oysters, by the oyster expert E. Kemp, follows fish-breeding, page 315.

The operations began at Tracadie, N.S., where the areas were completely cleared and the parent oysters planted. The Shediac reserved areas were then examined and found satisfactory. Mr. Kemp afterwards devoted his time in examining the waters of Prince Edward Island for the purpose of ascertaining the most suitable areas for planting and cultivating purposes. The waters of Yarmouth county, N.S., were also inspected for a similar purpose.

BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

This year has been marked by the meeting of the Behring Sea Claims Commission at Victoria, British Columbia, for the purpose of taking evidence preparatory to the assessment of the long pending claims to compensation arising out of the original seizures by the United States Government, which raised the question in 1886 and in subsequent years, prior to the Paris award.

The question generally is treated in an article by Mr. R. N. Venning, which forms appendix 13 to this report, embracing the convention as finally ratified for a settlement of the claims; the Canadian and United States' legislation under which the machinery of the Commission was provided; the personnel of the Commission; the Counsel for both sides and a specimen of the respective pleadings.

The article likewise deals with the various phases of the question arising within the year 1896, including the season's catch with full statistics of the localities in which seals were captured and the daily catches, distinguishing sexes; proposals for changes in the regulations; requests for supplementary arrangements to enforce the present regulations; scientific and expert enquiry into seal life and other features of interest incidental to the question.

CONCLUSION.

Fishing Season of 1896.

To secure the publication of our annual report during the session of Parliament it has been deemed advisable not to wait for the compilation of the fishery statistics of the current year.

Statistics of this kind being of a very varied and complicated nature are as rule difficult to put in final form promptly, and in some countries are several seasons behind time. From the cause just referred to, the present report for the year 1896 contains the catch of fish of 1895, but before it leaves the printer's hands, certain indications of the success or failure of the last season's operations might be deducted from our different officers' reports recently received.

In *Nova Scotia*, an average catch is expected, the falling off in one species will be compensated by the improvement in another. Off the Cape Breton coast, mackerel fishing was again a failure, ascribed to the excessive purse-seining of the spawning fish. The large fat summer herring was scarce. Although more canneries were in operation, still the lobster pack will be inferior to that of 1895. On the Northumberland Strait the yield will also be less than the previous one. Lobster will show the smallest pack for years, but fortunately prices were high. In the western part, the bank fishermen were more successful than the coast fishermen.

In all parts of *New Brunswick*, an increased yield of the fisheries is anticipated. This surplus will be specially noticed in salmon, smelts, herring, cod and even mackerel, which seemed scarce on other parts of the coast. The falling off in the lobster pack will be made up by the remunerative prices realized. The strikes in the sardine industry of Maine somewhat decreased our productions as over 75 per cent of their supply comes from the Canadian waters.

In the *Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec*, the yield of fish will be but slightly below the average, unfortunately the actual gain to the fishermen will be much inferior, as prices of fish were very low, many are still holding their dry cod as there was so little demand for it. A heavy gale in October last destroyed 48 fishing boats at Percé. The salmon capture will be the best for years, especially on the south shore. Lobsters are declining and it requires a larger output of plant to keep up the supply. Owing to the failure of the fisheries on some parts of the North Shore, several families would be destitute for the winter and perhaps compelled to seek employment elsewhere; fortunately Mr. Menier, the present proprietor of Anticosti, could employ as many as were willing to go.

In *Manitoba Lakes*, commercial fishing will show improvement over the previous year. The new method of shipping whitefish in broken ice without freezing them took rapid strides during the past summer, over one million lbs. being thus distributed from St. Paul to Montreal in refrigerator cars or steamers. Sturgeon is becoming scarce as the demand for it rapidly increases not only for its flesh, but for the caviare manufactured from its roe.

In the *North-west Territories* the quantity of fish taken will be equal to that of previous years. The fishery regulations are reported well observed, not only by the White men but by the Halfbreeds and Indians who now begin to realize that these enactments are adopted in their interests.

The *British Columbia* fishery operations were very successful, especially the salmon canning industry which exceeded the best previous record by nearly 700,000 cans. Of the fifty-five canneries in operation in 1896, thirty-four were in the Fraser River, nineteen on the Northern Rivers and two on Vancouver Island. The halibut and sturgeon fisheries are being steadily developed on the Western Coast, nearly two million lbs. of the former being exported during the season. Notwithstanding that the fur seal catch was 15,000 skins short of the previous year, the prices for them were somewhat lower.

Apart from the administration and control of the fisheries of the Dominion, the Department has never failed to grapple, as far as possible, with the perplexing fishery problems continually arising, and the solution of which is of widespread importance to the country in general.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. I.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure for all Fisheries Services, except Civil Government, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896, amounted to \$420,805.09, being within the appropriation by over \$5,000.

The total fisheries revenue, during the same period from rents, license fees, fines and sales, including the *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels amounted to \$91,549.76. This also comprises the fines imposed on the foreign schooners "J. L. Nicholson" and "Grace L. Fears," as well as the sale of the condemned tugs "Telephone" and "Grace."

Service.	Expenditure	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries.....	96,961 72	97,400 00
Fish-breeding.....	38,050 41	40,000 00
Fisheries protection service.....	102,021 72	102,393 31
Fishing bounty.....	163,567 99	160,000 00
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	20,203 25	26,709 05
Total.....	420,805 09	426,502 36

The details will be found in the Auditor General's report under the proper headings.

In addition to the above, the following summary shows the salaries and disbursements of fishery officers in the several provinces, together with the expenses for maintenance of the different fish-breeding establishments throughout the Dominion :—

Service.	Expenditure	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries, Ontario.....	24,917 48	22,000 00
do Quebec.....	11,870 43	13,000 00
do New Brunswick.....	20,526 56	20,000 00
do Nova Scotia.....	23,049 41	20,000 00
do Prince Edward Island.....	3,555 87	3,500 00
do Manitoba.....	3,952 18	2,500 00
do North-west Territories.....	2,963 02	3,500 00
do British Columbia.....	6,226 77	7,900 00
Total.....	96,961 72	92,400 00
Sup. vote.....		5,000 00

SALARIES and Disbursements of Fisheries Officers—*Concluded.*

Service.		Expenditure	Vote.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fish-breeding, Ottawa hatchery..		1,097 31	
do Newcastle do		3,747 03	
do Sandwich do		4,624 03	
do Tadoussac do		2,711 13	
do Gaspé do		1,993 21	
do Magog do		855 06	
do Restigouche do		2,701 10	
do Bedford do		1,223 58	
do Bay View do		3,225 95	
do Sydney do		560 86	
do Miramichi do		1,860 00	
do St. John Riv. do		4,691 62	
do Fraser Riv. do		2,817 02	
do Selkirk do		2,865 69	
General account.....		3,075 83	
Total		38,050 41	40,000 00

This expenditure by provinces is subdivided as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Ontario.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries of officers.....		16,279 03	
Disbursements of officers.....		7,430 82	
Miscellaneous.		1,207 63	
Total			24,917 48
<i>Quebec.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries of officers.....		7,797 52	
Disbursements of officers.....		3,980 12	
Miscellaneous.....		92 79	
Total			11,870 43
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries of officers.....		13,131 21	
Disbursements of officers.....		6,387 63	
Miscellaneous.....		1,007 72	
Total			20,526 56
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries of officers.....		15,339 20	
Disbursements of officers.....		7,643 52	
Miscellaneous.....		66 59	
Total			23,049 41
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries of officers.....		2,787 81	
Disbursements of officers.....		740 03	
Miscellaneous.....		27 93	
Total			3,555 87

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

3

EXPENDITURE—Concluded.

<i>Manitoba.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries of officers.....	1,836 50	
Disbursements of officers.....	433 49	
Miscellaneous.....	1,582 19	
Total		3,852 18
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	1,690 29	
Disbursements of officers.....	1,264 31	
Miscellaneous.....	8 42	
Total		2,963 02
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	4,149 63	
Disbursements of officers.....	1,093 25	
Miscellaneous.....	983 89	
Total		6,226 77
Grand total.....		96,961 72

FISH-BREEDING.

<i>Newcastle Hatchery.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,747 03	
Total.....		3,747 03
<i>Sandwich Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	900 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	3,724 03	
Total.....		4,624 03
<i>Ottawa Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	641 63	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	455 69	
Total.....		1,097 32
<i>Tadoussac Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	650 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,061 13	
Total.....		2,711 13
<i>Gaspé Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	470 53	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,522 68	
Total.....		1,993 21

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

FISH-BREEDING—Continued.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Magog Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries ..	.....	575	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure. ....	.....	280	06		
Total.....	.....			855	06
<i>Restigouche Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....	.....	700	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	.....	2,001	10		
Total.....	.....			2,701	10
<i>Bedford Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....	.....	450	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	.....	773	58		
Total.....	.....			1,223	58
<i>Bayview Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....	.....	500	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	.....	2,725	95		
Total.....	.....			3,225	95
<i>Sydney Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....	.....	360	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	.....	200	86		
Total.....	.....			560	86
<i>Miramichi Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....	.....	812	53		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	.....	1,048	46		
Total.....	.....			1,860	99
<i>St. John River Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....	.....	600	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	.....	4,091	62		
Total.....	.....			4,691	62
<i>Selkirk Hatchery.</i>					
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	.....			2,865	69
<i>Fraser River Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....	.....	130	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	.....	2,687	02		
Total.....	.....			2,817	02
<i>General Account.</i>					
Miscellaneous expenditure .....	.....			3,075	83
Total, Fish-breeding .....	.....			38,050	41
Total salaries and disbursements of fishery officers .....	.....			69,961	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Building fish-ways	1,722 40	
Legal and incidental expenses	4,982 24	
Canadian fisheries exhibits and Ottawa hatchery	149 14	
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of fishing bounties	4,951 05	
Surveys of oyster beds	5,143 68	
Behring Sea (A. L. Belyea)	577 40	
International Fisheries Commission	1,945 69	
Issuing licenses to United States fishing vessels	278 55	
W. B. Deacon	93 15	
S. Wilmot	45 55	
E. Hackett	214 40	
Total		20,103 25
Grand total		155,115 38

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE—1895-96.

<i>Steamer "Acadia."</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wages of officers and men	8,183 42	
Provisions	2,621 13	
Fuel	2,134 20	
Repairs	1,123 38	
Miscellaneous expenditure	5,919 38	
Total		19,986 51
<i>Steamer "La Canadienne."</i>		
Wages of officers and men	8,533 59	
Provisions	2,614 23	
Fuel	1,623 56	
Repairs	2,715 89	
Miscellaneous expenditure	5,174 51	
Total		20,661 78
<i>Steamer "Stanley."</i>		
Wages of officers and men	3,552 21	
Provisions	1,293 18	
Fuel	817 87	
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,194 40	
Total		6,873 65
<i>Steamer "Curlew."</i>		
Wages of officers and men	5,875 42	
Provisions	1,793 03	
Fuel	1,610 07	
Repairs	471 52	
Miscellaneous expenditure	2,259 39	
Total		12,009 43
<i>Steamer "Petrel."</i>		
Wages of officers and men	5,669 89	
Provisions	2,139 70	
Fuel	1,477 52	
Miscellaneous expenditure	2,409 13	
Total		12,696 24

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE, &c.—*Concluded.*

<i>Steamer "Constance."</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Wages of officers and men		6,284	72		
Provisions		2,048	12		
Fuel		7,055	12		
Repairs		393	29		
Miscellaneous expenditure		3,271	30		
Total				19,051	55
<i>Schooner "Vigilant."</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Wages of officers and men		3,629	66		
Provisions		1,189	85		
Fuel		33	30		
Repairs		24	80		
Miscellaneous expenditure		1,095	38		
Total				5,972	99
<i>Schooner "Kingfisher."</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Wages of officers and men		4,685	92		
Provisions		1,984	97		
Fuel		70	24		
Repairs		382	03		
Miscellaneous expenditure		1,345	74		
Total				8,468	90
<i>Steamer "Dolphin."</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Wages of officers and men		1,934	75		
Provisions		779	25		
Fuel		414	22		
Repairs		414	08		
Miscellaneous		1,057	40		
Total				4,599	70
<i>Steamer "Aberdeen."</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Wages, &c., officers and men				1,042	09
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau				3,053	63
General account, Fisheries Protection Service—					
Wages, &c.		4,433	75		
Miscellaneous		3,694	77		
Total				8,128	52
Total				122,544	99
LESS—Amount paid for steamer "Constance" by Customs Department				20,523	27
Net total				102,021	72

STATEMENT of Fisheries Revenue paid to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada,
for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

	\$	cts.
Ontario, rents, license fees, fines, &c	35,681	68
Quebec do do	8,160	98
Nova Scotia do do	6,180	93
New Brunswick, rents, license fees, fines, &c.	10,696	88
P. E. Island do do	2,161	85
Manitoba do do	1,670	19
N. W. Territories do do	586	50
British Columbia do do	26,410	75
LESS—Refunds.	91,549	76
	2,727	10
Licenses to U. S. fishing vessels.	88,822	66
	7,351	50
Total	96,174	16

COMPARATIVE Statement of Expenditure and Revenue of the

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	17,900 74	15,917 62	19,534 01	15,063 57
Quebec.....	13,938 21	2,963 75	14,966 55	3,804 66
New Brunswick.....	15,719 36	4,078 10	16,944 87	4,417 52
Nova Scotia.....	17,852 33	2,166 53	18,092 21	1,585 28
Prince Edward Island.....	3,187 73	40 00	4,044 49	128 00
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	1,920 73		2,468 25	5 00
British Columbia.....	1,878 53	922 50	5,860 72	943 50
Fish-breeding and fish-ways.....	44,038 80		37,864 22	
Fisheries Protection Service.....	37,613 30		134,340 12	
Miscellaneous.....	10,350 43		11,327 77	
Totals.....	164,400 16	26,088 50	265,443 21	25,947 53
Fishing bounties.....	161,597 39		160,903 59	

		1891-92.	
Ontario.....		15,155 83	25,368 90
Quebec.....		10,917 36	4,742 76
New Brunswick.....		15,707 98	6,334 83
Nova Scotia.....		18,755 86	3,357 42
Prince Edward Island.....		1,835 65	166 00
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....		3,593 43	1,079 00
British Columbia.....		6,158 17	8,192 48
Fish-breeding and fish-ways.....		43,957 74	178 00
Fisheries Protection Service.....		93,397 40	
Miscellaneous.....		17,449 06	
Totals.....		226,928 48	49,719 39
Fishing bounties.....		156,892 25	

Fisheries Department, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1896.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
19,860 52	18,251 25	19,264 98	24,266 06	14,539 87	23,666 96	15,540 30	26,517 70
13,463 37	5,394 99	12,991 63	3,390 79	9,670 94	5,409 81	10,666 98	3,642 14
20,533 20	7,625 64	20,298 00	8,282 88	14,914 95	8,834 35	16,082 77	7,193 69
18,308 02	3,905 44	20,201 09	2,744 23	17,395 24	5,424 95	17,844 19	5,582 65
3,402 51	.....	3,746 69	140 00	3,113 21	302 88	3,242 25	667 00
2,816 64	819 25	2,848 16	848 00	3,604 70	704 00	3,609 03	1,234 00
3,661 83	6,934 55	4,333 63	6,416 00	3,634 41	11,367 50	4,320 53	12,859 02
41,082 04	.....	41,315 12	352 50	39,126 91	.....	39,496 45	1,286 50
77,102 98	.....	69,693 82	.....	64,434 66	1,176 38	83,050 16	1,934 49
13,498 56	.....	10,912 18	.....	9,313 92	.....	13,382 28	.....
213,729 67	42,931 12	205,605 30	46,440 46	178,748 81	56,976 83	207,234 94	60,917 19
163,757 92	.....	149,990 63	.....	149,999 85	.....	165,967 22	.....

1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
20,116 91	30,623 09	22,634 37	28,632 82	21,938 56	33,211 60	24,917 48	35,681 68
11,761 34	7,471 70	11,692 82	7,211 82	12,459 34	8,836 18	11,870 43	8,160 98
15,721 05	7,831 53	18,522 94	8,333 24	21,370 94	11,170 36	20,526 56	10,696 88
19,444 22	6,782 02	20,420 81	5,296 27	23,555 38	7,075 07	23,049 41	6,180 93
2,847 60	304 10	3,078 55	980 15	3,796 58	3,312 30	3,555 87	2,161 85
3,932 96	1,661 63	5,331 29	926 99	6,178 71	2,458 80	6,915 20	2,256 69
5,490 60	40,264 00	5,283 21	25,337 90	6,218 74	23,517 25	6,226 77	26,410 75
47,322 49	.....	45,024 67	.....	39,730 93	.....	38,050 41	.....
106,805 39	.....	115,147 59	.....	100,207 29	.....	102,021 72	.....
100,602 14	.....	34,892 19	.....	24,619 86	.....	20,203 25	.....
334,044 70	94,938 12	282,028 44	76,719 19	260,076 33	89,581 56	257,237 10	91,549 76
159,752 15	.....	158,794 54	.....	160,089 42	.....	163,567 99	.....
				420,165 75	.....	420,805 09	.....

APPENDIX No. 2.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of Act 54-55 Vic., cap. 42, intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels," which provides for the payment of the sum of \$160,000 annually, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

The total number of claims received for the year 1895 was 14,727, being an increase of 231 as compared with 1894.

The total number of claims paid during the year was 14,780, an increase of 430 as compared with the previous year.

The total amount of bounties paid in 1895 was \$163,567.99, of which \$76,182.99 was paid to vessels, and \$87,385 to boats.

The number of vessels which received bounty in 1895 was 907, with a tonnage of 30,156 tons, being an increase of 8 vessels and 572 tons, as compared with 1894.

The number of boats on which bounty was paid was 13,873, and the number of boat-fishermen who received bounty was 24,558, being an increase of 522 boats and 1,426 fishermen, as compared with the previous year.

FISHING BOUNTY REGULATIONS.

The following regulations established by Order in Council No. 2533, on the 24th of August, 1894, govern the payment of the bounty :—

1. Fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish, shall be entitled to a bounty; provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than three men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

2. No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in trap-nets, pound-nets and weirs, nor upon the fish caught in gill-nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing, and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets and are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

3. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat or in two boats.

4. The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of river, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

5. Canadian registered vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catch of sea-fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage, one-half of which bounty shall be payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew, except in cases where one or more of the crew shall have failed to comply with the regulations, then such share or shares shall not be paid.

6. The three months during which a vessel must have been engaged in fishing, to be entitled to bounty, shall commence on the day the vessel sails from port on her fishing voyage and end the day she returns to port from said voyage.

7. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels must before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest collector of customs or fishery overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

8. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught.

9. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

10. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

11. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

12. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

13. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended, after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

14. Any person or persons detected making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular will be debarred from any further participation in the bounty and be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

15. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

16. From and after 1st January, 1895, all vessels fishing under bounty license are required to carry a distinguishing flag, which must be shown at all times during the fishing voyage at the main topmast head. The flag must be four feet square, in equal parts of red and white, joined diagonally from corner to corner. Any case of neglect to carry out this regulation reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, will entail the loss of the bounty, unless satisfactory reasons are given for its non-compliance.

The following particulars in connection with bounty payments, show :

1. That the bounty was established in 1882.

2. The number of claims and fishermen paid per year, as follows :—

In 1882	\$11,972,	representing	29,932	fishermen.
1883	13,086	do	33,399	do
1884	12,468	do	31,297	do
1885	14,124	do	33,564	do
1886	14,900	do	33,523	do
1887	15,416	do	34,387	do
1888	15,599	do	34,887	do
1889	17,078	do	38,343	do
1890	17,959	do	39,050	do
1891	18,506	do	38,859	do
1892	14,442	do	29,064	do
1893	13,635	do	28,013	do
1894	14,350	do	29,222	do
1895	14,780	do	30,808	do
Totals	\$208,315	do	464,348	do

3. The amount of bounty paid per year as follows :—

In 1882	\$172,285	47
1883	130,344	85
1884	155,718	98
1885	161,539	39
1886	160,903	59
1887	163,757	92
1888	150,185	53
1889	158,526	54
1890	158,241	01
1891	156,891	85
1892	159,752	14
1893	158,234	10
1894	160,066	80
1895	163,567	99

Total amount of bounty paid \$2,210,016 16

4. The proportion of bounty paid per head, or the basis of payments for each year :

In 1882, vessels were paid at the rate of \$2 per ton, one-half being payable to the owner and the other half to the crew.

Boats were paid on the basis of \$5 per man, one-fifth of which went to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

In 1883 the rate to vessels was \$2 per ton, and paid as in 1882. The basis of payment to boats was \$2.50 per man, one-fifth of which was paid to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

In 1884, vessels were \$2 per ton, as in 1882 and 1883 ; and owners of boats were paid as follows :—

On boats from 14 feet keel to 18 feet keel.....	\$1 00
do 18 do 25 do	1 50
do 25 do upwards	2 00
And boat fishermen \$3 each.	

In 1885 vessels were paid \$2 per ton as in previous years. The rate to boats was the same as in 1884, with the admission of boats measuring 13 feet keel. Boat fishermen \$3 each.

In 1886 and 1887 the rate to vessels and boats remained the same as in 1885.

In 1888 vessels were paid at the rate of \$1.50 per ton, one-half to owner and one-half to crew, as formerly. Boats remained the same as in 1885-86-87, and boat fishermen \$3 each.

In 1889 the rate to vessels remained the same as in 1888. Owners of boats were paid \$1 per boat, and boat fishermen \$3 per man. These rates also formed the basis of payments for the years 1890 and 1891.

In 1892 vessels were paid at the rate of \$3 per ton, divided between the owners and the crew, in accordance with the regulations. Owners of boats were paid \$1 per boat, and boat fishermen \$3 each.

In 1893 the rate paid to vessels was \$2.90 per ton, while the rate paid to the owners of boats and to boat fishermen remained the same as in 1892.

In 1894 vessels were paid at the rate of \$2.70 per ton. The rate to boats was the same as has been paid since 1889, viz. : \$1 per boat to the owner thereof, and \$3 each to boat fishermen.

In 1895 vessels were paid at the rate of \$2.60 per ton. Owners of boats received \$1 per boat, and boat fishermen \$3 per man.

The total number of vessels to which bounty was paid since 1882 is 11,418, with a tonnage of 423,465 tons ; the number of crew receiving bounty being 88,067. Average number of men per vessel is 8.

The total number of boats paid is 196,772, and boat fishermen 376,281. Average number of men per boat, 2.

5. The highest bounty paid per head to vessel fishermen was \$21.75 in 1893 ; the lowest 83-cents.

The highest bounty paid per head to boat fishermen was \$4, the lowest being \$2.

The general average paid per head is \$4.75.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received for the year 1895.

Province.	County.	Number of Claims received.	Number of Claims rejected.	Number of Claims held in abeyance.	Number of Claims paid.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	193			*196
	Antigonish	126			*127
	Cape Breton	433		1	432
	Colchester				
	Cumberland	8			8
	Digby	309			*311
	Guysborough	1,489	9		*1,482
	Halifax	1,696	4		*1,697
	Inverness	548	1		547
	King's	48		1	47
	Lunenburg	1,095	4		1,091
	Pictou	32			32
	Queen's	288	2		286
	Richmond	996			*1,000
	Shelburne	832	1		*832
New Brunswick.....	Victoria	503	7		*499
	Yarmouth	239		1	238
	Totals	8,835	28	3	8,825
	Charlotte	435			*438
	Gloucester	445	8		*439
	Kent	67			67
	Northumberland	4			4
	Restigouche	1			1
	St. John	27	1		26
	Westmoreland				
	Totals	979	9		975
Prince Edward Island.....	King's	457			*459
	Prince	447		13	*462
	Queen's	105		1	104
	Totals	1,009		14	1,025
Quebec.....	Bonaventure	826	6		*863
	Gaspé	2,397	1	1	*2,398
	Rimouski	24			24
	Saguenay	657	3	3	*670
	Totals	3,904	10	4	3,955

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	8,835	28	3	8,825
New Brunswick	979	9		975
Prince Edward Island	1,009		14	1,025
Quebec.....	3,904	10	4	3,955
Grand Totals.....	14,727	47	21	14,780

*NOTE.—The number of claims paid includes several applications for previous years which, on inquiry, were found correct. This will explain the difference between claims paid and claims received after deducting those rejected and held in abeyance.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County for the Year 1895.

Province.	County.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Amount Paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis.....	11	337	30½	65	798 41
	Antigonish.....	1	11	11	2	28 60
	Cape Breton.....	11	172	15½	49	429 31
	Cumberland.....	3	43	14	5	86 68
	Digby.....	55	1,475	27	388	3,602 68
	Guysborough.....	23	513	22	96	1,235 24
	Halifax.....	71	1,851	26	384	4,451 19
	Inverness.....	25	462	18½	114	1,170 23
	King's.....	5	72	14½	13	172 25
	Lunenburg.....	174	12,221	70	2,162	31,621 70
	Queen's.....	14	595	42½	106	1,469 55
	Richmond.....	77	2,518	32½	573	6,456 82
	Shelburne.....	85	2,533	30	629	6,222 30
	Victoria.....	1	27	27	5	54 60
	Yarmouth.....	47	2,188	46½	593	5,526 71
	Totals.....	603	25,018	41½	5,184	63,326 27
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	46	849	18½	155	2,057 43
	Gloucester.....	179	2,057	11½	565	5,317 87
	Kent.....					
	Northumberland.....	1	11	11	3	28 60
	Restigouche.....	1	26	26	5	60 84
	St. John.....	11	164	15	36	419 58
	Totals..	238	3,107	13	764	7,884 32
Prince Edward Island...	King's.....	17	501	29½	78	1,230 08
	Prince.....	8	231	29	43	540 37
	Queen's.....	2	37	18½	8	90 68
	Totals.....	27	769	28½	129	1,861 13
Quebec.....	Gaspé.....	3	111	37	23	288 60
	Saguenay.....	36	1,151	32	150	2,822 67
	Totals.....	39	1,262	32½	173	3,111 27

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	603	25,018	41½	5,184	63,326 27
New Brunswick	238	3,107	13	764	7,884 32
Prince Edward Island	27	769	28½	129	1,861 13
Quebec.....	39	1,262	32½	173	3,111 27
Grand Totals..	907	30,156	33	6,250	76,182 99

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats for the year 1895.

Province.	County.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.	Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1895.
				\$	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	185	278	1,019	1,817 41
	Antigonish	126	200	726	754 60
	Cape Breton	421	808	2,845	3,274 31
	Cumberland	5	10	35	121 68
	Digby	256	476	1,684	5,286 68
	Guysborough	1,459	2,247	8,100	9,335 24
	Halifax	1,626	2,575	9,351	13,802 19
	Inverness	522	1,190	4,089	5,259 23
	King's	42	68	246	418 25
	Lunenburg	917	1,054	4,081	35,702 70
	Pictou	32	51	185	185 00
	Queen's	272	414	1,514	2,983 55
	Richmond	923	1,407	5,144	11,600 82
	Shelburne	747	1,211	4,380	10,602 30
	Victoria	498	835	3,003	3,057 60
	Yarmouth	191	282	1,037	6,563 71
	Totals	8,222	13,106	47,439	110,765 27
New Brunswick	Charlotte	392	632	2,287	4,344 43
	Gloucester	260	644	2,192	7,509 87
	Kent	67	125	439	439 00
	Northumberland	3	13	42	70 60
	Restigouche				60 84
	St. John	15	20	75	494 58
	Westmoreland				
	Totals	737	1,434	5,035	12,919 32
Prince Edward Island	King's	442	758	2,722	3,952 08
	Prince	454	1,088	3,715	4,255 37
	Queen's	102	295	987	1,077 68
	Totals	998	2,141	7,424	9,285 13
Quebec	Bonaventure	863	1,793	6,263	6,263 00
	Gaspé	2,395	4,731	16,507	16,795 60
	Rimouski	24	35	129	129 00
	Saguenay	634	1,318	4,588	7,410 67
	Totals	3,916	7,877	27,487	30,598 27

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	8,222	13,106	47,439	110,765 27
New Brunswick	737	1,434	5,035	12,919 32
Prince Edward Island	998	2,141	7,424	9,285 13
Quebec	3,916	7,879	27,487	30,598 27
Grand totals	13,873	24,558	87,385	163,567 99

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties

Number.	Province.	County.	1892.			1893.	
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.
			Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Nova Scotia	Annapolis.....	776 11	761 00	1,537 11	700 52	746 81
2		Antigonish.....	24 75	789 00	813 75	15 95	559 00
3		Cape Breton.....	324 51	2,806 00	3,130 51	317 34	2,677 00
4		Colchester.....					
5		Cumberland.....				49 30	11 00
6		Digby.....	4,214 12	1,788 00	6,002 12	4,250 87	1,675 00
7		Guysboro'.....	1,396 45	7,186 00	8,582 45	964 04	6,964 00
8		Halifax.....	6,106 71	7,616 00	13,723 71	7,321 32	7,283 00
9		Inverness.....	737 89	4,123 00	4,860 89	841 00	4,156 00
10		King's.....	220 20	242 00	462 20	155 25	235 00
11		Lunenburg.....	31,260 36	4,057 00	35,317 36	31,588 21	3,996 00
12		Pictou.....		327 00	327 00		137 00
13		Queen's.....	1,041 61	1,600 00	2,641 61	1,136 34	1,505 00
14		Richmond.....	6,033 97	4,931 00	10,964 97	6,227 13	4,635 00
15		Shelburne.....	5,905 46	406 00	10,311 46	5,256 94	4,256 00
16		Victoria.....	85 00	3,049 00	3,134 00	139 20	2,959 00
17		Yarmouth.....	6,709 25	895 00	7,604 25	6,560 45	748 00
18		Totals.....	64,837 39	44,576 00	109,413 39	65,523 86	42,542 81
19	New Brunswick.	Charlotte.....	2,519 65	2,405 00	4,924 65	2,427 24	2,000 00
20		Gloucester.....	1,513 09	2,955 00	4,468 09	4,634 07	2,338 00
21		Kent.....	47 50	615 00	662 50	69 01	122 00
22		Northumberland.....	288 00	97 00	385 00	250 85	48 00
23		Restigouche.....					
24		St. John.....	271 87	66 00	337 87	535 92	99 00
25		Westmoreland.....	71 50	21 00	92 50		
26		Totals.....	4,711 61	6,159 00	10,870 61	7,917 09	4,607 00
27	P. E. Island.	King's.....	1,102 30	3,364 00	4,466 30	1,345 70	2,578 00
28		Prince.....	1,276 85	2,673 00	3,949 85	989 02	3,326 50
29		Queen's.....	250 64	1,116 00	1,366 64	133 40	957 00
30		Totals.....	2,629 79	7,153 00	9,782 79	2,468 12	6,861 50
31	Quebec	Bonaventure.....	25 00	6,449 00	6,474 00	24 17	4,720 50
32		Gaspé.....	363 25	16,692 00	17,055 25	370 71	15,859 00
33		Rimouski.....		286 00	286 00		321 00
34		Saguenay.....	1,983 10	3,896 00	5,879 10	2,349 34	4,676 00
35		Témiscouata.....					
36		Totals.....	2,371 35	27,323 00	29,694 35	2,744 22	25,576 50
RECAPITU-							
37	Nova Scotia.....		64,837 39	44,576 00	109,413 39	65,523 86	42,542 81
38	New Brunswick.....		4,711 61	6,159 00	10,870 61	7,917 09	4,607 00
39	P. E. Island.....		2,629 79	7,153 00	9,782 79	2,468 12	6,861 50
40	Quebec.....		2,371 35	27,323 00	29,694 35	2,744 22	25,576 50
41		Totals.....	74,550 14	85,211 00	159,761 14	78,653 29	79,587 81
			Less Refund.....		9 00	Less Refund.....	
					159,752 14		

paid for the years 1892 to 1895, inclusive.

	1894.			1895.				
Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Grand Total.	Number.
	Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1,447 33	1,084 91	926 00	2,610 91	798 41	1,019 00	1,817 41	6,812 76	1
574 95	29 70	722 00	751 70	28 60	726 00	754 60	2,895 00	2
2,994 34	471.09	2,690 00	3,161 09	429 31	2,845 60	3,274 31	12,560 25	3
60 30	45 90	22 00	67 90	86 68	35 00	121 68	249 88	4
5,925 87	3,742 56	1,606 00	5,348 56	3,602 68	1,684 00	5,286 68	22,563 23	5
7,928 04	1,338 70	7,796 00	9,134 70	1,235 24	8,100 00	9,335 24	34,980 43	6
14,604 32	5,617 00	8,934 00	14,551 00	4,451 19	9,351 00	13,802 19	56,681 22	7
4,997 00	926 95	4,270 00	5,196 95	1,170 23	4,089 00	5,259 23	20,314 07	8
390 25	329 40	177 00	506 40	172 25	246 00	418 25	1,777 10	9
35,584 21	30,695 14	4,402 00	35,097 14	31,621 70	4,081 00	35,702 70	141,701 41	10
137 00		168 00	168 00		185 00	185 00	817 00	11
2,641 34	1,331 13	1,753 00	3,084 13	1,469 55	1,514 00	2,983 55	11,350 63	12
10,862 13	6,014 42	4,989 00	11,003 42	6,456 82	5,144 00	11,600 82	44,431 34	13
9,512 94	7,215 45	4,237 00	11,452 45	6,222 30	4,380 00	10,602 30	41,879 15	14
3,098 20	37 73	3,088 00	3,125 73	54 60	3,003 00	3,057 60	12,415 53	15
7,308 45	5,920 95	879 00	6,799 95	5,526 71	1,037 00	6,563 71	28,276 36	16
108,066 67	64,801 03	46,659 00	111,460 03	63,326 27	47,439 00	110,765 27	439,705 36	17
4,427 24	2,460 05	2,043 00	4,503 05	2,057 43	2,287 00	4,344 43	28,199 37	18
6,972 07	5,282 52	2,195 00	7,477 52	5,317 87	2,192 00	7,509 87	26,427 55	19
191 01		163 00	163 00		439 00	439 00	1,455 51	20
298 85		47 00	47 00	28 60	42 00	70 60	801 45	21
634 92	445 23	55 00	500 23	60 84		60 84	60 84	22
				419 58	75 00	494 58	1,967 60	23
							92 50	24
12,524 09	8,187 80	4,503 00	12,690 80	7,884 32	5,035 00	12,919 32	49,004 82	25
3,923 70	1,098 19	2,674 00	3,772 19	1,230 08	2,722 00	3,952 08	16,114 27	26
4,315 52	380 70	2,698 00	3,078 70	540 37	3,715 00	4,255 37	15,599 44	27
1,090 40	45 90	979 00	1,024 90	90 68	987 00	1,077 68	4,559 62	28
9,329 62	1,524 79	6,351 00	7,875 79	1,861 13	7,424 00	9,285 13	36,273 33	29
4,744 67	70 20	4,869 00	4,939 20		6,263 00	6,263 00	22,420 87	30
16,229 71	334 80	15,720 00	16,054 80	288 60	16,507 00	16,795 60	66,135 36	31
321 00		105 00	105 00		129 00	129 00	841 00	32
7,025 34	2,407 18	4,534 00	6,941 18	2,822 67	4,588 00	7,410 67	27,256 29	33
28,320 72	2,812 18	25,228 00	28,040 18	3,111 27	27,487 00	30,598 27	116,653 52	34
								35

LATION.

108,066 67	64,801 03	46,659 00	111,460 03	63,326 27	47,439 00	110,765 27	439,705 36	37
12,524 09	8,187 80	4,503 00	12,690 80	7,884 32	5,035 00	12,919 32	49,004 82	38
9,329 62	1,524 79	6,351 00	7,875 79	1,861 13	7,424 00	9,285 13	36,273 33	39
28,320 72	2,812 18	25,228 00	28,040 18	3,111 27	27,487 00	30,598 27	116,653 52	40
158,241 10	77,325 80	82,741 00	160,066 80	76,182 99	87,385 00	163,567 99	641,637 03	41
7 00	.....	.....	.....	Total Refunds			16 00	
158,234 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	641,621 03	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT by Provinces for the Years 1882 to 1895, inclusive, showing :—

(1) Total number of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.
1882.....	6,780	6,613	1,257	1,142	1,169	1,100	3,162	3,117	12,318	11,972
1883.....	7,171	7,076	1,693	1,579	1,138	1,106	3,602	3,325	13,604	13,086
1884.....	7,007	6,980	1,252	1,224	923	885	3,470	3,429	12,652	12,468
1885.....	7,646	7,599	1,609	1,588	1,117	1,025	3,943	3,912	14,315	14,124
1886.....	7,639	7,702	1,767	1,763	1,131	1,080	4,275	4,355	14,812	14,900
1887.....	8,262	8,227	1,975	1,958	1,201	1,126	4,138	4,105	15,576	15,416
1888.....	8,481	8,429	2,065	2,026	1,153	834	4,328	4,310	16,027	15,599
1889.....	8,816	8,523	2,428	2,392	1,211	1,511	4,664	4,652	17,119	17,078
1890.....	9,337	9,429	2,522	2,469	1,352	1,257	4,860	4,804	18,071	17,959
1891.....	10,242	10,063	2,831	2,084	1,482	1,446	5,108	4,913	19,663	18,506
1892.....	8,272	8,186	1,067	1,001	1,065	1,051	4,425	4,204	14,829	14,442
1893.....	7,926	7,844	967	881	1,027	1,012	4,059	3,808	13,979	13,635
1894.....	8,640	8,600	925	911	983	963	3,948	3,876	14,496	14,350
1895.....	8,835	8,825	979	975	1,009	1,025	3,904	3,955	14,727	14,780
Totals.....	115,004	114,046	23,337	21,993	15,961	15,421	57,886	56,855	212,188	208,315

(2) NUMBER OF VESSELS, TONNAGE AND NUMBER OF MEN ENTITLED TO BOUNTY IN EACH YEAR.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.				NEW BRUNSWICK.				P. E. ISLAND.				QUEBEC.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1882	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486					
1883	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243					
1884	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361					
1885	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	507	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823					
1886	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077					
1887	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,969	6,135					
1888	589	26,006	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631					
1889	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818					
1890	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805					
1891	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352					
1892	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252					
1893	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744					
1894	602	24,735	5,077	238	3,139	721	21	594	114	38	1,066	178	899	29,584	6,090					
1895	603	25,018	5,134	238	3,107	764	27	769	129	39	1,262	173	907	30,156	6,250					
Totals	8,246	355,154	74,066	2,166	34,415	7,595	372	12,321	2,277	634	21,575	4,129	11,418	423,465	88,067					

(3) NUMBER of Boats among which Bounty was distributed, and number of men engaged in boat fishing receiving Bounty.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882.....	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883.....	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884.....	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885.....	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886.....	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887.....	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888.....	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889.....	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,032	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890.....	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891.....	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892.....	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893.....	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
1894.....	7,956	12,899	661	1,281	913	1,813	3,821	7,139	13,351	23,132
1895.....	8,222	13,106	737	1,424	998	2,141	3,916	7,877	13,873	24,558
Totals...	105,872	189,679	19,772	43,501	14,960	36,509	56,168	106,592	196,772	376,281

(4) TOTAL Number of men receiving Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK	P. E. ISLAND.	QUEBEC.	TOTAL.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882.....	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883.....	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884.....	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885.....	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886.....	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887.....	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888.....	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889.....	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890.....	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891.....	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892.....	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893.....	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
1894.....	17,976	2,002	1,927	7,317	29,222
1895.....	18,290	2,198	2,270	8,050	30,808
Totals.....	263,745	51,096	38,786	110,721	464,348

(5) TOTAL annual payments of Fishing Bounty.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1882.....	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883.....	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884.....	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885.....	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886.....	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887.....	99,622 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888.....	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889.....	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890.....	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891.....	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892.....	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893.....	108,060 67	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,234 10
1894.....	111,460 03	12,690 80	7,875 79	28,040 18	160,066 80
1895.....	110,765 27	12,919 32	9,285 13	30,598 27	163,567 99
Totals....	1,406,107 44	223,295 49	151,366 57	429,246 66	2,210,016 16

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to **Vessels** for the Year 1895.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

* This denotes that some of the crew did not comply with the regulations and are not included in the column for crew.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
94708	Ann Eliza.....	Digby.....	62	Arthur W. Longmire..	Hillsburn	*13	155 45
72978	Annie Coggins.....	do	22	David Hayden.....	Lower Granville..	*2	36 78
94700	Franklin S. Schenck	do	44	Fred. W. Thorn	Thornville.....	10	114 40
80001	Florence.....	St. John, N.B..	15	Edward Quinlan.	Victoria Lake ..	*4	35 10
94706	George J. Tarr.....	Digby.....	61	John S. Hayden	Victoria Beach..	14	158 60
94693	John H. Kennedy..	do	54	Stephen Haynes	do	*9	122 85
83461	Josie L. Day	do	16	Edward Keane.....	do	*1	24 96
88685	Ladora	St. John, N.B..	12	Stephen Baker.....	Margaretsville..	*2	23 40
83253	Rescue	Annapolis	17	Josiah Burrell	Clementsport ...	5	44 20

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

96787	Benecia Boy...	Halifax.....	11	Lawrence Hylan	Harbour au Bouche	2	28 60
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CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

83261	Economist.....	Digby	14	James E. Ogilvie.....	Parrsboro'..	*2	30 34
75614	Fawn	do	17	do	do	*2	36 84
103022	May.....	Parrsboro	12	Robert Spicer.....	Spencer Island..	*1	19 50

CAPE BRETON COUNTY

83086	Ada M	Pt. Hawkesbury.	20	Mathew Leblanc.....	Little Bras d'Or..	*4	43 34
100389	Annie F	Sydney	13	John Farrell.....	Main-à-Dieu.....	*3	29 58
85507	Belle of Rome.....	do	14	C. W. Mann.....	Gabarouse.....	4	36 40
100372	Betsy Jane.....	do	11	Samuel Moore.....	Little Bras d'Or..	3	28 60
85381	Champion.....	do	19	John Williams.....	Louisbourg	5	49 40
75571	Fanny.....	Liverpool.....	16	Stephen Colvez.....	Little Bras d'Or..	6	41 60
100383	Florence L	Sydney	10	Peter Leblanc	do	4	26 00
88531	Ida.....	do	11	Isiah Leblanc.....	do	3	28 60
74039	James Henry.....	do	18	Peter Desveau.....	do	5	46 80
100380	Mary D.....	do	27	Simon Devoe.....	do	*6	65 19
92600	Merit	do	13	Alex. Leblanc	do	6	33 80

DIGBY COUNTY.

94966	Annie M. Sproule..	Digby.....	70	John W. Sproule.....	Digby	*14	170 64
83258	Alfred.....	do	29	Edwin Haines.....	Freeport.....	8	75 40
83431	Acadian.....	Weymouth.....	32	Geo. H. Stevens	do	10	83 20
88598	Alph. B. Parker....	St. John, N.B..	39	Holland Outhouse....	Tiverton.....	12	101 40
90660	Alice May.....	Yarmouth.....	18	Edgar McDormand....	Westport.....	8	46 80
88267	Bessie May.....	St. John, N.B..	23	E. C. Bowers.....	Westport.....	8	59 80
94704	Charles Haskell....	Digby.....	67	Howard Anderson	Digby.....	*13	157 88

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*DIGBY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
94698	Carrie H.	Digby.	20	Augustus Haycock.	Westport.	7	52 00
74331	Condor.	Yarmouth.	11	Howard Titus.	do.	5	28 60
75711	Dove.	do.	20	Joseph Ossinger.	Tiverton.	7	52 00
88408	Elihu Burritt.	Digby.	50	H. B. Allen.	Digby.	7	130 00
90662	Edward A. Horton.	do.	67	Joseph E. Snow.	do.	*14	163 32
94707	Ernest F. Norwood.	do.	79	do.	do.	*13	186 16
85683	Edith L.	do.	16	R. W. Ford.	Westport.	*2	29 12
77740	Elmer.	do.	15	James Gower.	do.	6	39 00
75757	Etta.	Yarmouth.	17	Clarence Webber.	do.	7	44 20
80797	Ella H.	Digby.	13	Jno. Whiteneck.	Freeport.	3	33 80
100891	Fleur de Lis.	Weymouth.	17	Geo. E. Mallett.	Gilbert's Cove.	*3	38 68
74329	Fairy Queen.	Yarmouth.	13	Wallace Coggins.	Westport.	*2	22 54
80798	Freddie G.	Digby.	18	Geo. Gower.	do.	7	46 80
77963	Freeman Colgate.	St. Andrews, N.B.	26	Frank Morrell.	do.	*8	63 85
75601	Flash.	Digby.	10	James A. Peters.	do.	*	13 00
100535	Fairplay.	do.	11	Casimir Comeau.	Metaghan.	*1	17 88
83260	Gazette.	do.	20	D. & O. Sproule.	Digby.	*	26 00
100537	Gertie H.	do.	32	Handly Outhouse.	Tiverton.	10	83 20
90436	Genesta.	Barrington.	32	George Denton.	Westport.	10	83 20
80800	Helen Maud.	Digby.	20	Charles McDormand.	do.	*7	48 75
88401	Hattie.	do.	37	Thomas C. Titus.	do.	7	96 20
100064	Isma.	St. John, N.B.	31	Charles Hicks.	do.	9	80 60
94709	Jennie B. Thomas.	Digby.	52	Joseph E. Snow.	Digby.	*4	86 92
80604	Jennie C.	Yarmouth.	16	Charles Hicks.	Westport.	6	41 60
59388	Letitia.	St. Andrews, N.B.	10	P. A. Beliveau.	Beliveau Cove.	4	26 00
100872	Lizzie Blanche.	Weymouth.	21	Jno. Theriault.	Sandy Cove.	7	53 60
85690	Lora T.	Digby.	15	Joseph Thurber.	Freeport.	7	39 00
54114	Lone Star.	Halifax.	29	Amos H. Outhouse.	Tiverton.	10	75 40
80881	Lena May.	St. Andrews, N.B.	18	Freeman Small.	do.	*5	38 04
85533	Minnie.	Yarmouth.	12	Edwin Haines.	Freeport.	6	31 20
85682	Malapert.	Digby.	23	E. C. Bowers.	Westport.	9	59 80
80794	Minnie C.	do.	18	Charles Bailey.	do.	7	46 80
85687	Mabel.	do.	38	Wm. M. Denton.	do.	*10	94 31
100487	Mabel B.	do.	57	Chas. E. Finigan.	Freeport.	11	148 20
94825	On Time.	Weymouth.	19	Henry Glaven.	Westport.	9	49 40
75714	Prince.	Yarmouth.	10	Saml. Thurber.	Freeport.	*4	23 40
100539	Rowena.	Digby.	10	Warren Snow.	Smith's Cove.	*2	21 67
75864	Roving Lizzie.	Weymouth.	11	Heber Outhouse.	Tiverton.	5	23 60
83132	Restless.	Digby.	25	Jackson Coggins.	Westport.	8	65 00
100609	Swan.	Shelburne.	56	Edwin Haines.	Freeport.	*11	139 54
85558	S. A. Crowell.	Yarmouth.	23	Wallace Gower.	Westport.	8	59 80
80784	Silver Cloud.	Digby.	45	John Clifford.	Tiverton.	13	117 00
38036	Twilight.	do.	14	Benjamin Taylor.	Smith's Cove.	3	36 40
75726	Thrush.	Yarmouth.	13	Frank S. Lent.	Freeport.	5	33 80
94694	Utah and Eunice.	Digby.	33	Edward Haines.	do.	8	85 50
74317	Willie.	Yarmouth.	22	Johnston Denton.	Westport.	9	57 20
85559	Willie F.	do.	12	F. B. Lent.	do.	*2	20 80
88264	Walter J. Clarke.	Digby.	20	Arthur Porter.	do.	*6	45 50

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

41771	Atalia.	Guysborough.	34	Thos. H. Peeples.	Pirate Harbour.	4	88 40
103453	Anna Maud.	Arichat.	10	Reuben H. Munro.	Whitehead.	3	26 00
43109	Chatham Head.	Miranichi.	24	Wm. England.	Middle Melford.	3	62 40
100445	Carrie O.	Canso.	12	Samuel Crant.	Whitehead.	*3	24 96
38418	Dolphin.	Arichat.	36	Wm. S. Peart.	Guysborough.	6	93 60
33180	Friend.	Halifax.	17	Luke Mannett.	Larry's River.	5	44 20
85382	G. H. Marryatt.	do.	24	Danl. Fraser.	Mulgrave.	4	62 40
94963	Golden Seal.	do.	32	Edwd. B. Pelrine.	Larry's River.	7	83 20
80999	Guardian Angel.	Guysborough.	21	Joseph Fougère, jr.	do.	5	54 60

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
53577	Ilda.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	27	Thomas England.....	Middle Melford.	* 4	58 50
74355	La Mode.....	Pictou.....	26	John O'Neil.....	Auld's Cove.....	5	67 60
69964	Lizzie A.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	20	Jno. F. Reeves.....	Mulgrave Stn.....	* 3	45 50
75577	Mary Ann Bell.....	Lunenburg.....	33	Joseph O'Neil.....	Auld's Cove.....	5	85 80
83408	M. A. Franklyn.....	Halifax.....	22	Wm. Doiron.....	Charlo's Cove.....	5	57 20
88466	Minnie J.....	Arichat.....	10	Perry Munro.....	Whitehead.....	3	26 00
69141	Mary Elizabeth.....	Halifax.....	16	R. T. Matthews.....	Crow Harbour.....	*	20 80
100442	Nellie.....	Canso.....	41	Boak & Bennett.....	Halifax.....	* 3	73 30
94993	Onward.....	Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	15	E. C. Whitman.....	Canso.....	7	39 00
80970	Orion.....	Halifax.....	24	Hubert Richards.....	Charlo's Cove.....	6	62 40
75892	Peter Mitchell.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	26	Wm. P. Power.....	Pirate Harbour.....	5	57 60
100231	Pearl.....	Halifax.....	17	Alex. Keating.....	Canso.....	* 2	30 94
92575	Robinetta.....	do.....	14	Reuben H. Munro.....	Whitehead.....	* 4	32 76
100444	Stella May.....	Canso.....	12	James Meagher.....	Canso.....	* 4	28 08

HALIFAX COUNTY.

90866	Alice.....	Halifax.....	12	Abraham Cleveland.....	West Dover.....	* 2	26 00
75848	Annie Gaetz.....	do.....	36	Jno. G. Weston.....	East Jeddore.....	9	93 60
100221	Baleka.....	do.....	31	Andrew Gray, jr.....	Sambro.....	7	80 60
94662	Bessie Florence.....	do.....	12	Chas. W. Twohig.....	Pennant.....	3	31 20
90496	Black Prince.....	do.....	18	Jas. W. Slaunwhite.....	Terence Bay.....	4	46 80
100236	Bessie Jennex.....	do.....	80	Wellington Jennex <i>et al</i>	Jeddore.....	*15	201 50
90721	Brilliant Star.....	do.....	36	Peter Hartlin.....	East Jeddore.....	10	93 60
96799	Catherine A. C.....	do.....	17	Hezekiah Cleveland.....	West Dover.....	3	44 20
92566	Carrie M.....	do.....	12	W. H. Munroe.....	Sheet Harbour.....	2	31 20
74071	Condor.....	do.....	20	John Julien <i>et al</i>	W. Chezzetcook.....	* 3	45 50
92602	Cabodel.....	do.....	80	James A. Farquhar.....	Halifax.....	*	104 00
85663	Daring.....	do.....	18	Chas. Slaunwhite, sr.....	Terence Bay.....	3	46 80
85655	Daisy.....	do.....	16	Sam'l. Richardson.....	Indian Harbour.....	5	41 60
90726	Ellen Maud.....	do.....	16	Wm. G. Fleming.....	Ketch Harbour.....	* 3	33 28
90481	Ella D.....	do.....	32	Archd. Darrach, sr.....	Herring Cove.....	* 7	78 00
100220	E. J. Smith.....	do.....	11	Jno. J. Smith.....	Sambro.....	3	28 60
85738	Enma F.....	Lunenburg.....	13	Amos Graves.....	East Dover.....	3	33 80
80832	Ella May.....	do.....	16	Judson Dauphinee.....	French Village.....	3	41 60
100248	Excelsior.....	Halifax.....	14	Joseph Prest.....	Spry Bay.....	5	36 40
96785	Eva M. B.....	do.....	45	Daniel Bonang <i>et al</i>	W. Chezzetcook.....	* 9	102 39
92564	Evangeline.....	do.....	23	Henry Young, sr.....	Petpiswick Har.....	4	59 80
85644	Flora.....	Halifax.....	42	Patrick Scallion.....	Herring Cove.....	* 9	103 74
100247	Fairy Queen.....	do.....	11	Geo. H. Nickerson.....	Sambro.....	2	28 60
100259	Florence.....	do.....	15	Caleb Gray.....	do.....	2	39 00
97046	Fredona.....	Liverpool.....	12	Edward Sturmy.....	Spry Bay.....	* 3	27 30
88220	Grande.....	Halifax.....	14	Jno. P. Slaunwhite.....	Terence Bay.....	3	36 40
100228	Golden Dawn.....	do.....	46	Edw. Conrad, M.O.....	E. Chezzetcook.....	14	119 60
90489	Greenleaf.....	do.....	44	M. Julien, M.O.....	W. do.....	13	114 40
80996	Gertie Bell.....	Guysborough.....	15	Leander York.....	Eastern Passage.....	6	39 00
69097	Highland Jane.....	Halifax.....	32	Geo. Hartlin.....	East Jeddore.....	10	83 20
83306	Iona.....	do.....	26	Andrew Sullivan.....	Herring Cove.....	* 6	59 16
100212	James R.....	do.....	51	C. & A. Mitchell.....	East Jeddore.....	12	132 60
83303	James Ryan.....	Port Medway.....	48	Wm. Harris.....	Halifax.....	*	62 40
75605	Little Annie.....	Halifax.....	27	Matthew Lynch.....	Ferguson's Cove.....	* 6	61 44
69105	Lady of the Lake.....	do.....	20	Richard Christian.....	Upper Prospect.....	6	52 00
94661	L. C. Tough.....	do.....	12	Jno. E. Tough.....	Pennant.....	3	31 20
94665	Louis Luby.....	do.....	41	Wm. J. Lapierre, <i>et al</i>	W. Chezzetcook.....	12	106 60
96789	Lydia A. Mason.....	do.....	39	Peter Mason, <i>et al</i>	Tangier.....	* 4	91 26
100227	May.....	do.....	10	Wm. Heneberry.....	Sambro.....	2	26 00
100254	Myrtle M. Gray.....	do.....	19	James Gray.....	Pennant.....	4	49 40
85664	Mary E.....	do.....	14	Andrew Twohig.....	do.....	* 2	30 34
100580	Maggie E. C.....	Lunenburg.....	20	David F. Covey.....	Hackett's Cove.....	5	52 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded.*

*Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							% cts.
100238	Mary Bell.....	Halifax.....	10	Jno. A. McDonald....	Harrigan Cove..	* 2	19 50
46498	Mariner.....	do.....	56	W. C. & J. H. Henley.	Spry Bay.....	* 8	137 52
96805	Maggie May.....	do.....	62	Jeremiah Fillis, <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezzetcook.	* 8	123 61
100249	Minnie M.....	do.....	10	John P. Martin.....	Ship Harbour...	4	26 60
85665	Nellie D.....	do.....	12	Daniel Smith.....	Sambro.....	3	31 20
80841	Nina.....	do.....	13	Wm. E. Murphy.....	Owls Head.....	3	33 80
100245	Oracle.....	do.....	18	Samuel Gray.....	Sambro.....	* 3	40 95
64018	Ocean Bride.....	do.....	23	Geo. Borgal.....	Pleasant Harb'r.	6	59 80
100241	Pansy.....	do.....	32	Geo. Schnair.....	Pennant.....	6	83 20
92571	Primrose.....	do.....	14	Angus Gray.....	do.....	3	36 40
77787	Rescue.....	do.....	20	William Connors.....	East Dover.....	3	52 00
100474	R. Beatrice.....	do.....	19	Isaac Corney.....	West Dover.....	* 4	44 46
100566	Rob S.....	do.....	21	Geo. H. Marryatt.....	Pennant.....	2	54 60
75575	Rising Dawn.....	Lunenburg.....	18	Frederick Boutilier...	Indian Harbour.	5	46 80
84869	Sarah L. Oxner....	Halifax.....	34	Edward Hayes.....	Herring Cove...	10	88 40
100218	Sarah M. W.....	do.....	14	Hezekiah Wambolt...	Indian Harbour.	4	36 40
37519	Safeguide.....	do.....	36	W. C. Henley.....	Spry Bay.....	* 5	80 24
100255	Seaflee.....	do.....	12	James Stevens.....	Clam Harbour...	3	31 20
103351	True Love.....	do.....	10	Jno. E. Arnold.....	Terence Bay.....	* 3	22 75
75833	Twilight.....	do.....	14	S. Hubly & C. Garrison	Indian Harbour.	* 3	29 12
77836	T. W. Smith.....	do.....	35	Charles Beaver.....	Spry Bay.....	* 5	78 00
96781	Venture.....	do.....	43	Edward Dempsey.....	Herring Cove...	11	111 80
97086	Veria G.....	do.....	54	Chas. W. Hart.....	Sambro.....	11	149 39
100260	Violet.....	do.....	12	James H. Smith.....	do.....	3	31 20
90485	Violet West.....	do.....	36	Thomas Gaetz, <i>et al.</i>	Seaforth.....	11	93 60
92578	Willetta.....	do.....	12	Joseph Gray.....	Sambro.....	3	31 20
61904	Water Lily.....	do.....	14	Isaac Morash.....	West Dover.....	* 2	30 34
100226	Willie H. Crosby..	do.....	65	James Julien, <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezzetcook.	18	169 00
85378	Zephyr.....	do.....	16	Robt. Slaunwhite....	Terence Bay....	5	41 60

INVERNESS COUNTY.

71302	Alice.....	Charlotte t o w n,	10	Patrick Cormier.....	Cheticamp.....	5	26 00
103313	Catherine.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	10	Séverin Chiasson.....	do.....	4	26 00
96778	Campania.....	do.....	11	C. Robin, Collas & Co., Ltd.....	Eastern Harbour	4	28 60
83244	Claribel.....	Charlotte t o w n,	19	Chas. Doucet.....	Cheticamp.....	5	49 40
85392	Colibri.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	18	James Britt.....	Belle Côte.....	* 4	36 78
96767	Dove.....	do.....	49	John Murray.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	9	127 40
96768	Elizabeth Ann.....	do.....	11	Magloire Poirier.....	Cheticamp.....	4	28 60
103317	Flying Star.....	do.....	11	P. Desveaux & S. Belfontain.....	do.....	4	28 60
96774	Florence.....	do.....	11	Thomas Poirier.....	do.....	5	28 60
103311	Henry L. Phillips..	do.....	78	J. C. Skinner.....	Port Hastings...	6	202 80
96763	Lelia Linwood.....	do.....	67	Peter Paint & Sons...	Pt. Hawkesbury.	* 5	87 10
103312	Laura.....	do.....	13	Joseph Aucoin.....	Cheticamp.....	5	33 80
96775	Louise.....	do.....	11	Placide Boudrot.....	do.....	4	28 60
103316	Laura.....	do.....	10	Ubalde Bourgeois.....	do.....	4	26 00
103318	Little Heir.....	do.....	19	Eusebe Chaisson.....	do.....	5	49 40
103315	Lillie.....	do.....	12	Fidèle Chiasson.....	do.....	4	31 20
103314	Mary.....	do.....	10	John Boudrot.....	do.....	4	26 00
69125	May Flower.....	do.....	15	Hyacinthe Chiasson...	do.....	6	39 00
96769	Mary Lambert.....	do.....	11	Charles Chiasson.....	do.....	4	28 60
96779	Majestic.....	do.....	12	C. Robin, Collas & Co., Ltd.....	do.....	4	31 20
96771	Marie.....	do.....	10	Xavier Roach.....	do.....	4	26 00
96777	Marie Joseph.....	do.....	11	Victor Roach.....	do.....	4	28 60
96770	O. L. B.....	do.....	12	Gabriel Boudrot.....	do.....	4	31 20
96773	Virgin.....	do.....	10	Marcelin Leblanc.....	do.....	4	26 00
96776	Willie B.....	do.....	11	John F. Roach.....	do.....	4	28 60

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KING'S COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							¢ cts.
80093	Anna K.	St. John, N.B..	14	A. E. Spicer	Harbourville ...	* 3	31 85
77732	Heather Belle....	Digby	13	Joseph Parker	Hall's Harbour..	3	33 80
103023	Minnie H.	Parrsboro'	12	Edson Bowlby	Canada Creek...	* 1	20 80
77967	Naomi.	St. Andrew, N.B.	14	Charles Hagerty	Black Rock	3	36 40
94756	Sarah E. Ells	St. John, N.B..	19	Leonard Houghton....	Hall's Harbour ..	3	49 40

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

100846	Albatross	Lunenburg	26	Abraham Ernst.	Mahone Bay	5	67 60
100578	Avon	do	49	Thos. A. Wilson	Bridgewater	*12	118 30
100489	Algoma	do	56	Lemuel Publicover	Lahave	10	145 60
94790	Abana	do	80	James Romkey	do	14	208 00
100170	Atlanta	do	80	Freeman Anderson	Lunenburg	14	208 00
100839	Acalia	do	34	David Berringer	do	4	88 40
94783	Alaska	do	80	Lewis Knickle	do	12	208 00
100472	Arcana	do	80	Alex. Knickle	do	14	208 00
94961	Altona	do	67	Henry Moser	do	13	174 20
94778	Argosy	do	80	Charles Smith	do	12	208 00
100838	Blanche A. Colp ..	do	80	C. U. Mader	Mahone Bay	14	208 00
100848	Britannia	do	59	Lambert Lohnes	Lahave	* 8	127 84
100571	Britannia	do	80	Charles Smith	Lunenburg	14	208 00
94651	Bessie A.	do	80	M. McGregor	Lahave	14	208 00
94647	Bonus	do	80	Jno. M. Ritcey	La Have	14	208 00
100163	Beauty	do	65	Wm. Sarty	do	10	169 00
92637	Bertie C. H.	do	80	Thomas Hamm	Lunenburg	14	208 00
96823	Burnham H.	do	80	Richard Heckman	do	14	208 00
94782	Bona Fides	do	80	I. Joseph Rudolph	do	14	208 00
96828	Bonanza	do	80	Charles Silver	do	14	208 00
103421	Blenheim	do	80	Charles Smith	do	14	208 00
94648	Batavia	do	80	L. B. Currie	West Dublin	14	208 00
103430	Beluga	do	80	A. V. Conrad	La Have	12	208 00
94643	Carrie M. C.	do	39	Joshua Coolen	Fox Point	8	101 40
94645	C. A. Chisholm	do	80	Abraham Ernst	Mahone Bay	11	208 00
94658	C. A. Ernst	do	57	do	do	8	148 20
100159	C. U. Mader	do	80	C. U. Mader	do	14	208 00
100823	Carrie	do	60	Adnah Burns	Dayspring	13	156 00
97081	Carrie	do	80	Jno. M. Ritcey	La Have	14	208 00
100834	Comrade	do	80	Norman Reinhardt	Getson's Cove	14	208 90
90824	Ceto	do	80	A. V. Conrad	La Have	14	208 00
97084	Calla Lily	do	62	Edmund Hirtle	do	13	161 00
100579	Citizen	do	80	M. McGregor	do	16	208 00
96825	Cecilia W.	do	41	Robt. Walfield	La Have Islands ..	8	106 60
90857	Capio	do	72	G. N. C. Hawkins	Lunenburg	11	187 20
103419	Cordova	do	80	Charles Smith	do	12	208 00
100570	Clarence F.	do	52	David Smith	do	11	135 20
90869	Clara E. Mason	do	80	do	do	14	208 00
103415	Clarence Smith	do	80	G. A. Smith	do	14	208 00
100483	Curfew	do	49	J. D. Sperry	Petite Rivière	11	127 40
103428	Caldera	do	69	Jacob Weagle	Dayspring	13	179 40
103427	Cymbrian	do	60	Dean Fraulick	La Have	13	156 00
88355	D. A. Mader	do	80	C. U. Mader	Mahone Bay	12	208 00
100841	Dora	do	80	W. F. Acker	Lunenburg	14	208 00
97089	Dictator	do	80	S. Watson Oxner	do	14	208 00
90834	Diego	Port Medway	27	Harris Conrad	Vogler's Cove	* 6	65 19
83308	Ella	Liverpool	10	Jennis C. Hanson	Mahone Bay	2	26 00
103424	Elva M.	Lunenburg	80	C. U. Mader	do	14	208 00
88356	Energy	do	80	do	do	13	208 00
100827	Elnora	do	52	Henry Gerhardt	Kingsbury	*11	129 57
94659	Enterprise	do	80	Wm. Cleversey	La Have	9	208 00
96821	Edgar F. Richards..	do	55	Elias J. Richard	do	11	143 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

LUNENBURG COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
94650	Elsie	Lunenburg	47	Jno. Schmisser	La Have	7	122 20
94960	Eureka	do	80	Reuben Smith	do	14	208 00
100151	Erminie	do	80	Wm. Young	Lunenburg	13	208 00
100481	Florence	do	29	William Young	Mahone Bay	7	75 40
92638	Florence M.	do	80	J. Alex. Silver	Lunenburg	13	208 00
103198	F. B. Wade	Liverpool	80	L. B. Currie	West Dublin	16	208 00
103429	Fern	Lunenburg	70	Cyrus Walter	La Have	13	182 00
103411	Geneviève	do	80	Abraham Ernst	Mahone Bay	14	208 00
100478	Gladiola	do	52	Kenneth Silver	Dayspring	10	135 20
100850	Grace	do	80	Daniel Getson	Getson's Cove	14	208 00
94958	Genesta	do	80	Reuben Romkey	Lower La Have	14	208 00
97088	Glendale	do	38	Charles Bell	La Have	8	98 80
100488	Gurnet	do	56	Alvin Creaser	do	11	145 60
90862	Grenada	do	80	Alvin Himmelman	do	14	208 00
90582	G. A. Smith	do	80	Jno. M. Ritcey	do	12	208 00
95836	Gleaner	do	80	Samuel Herman	do	14	208 00
94773	Galatea	do	80	Jno. B. Young	do	14	208 00
100576	Glad Tidings	do	80	J. Wm. Young	do	17	208 00
97083	Garland	do	51	J. D. Sperry	Petite Rivière	8	132 60
100825	Georgina	do	34	James Bell, jun.	Dublin Shore	7	88 40
100480	Gallant	do	57	Elias Richard, sen., M.O.	Getson's Point	12	148 20
100569	Howard Young	do	80	James Young	Lunenburg	14	208 00
90825	Henry N. Batchelder	Port Medway	80	Henry Selig	Vogler's Cove	17	208 00
100156	Hustler	Lunenburg	44	L. B. Currie	West Dublin	10	114 40
100490	Irene M. B.	do	66	Eli Ernst	Mahone Bay	12	171 60
96837	Irvin G.	do	80	Israel Spindler	Middle South	14	208 00
59475	Jessen	do	69	Jno. W. Haughn	La Have	9	179 40
103414	Jennie Myrtle	do	80	M. McGregor	do	16	208 00
94789	Joseph McGill	do	80	Henry Ritcey	do	16	208 00
94785	J. C. Schwartz	do	80	Charles Hewitt	Lunenburg	14	208 00
96330	J. A. Silver	do	80	Charles L. Silver	do	14	208 00
100164	J. H. Ernst	do	80	S. Watson Oxner	do	14	208 00
100837	J. M. Young	do	80	Wm. Young	do	14	208 00
94654	J. W. Geldert	do	80	Jas. W. Geldert	do	14	208 00
103491	Jennie May	do	80	Martin Westhaver	Martin's Brook	12	208 00
94780	Laurence	do	80	Abraham Ernest	Mahone Bay	18	208 00
94788	Laura C. Zwicker	do	80	do	do	14	208 00
100830	Loraine C.	do	64	Leander Corkum	La Have	13	166 40
96827	Leopold	do	80	Samuel Ritcey	do	14	208 00
96833	L. E. Young	do	80	Benj. Anderson	Lunenburg	14	208 00
96332	Laura M. Knock	do	80	Benj. Knock	do	14	208 00
103418	Leader	do	80	Alex. Knickle	do	14	208 00
100835	Lottie B.	do	12	Allan R. Morash	do	2	31 20
103420	Luetta	do	80	David Smith	do	14	208 00
99854	Latona	do	80	S. Watson Oxner	do	13	208 00
83316	Lottie	Port Medway	80	S. E. Teel	Vogler's Cove	14	208 00
100562	Millie L. E.	Lunenburg	65	Abraham Ernst	Mahone Bay	12	169 00
103413	Martello	do	65	do	do	10	169 00
96340	Mayflower	do	60	J. H. Dawson	Bridgewater	9	156 00
103422	Mischief	do	80	Thos. A. Wilson	do	16	208 00
83173	Maggie Smith	do	80	Lemuel Smith	Lower La Have	10	208 00
100844	Mystic Tie	do	64	Solomon Conrad	Upper La Have	9	158 08
100574	Melrose	do	71	Alvin Naugler	La Have	14	184 60
100849	Merl M. Parks	do	80	Simon Parks	do	14	208 00
103425	Majestic	do	80	Reuben Ritcey	do	14	208 00
90823	Miletus	Port Medway	80	Jno. Shankle	do	12	208 00
100573	Marsala	Lunenburg	38	James Shankle	do	9	98 80
94642	Minnie C.	do	55	Edmen Walters	do	12	143 00
94772	Molega	do	80	Benj. Anderson	Lunenburg	14	208 00
94775	Malabar	do	80	R. H. Griffith	do	14	208 00
92633	Magnolia	do	80	Joshua Heckman	do	14	208 00
103412	Minnie B.	do	25	Allan R. Morash	do	5	65 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
92640	Minerva.....	Lunenburg.....	80	Alex. Strum.....	Lunenburg.....	12	208 00
103416	Minnie J. Smith...	do.....	80	Wm. C. Smith.....	do.....	16	208 00
92632	Monarch.....	do.....	80	J. H. Wilson.....	do.....	15	208 00
97100	Maggie M. W.....	do.....	80	do.....	do.....	14	208 00
94777	Maurice C. Geldert	do.....	80	Jno. B. Young.....	do.....	14	208 00
100153	Milo.....	do.....	80	J. Wm. Young.....	do.....	14	208 00
100162	Magic.....	do.....	45	J. D. Sperry.....	Petite Rivière.....	8	117 00
100840	Maritime.....	do.....	59	Albert McKean.....	Pleasantville.....	*10	127 85
97032	Minnie Maud.....	Liverpool.....	80	Jno. S. Wolf.....	West Dublin.....	*16	196 46
103426	Melbourne.....	Lunenburg.....	61	Eber Gerhardt.....	La Have.....	13	158 60
83542	Nova Zembla.....	do.....	79	Joseph Hamm.....	Mahone Bay.....	13	205 40
88603	Nokomis.....	do.....	80	C. U. Mader.....	do.....	14	208 00
100485	Nightingale.....	do.....	52	W. D. Haughn.....	La Have.....	*10	119 60
100831	Nantasket.....	do.....	80	Robert Parks.....	do.....	14	208 00
90827	Nyanza.....	do.....	80	Elias Walter.....	Lunenburg.....	14	208 00
94966	Nicanor.....	do.....	79	Davis Westhaver.....	Martin's Brook.....	12	205 40
92636	Nonpareil.....	do.....	80	John Zinck.....	Lunenburg.....	14	208 00
94641	Ovando.....	do.....	80	Jeffrey Publicover.....	La Have.....	*11	199 34
100577	Oddfellow.....	do.....	58	Thomas Hamm.....	Lunenburg.....	12	150 80
94779	O. P. Silver.....	do.....	80	Obed Silver.....	do.....	14	208 00
94786	Ontario.....	do.....	80	Benj. C. Smith.....	do.....	13	208 00
85562	Oresa.....	do.....	13	Wm. Weinacht.....	do.....	4	33 80
100137	Orinoco.....	do.....	56	Wm. Westhaver.....	do.....	11	145 60
100483	Puma.....	do.....	58	Arthur Pentz.....	La Have.....	13	150 80
100836	Panama.....	do.....	80	Henry Adams.....	Lunenburg.....	14	208 00
94774	Puritan.....	do.....	80	Theophilus Creaser.....	Ritcey's Cove.....	14	208 00
100486	Pandora.....	do.....	53	Benj. Lohnes.....	South.....	12	137 80
103171	Ruby.....	Shelburne.....	57	Leander Oxner.....	Lower La Have.....	*10	141 47
100572	Rowena.....	Lunenburg.....	51	Wm. Schmeiser.....	La Have.....	11	132 60
96334	Robert F. Mason.....	do.....	80	Martin Mason.....	Lunenburg.....	14	208 00
100473	Rapture.....	do.....	57	Alvin Moser.....	South.....	12	148 20
88349	Senovar.....	do.....	80	Nathan Hiltz.....	Martin's Point.....	12	208 00
100165	Snow Queen.....	do.....	67	Leander Meisner.....	do.....	12	174 20
94962	Stella E.....	do.....	80	Reuben Ritcey.....	La Have.....	14	208 00
94787	Samoa.....	do.....	80	James W. Geldert.....	Lunenburg.....	14	208 00
100471	Secret.....	do.....	80	Jno. B. Young.....	do.....	14	208 00
90868	Sadie.....	do.....	79	Thomas Backman.....	Rosebay.....	14	205 40
92623	Torridon.....	do.....	80	M. McGregor.....	La Have.....	14	207 00
100475	Tartar.....	do.....	61	W. N. Reinhardt.....	do.....	13	158 60
100476	Tokalon.....	do.....	52	James Richard.....	do.....	* 9	122 92
100575	Tyler.....	do.....	54	W. A. Zwicker.....	Lunenburg.....	10	140 40
103423	Three Cheers.....	do.....	80	Jacob W. Sarty.....	Pleasantville.....	*15	195 78
94657	T. W. Langille.....	do.....	71	Francis Conrad.....	Middle Sonth.....	13	184 60
103417	Uruguay.....	do.....	80	Jno. M. Ritcey.....	LaHave.....	14	208 00
97098	Urania.....	do.....	80	David Heisler.....	Lunenburg.....	14	208 00
97099	Union.....	do.....	78	Wm. Smeltzer.....	do.....	12	202 80
94649	Valenar.....	do.....	80	Nathan Hiltz.....	Martin's Point.....	12	208 00
100821	Venus.....	do.....	76	Jacob Hiltz.....	Mahone Bay.....	12	197 60
94956	Venezuela.....	do.....	80	Isaac Corkum.....	LaHave.....	12	208 00
83164	Valiant.....	do.....	80	Anthony Heckman.....	do.....	12	208 00
100826	Vandala.....	do.....	72	Albert McKean.....	Pleasantville.....	10	187 20
94776	Volunteer.....	do.....	80	M. McGregor.....	LaHave.....	14	208 00
90397	Vivian.....	do.....	80	Arthur H. Zwicker.....	Lunenburg.....	14	208 00
85635	Vanilla.....	do.....	80	James Romkey.....	LaHave.....	12	208 00
94967	White Cloud.....	do.....	80	C. U. Mader.....	Mahone Bay.....	14	208 00
94953	W. D. Richard.....	do.....	80	W. N. Reinhardt.....	Getson's Cove.....	*15	201 50
96829	Wisteria.....	do.....	80	Freeman Anderson.....	Lunenburg.....	14	208 00
100152	Werra.....	do.....	80	David Smith.....	do.....	14	208 00
100842	W. H. Walters.....	do.....	80	Thomas Walter.....	do.....	14	208 00
100833	Yucatan.....	do.....	80	J. Joseph Rudolph.....	do.....	14	208 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
90844	Armada	Guysborough ...	25	Lysander B. Cohoon ..	Port Medway...	7	65 00
85564	Bessie Williams...	Barrington	77	A. W. Hendry	Liverpool.	11	200 20
85478	Glenora	Liverpool.	76	James C. Inness	do	14	197 60
103191	Jennie B	do	13	Alexander Shankle...	Port Matoon...	* 3	29 58
103197	Marcella.	do	80	A. W. Hendry	Liverpool.	*13	179 14
75762	May Queen	do	17	Wm. H. Peterson	do	* 1	26 52
83310	Myosotis	Port Medway...	80	Edwin Morine	Port Medway...	14	208 00
61916	Only Son	Liverpool.	16	Wm. A. Conrad	Liverpool.	* 5	38 14
103194	Oressa	do	10	Winot Arnold	Port Matoon...	* 2	21 67
90832	Ronald H. C.	Port Medway...	55	Lysander B. Cohoon ..	Port Medway...	11	143 00
103193	Startle	Liverpool.	11	Albert Wagner	Port Matoon...	3	28 60
103199	Trilby	do	12	Wm. Wigglesworth...	Liverpool.	3	31 20
83495	Utopia	do	80	James C. Inness	do	* 9	189 10
97041	W. H. Smith	do	43	Wm. P. Godfrey	Brooklyn	10	111 80

RICHMOND COUNTY.

69143	Arequipa	Arichat	36	Philip Gruchy	D'Escousse	7	93 60
88456	Alice May	do	39	Wm. LeVesconte	do	10	101 40
77544	Alpha	do	42	do	do	11	109 20
36474	Alexander Fraser ..	Lunenburg	32	Anselme Samson	do	10	83 20
66681	B. K. Kelly	Halifax	35	Robt. Joyce	do	* 5	83 42
35996	Blue Bell	Arichat	25	Marin Beausejour	Martinique	9	65 00
38301	B. Weir & Co.	do	25	Celestin Cordeau	River Bourgeois.	* 7	60 94
54136	British Lady	Port Hawk'sbury	19	Albert Joyce	Riv. Inhabitants	2	49 40
75561	Boreas	Lunenburg	41	John Colford	Port Richmond.	5	106 60
88459	Caroline	Arichat	12	Jno. B. Girroir	West Arichat...	3	31 20
74100	Candid	do	22	Desiré Burke	River Bourgeois.	7	57 20
72061	C. P. M.	do	22	Alexander Burke	do	6	57 20
103452	Charlotte	do	73	David Walker	Basin River In-		
					habitants	6	189 80
72058	Daisy	Arichat	34	Placide Richard.	Arichat	3	88 40
72052	Dayspring	do	52	Chas. Leblanc.	West Arichat...	4	135 20
77822	Eliza Smith	do	44	Alexander Poirier	L'w'r D'Escousse	12	114 40
75569	Empress	Lunenburg	47	Celestin Poirier	do	*12	117 50
53811	Electric Flash	Halifax	53	Dominique Fougère...	Poulamond	13	137 80
38477	Elizabeth	Arichat	18	Placide Burke	River Bourgeois.	7	46 80
83033	Emma Proctor	Port Hawk'sbury	41	Edward Proctor	Riv'r Inhabitants	7	106 60
83395	Elerie	Halifax	29	Lewis Murray	Port Richmond.	3	75 40
74116	Fama	do	44	Wm. LeVesconte	D'Escousse	11	114 40
88462	Fannie S.	Arichat	28	Daniel Sampson	River Bourgeois.	* 6	67 60
38481	G. H. B.	do	36	Placide Forgeron	West Arichat...	4	93 60
88599	Guide	Halifax	38	Edward Poirier	L'w'r D'Escousse	11	98 80
38408	Hector	Arichat	35	George Walker	Basin	5	91 00
90734	Helen M. Crosby ..	Port Hawk'sbury	64	Wm. Cruickshanks	Port Richmond.	16	166 40
88468	Irene	Arichat	12	David M. Gruchy	Petit de Grat...	3	31 20
96764	Ida C. Spoffard	Port Hawk'sbury	54	Robert Murray	Port Richmond.	7	140 40
88454	Jubilee	Arichat	34	D. Gruchy	D'Escousse	10	88 40
85560	Jacques	Yarmouth	58	Frederic Poirier	do	*13	140 76
38486	Julia	Arichat	20	Louis Burke	River Bourgeois.	* 5	47 67
80972	John Vincin	Sydney	17	Peter Burke	do	* 5	40 52
83135	J. B. M.	Halifax	20	Samuel P. Burke	St. Peter's	* 4	43 34
84467	Katie	Arichat	11	David Poirier	L'w'r D'Escousse	3	28 60
80994	L'Esperance	Guysborough	10	Joseph Petitpas	Arichat	3	26 00
72070	Lennox	Arichat	46	D. Gruchy	D'Escousse	12	119 60
37551	Leading Star	Halifax	39	Rémi & Maxime Joyce	do	*11	93 60
88455	Laura Victoria	Arichat	39	John Manger	Cape LaRonde..	10	101 40
75875	Lida and Lizzie	do	56	Wm. LeVesconte	D'Escousse	14	145 60
72071	Lumen Dei	do	20	Urbain Sampson	River Bourgeois.	6	52 00
74054	Laura E. Douglas ..	Barrington	39	Joseph Steele	Port Richmond.	6	161 40

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to **Vessels**, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*RICHMOND COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
38516	Lady of the Lake..	Arichat.	26	Peter Landry.....	St. Peter's.....	3	67 60
88464	Mary E.	do	10	Chas. Wolfe.....	Arichat.....	3	26 00
88463	Maria.....	do	15	Andrew Boudrot....	Petit de Grat....	3	39 00
38417	Messenger.....	do	30	Cleophas Boudrot....	Poulamond....	10	78 00
69969	Morning Light....	PortHawk'sbury	39	David Walker.....	Basin.....	4	101 40
38522	Mary.....	Arichat.....	23	Isaie Boudrot.....	River Bourgeois.	7	59 80
72063	May Flower.....	do	12	John Burke.....	do	6	31 20
88431	Mayflower.....	Halifax.....	21	Docité Fougère....	do	7	54 60
92066	Mary L.....	Arichat.....	19	Simon Goyetche....	do	* 5	45 29
83100	Morning Star.....	do	13	Albert Boudrot....	Riv'rInhabitants	* 2	28 17
100240	Merrimac.....	Halifax.....	58	Albert Martell....	D'Escousse.....	15	150 80
74365	Nova Stella.....	Arichat.....	53	Léon U. Poirier....	L'w'r D'Escousse	15	137 80
72148	Neptune.....	do	26	Henry Sampson....	River Bourgeois.	8	67 60
54139	Ocean Belle.....	Halifax.....	20	Isidore Fougère....	Poulamond....	8	52 00
61630	Olive J.....	do	57	Jno. Malcolm.....	Port Malcolm....	9	148 20
74332	Proditor.....	do	54	Désiré Poirier....	L'w'r D'Escousse	15	140 40
72067	Philomene D.....	Arichat.....	22	James Walker.....	Basin.....	5	57 20
38462	Partners.....	do	26	Thomas Sampson....	River Bourgeois.	8	67 60
73119	Royal.....	Halifax.....	12	Isaac Dugas.....	West Arichat....	2	31 20
88439	Ripple.....	do	20	Isidore Boudrot....	Petit de Grat....	4	52 00
75763	Ripple.....	Arichat.....	17	David McDonald....	Basin.....	2	44 20
64033	Ripple.....	PortHawk'sbury	34	Geo. Cruickshanks..	Port Richmond..	5	88 40
88452	R. Ferguson.....	Arichat.....	24	Maurice Burke.....	St. Peter's.....	7	62 40
37612	Sea Slipper.....	Lunenburg.....	41	Chas. Manger.....	Cape La Ronde..	11	106 60
85645	Sissie Bell.....	Halifax.....	40	Firmin Fougère....	Poulamond....	*10	99 28
51781	S. E. Cove.....	do	54	Rémi Fougère.....	do	15	140 40
88465	Stella.....	Arichat.....	46	A. J. Boyd.....	River Bourgeois.	12	119 60
92599	Thistle.....	Sydney.....	11	L. Manbourquette..	L'Ardoise.....	* 2	23 84
38480	Two Brothers.....	Arichat.....	32	Simon Landry.....	River Bourgeois.	9	83 20
61990	Union.....	Halifax.....	20	Arthur Leblanc....	Arichat.....	3	52 00
71034	Vanguard.....	do	47	Dom. Boudrot.....	Petit de Grat....	* 6	106 94
57662	Village Bride.....	do	24	Peter Malcolm.....	Port Malcolm....	5	62 40
38523	Victoria.....	Arichat.....	24	Henry Burke.....	St. Peter's.....	* 6	57 95
94666	Winged Arrow....	Halifax.....	56	Paul Leblanc.....	Poulamond....	14	145 60
90723	Winnie L.....	do	31	John Graham.....	Port Malcolm....	8	80 60

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

90655	Annina.....	Yarmouth.....	11	James Cox.....	South Side.....	* 5	26 22
90426	Amanda.....	Barrington.....	38	Isaac Nickerson....	do	10	98 80
94632	A. C. Greenwood..	Shelburne.....	15	Hugh M. Perry.....	Black Point....	5	39 00
100612	Ardelta.....	do	10	Lyle Martin.....	East Jordan....	4	26 00
100620	Alina.....	do	80	Churchill Locke....	Lockeport.....	*18	202 53
100617	Altona.....	do	28	Clifford Locke.....	do	8	72 80
103178	Alfred.....	do	80	Jno. A. McGowan....	Shelburne.....	*19	193 84
100813	Blanche.....	Barrington.....	24	Jno. T. Duncan....	Clarke's Harbour	9	62 40
97028	Bertha.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Edwin Williams....	Green Harbour..	* 3	22 75
88551	Blanche M. Thor- burn.....	Shelburne.....	80	Wm. H. Thorburn....	Jordan Bay.....	*16	196 46
100604	Bella H. McKinnon	do	35	Clifford Locke.....	Lockeport.....	9	91 00
94942	Coronilla.....	do	23	Wm. H. Kenny.....	Clarke's Harbour	9	59 80
61586	Cepola.....	do	80	Wm. A. McDonald..	Lockeport.....	8	208 00
90670	Charlie Richardson.	do	26	J. B. Harding.....	Rockland.....	8	67 60
100605	Dawn.....	Barrington.....	49	Angus N. Smith....	Barrington.....	*12	122 50
100819	David James.....	do	27	J. J. Duncan.....	Clarke's Harbour	9	70 20
90855	Delta.....	Shelburne.....	24	Leander McKenzie..	East Jordan....	* 3	44 90
83492	Desstie.....	Liverpool.....	11	E. A. Capstick.....	Lockeport.....	4	28 60
75624	Dwina.....	Shelburne.....	52	Churchill Locke....	do	14	135 20
100613	Dove.....	do	80	Arthur Hood.....	Shelburne.....	16	208 00
97023	Edwina.....	Yarmouth.....	11	Leonard Penny.....	South Side.....	* 3	25 03

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*SHELburne COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							⁵⁰ cts.
90712	Ella May.....	Halifax.....	19	Leander McKenzie...	East Jordan...	* 3	39 52
95976	Edith.....	Shelburne.....	40	Enos Churchill.....	Lockeport.....	* 8	98 23
85731	Eva L. H.....	do.....	62	Albert E. Thorbourn..	Sandy Point....	13	161 20
90645	Fly.....	Yarmouth.....	15	Chas. M. Wickens.....	Shag Harbour..	4	39 00
85476	Fleetwing.....	Shelburne.....	11	Wilson Sperry.....	Green Harbour..	4	28 60
100818	Geneva Ethel.....	Barrington.....	29	Chas. E. Kenny.....	Clarke's Harbour	* 8	71 22
103065	Garnet.....	Yarmouth.....	27	Edmund K. Snow.....	Port La Tour...	6	70 20
80831	Glide.....	Lunenburg.....	16	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport.....	6	41 60
100815	Happy Home.....	Barrington.....	10	Harvey Slate.....	Cape Negro.....	4	26 00
90647	Hattie Emeline...	Yarmouth.....	11	Charles Reynolds...	Upper Port La Tour.....	* 3	21 46
80799	Hattie J.....	Digby.....	16	Isaac Nickerson.....	Shag Harbour..	* 6	36 40
97057	Horace B.....	Liverpool.....	14	Geo. Hiltz.....	Lockeport.....	5	36 40
100607	Icelda.....	Shelburne.....	19	Benjamin Hardy.....	Allandale.....	5	49 40
103174	Iona.....	do.....	15	Wm. L. Ringer.....	Lockeport.....	5	39 00
90440	Jennie Frederica..	Barrington.....	40	Peter Kenny.....	Clarke's Harbour	9	104 00
54132	John Franklin.....	Halifax.....	18	F. A. Lockhart.....	Hantsport.....	*6	43 46
88554	Jersey Lily.....	Shelburne.....	80	Enos Churchill.....	Lockeport.....	*16	196 46
94941	John Purney.....	do.....	80	Geo. H. King.....	Sandy Point....	20	208 00
77957	Kedron.....	Annapolis.....	22	Churchill Locke.....	Lockeport.....	*7	53 63
73967	Katie.....	Liverpool.....	14	do.....	do.....	*5	33 37
100817	Little Dorritt.....	Barrington.....	64	Angus N. Smith.....	Barrington.....	*9	136 70
80624	Lima.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Wm. Halliday.....	Bear Point.....	*3	23 40
100320	Lena.....	Barrington.....	13	Lovitt Nickerson.....	Clarke's Harbour	7	33 80
90438	Lark.....	do.....	13	Samuel Atwood.....	Oak Park.....	5	33 80
90429	Lettie May.....	do.....	10	David Nickerson.....	South Side.....	*1	17 34
100606	Myra Louise.....	do.....	17	Robt. Lowe, sr.....	Clarke's Harbour	*7	41 44
100816	Mattie G. Morrissey	do.....	24	D. Morrissey.....	do.....	9	62 40
88402	Mizpah.....	Digby.....	53	E. Gaskill.....	North Head, Gd. Manan, N.B..	*9	120 53
100614	Mayflower.....	Shelburne.....	11	Uriah Williams.....	Green Harbour..	4	28 60
103175	Myrtle.....	do.....	10	Stephen Decker.....	Little Harbour..	4	26 00
103182	Meta.....	do.....	18	Clifford Locke.....	Lockeport.....	5	46 80
100619	Mary E. Harlow.....	do.....	80	do.....	do.....	20	208 00
103173	Mabel.....	do.....	21	Jno. Matthews.....	Rockland.....	7	54 60
83493	Mary C.....	Liverpool.....	80	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport.....	20	208 00
103177	Mayflower.....	Shelburne.....	12	Alfred Swim.....	do.....	4	31 20
92568	Mary Kate.....	Halifax.....	13	W. B. Lawrence.....	Shelburne.....	*4	28 18
83434	Mary May.....	Barrington.....	20	Joseph Crow.....	Sandy Point....	*6	48 29
103184	Mayflower.....	Shelburne.....	26	Nathaniel Vernon...	do.....	*2	42 26
72977	Nellie H. Ham.....	Digby.....	26	Charles Anderson.....	Clarke's Harbour	*3	48 29
90439	Oscar F.....	Barrington.....	18	Henry D. Cook.....	South Side.....	6	46 80
96377	Oriole.....	Shelburne.....	43	Clifford Locke.....	Lockeport.....	9	111 80
100820	Ranger.....	Barrington.....	11	Thos. K. Nickerson...	Doctor's Cove...	*3	25 03
100319	Rob Roy.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Freeman Lowe.....	Clarke's Harbour	7	31 20
92320	Rialto.....	Shelburne.....	46	A. E. Thorburn.....	Sandy Point....	*8	112 96
90648	Stranger.....	Barrington.....	15	James C. McGrevy...	Centreville.....	9	39 00
85390	Susan C.....	do.....	21	P. P. Smith.....	do.....	*4	45 50
90433	Ste. Anne.....	do.....	11	J. E. Brown.....	Clarke's Harbour	*3	22 80
100325	Starlight.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Stephen M. Goodwin...	do.....	3	26 00
100616	Sea Slipper.....	Shelburne.....	11	James V. Euslow.....	Green Harbour..	4	28 60
85483	Sarah H. Seeton...	do.....	80	Clifford Locke.....	Lockeport.....	20	208 00
100814	Three Sisters.....	Barrington.....	10	Geo. Crowell.....	Bear Point.....	*2	19 50
90893	Thomas H.....	Yarmouth.....	13	Fred. Nickerson.....	Clarke's Harbo	*7	30 06
103179	Trilby.....	Shelburne.....	31	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport.....	9	80 60
96961	Tivoli.....	do.....	24	Wm. J. Doane.....	Red Head.....	7	62 40
90895	Union St. Pierre..	Yarmouth.....	20	Cyrus Nickerson.....	Clarke's Harbour	*6	45 50
100811	Vesta Pearl.....	Barrington.....	40	Wm. B. Smith, jr....	do.....	*8	93 60
100608	Vesper.....	Shelburne.....	13	Churchill Locke.....	Lockeport.....	5	33 80
100812	Wyvern.....	Barrington.....	25	James E. Swim.....	Clarke's Harbour	9	65 00
90430	Will Carleton.....	do.....	80	Joseph A. Smith.....	Port La Tour...	16	208 00
85541	Willie M.....	Yarmouth.....	24	Loran A. Kenney.....	Shag Harbour..	* 6	57 93
100611	Water Sprite.....	Shelburne.....	50	Elijah Nickerson.....	Wood's Harbour	*	65 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to **Vessels, &c.**—Nova Scotia—*Con.*SHELBURNE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
77744	Whip-poor-will	Shelburne	17	Jno. Littlewood.	Black Point.....	5	44 20
103183	Wren.....	do	18	Wm. McCarthy.....	Shelburne	* 6	43 46
75722	Yuba.....	Yarmouth	15	Chas. E. Crowell.....	Port La Tour....	3	39 00

VICTORIA COUNTY.

100388	Hattie	Sydney.....	27	Jno. Fitzgerald.....	Cape North.....	* 5	54 60
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YARMOUTH COUNTY.

94980	Aurore	Yarmouth.....	80	Leon D'Eon	West Pubnico ..	18	208 00
94977	Civilian	do	80	Chs. D'Entremont ..	do	19	208 00
85536	Circassian	do	80	A. P. Stoneman.....	Yarmouth.....	*22	195 52
103063	Defender.....	do	20	Ambrose D'Entremont	West Pubnico ..	* 5	44 58
66679	Diploma	do	80	Nicholas D'Entremont	do	19	208 00
90871	Dora	do	63	A. R. Stoneman.....	Yarmouth.....	*19	159 71
103053	Eddie C.	do	11	J. F. Harding	Lower Argyle...	3	28 60
97036	Eva	do	10	Gabriel Bourque...	Sluice Point ..	* 3	22 75
85551	Ethel.....	do	80	J. H. Porter & Co ...	Tusket Wedge...	19	208 00
90654	Flora	do	64	David D'Entremont..	West Pubnico ..	20	166 40
94972	Florence.....	do	11	Joshua Boudreau ..	Tusket Wedge...	5	28 60
85503	G. P. Taylor..	do	13	W. A. Killam	Yarmouth.....	* 4	16 90
90885	Georgina....	do	80	Henry Lewis	do	*21	203 28
100327	Hattie	do	10	Robt. Ellenwood, M.O.	do	* 5	23 84
85554	Hazel Glen ..	do	80	Arthur D'Entremont.	West Pubnico ..	*20	198 56
80643	Hazel Dell.....	do	80	Edward F. Parker ..	Yarmouth.....	16	208 00
97026	James Farnham	do	31	Wm. A. Killam	do	* 4	60 46
88587	Jessie May ..	do	14	Angus Daley	Pubnico Head...	* 5	33 37
80641	Jonathan.....	do	69	Zacharie D'Eon.....	West Pubnico ..	19	179 40
88581	Kingfisher....	do	47	A. F. Stoneman.....	Yarmouth.....	*12	104 25
51972	Lydia Rider ..	do	57	Ls. P. D'Entremont..	West Pubnico ..	19	148 20
103059	Lady Bourque..	do	11	Uriel Bourque	Sluice Point ..	4	28 60
80614	Louise.....	do	80	J. H. Porter & Co....	Tusket Wedge...	19	208 00
90887	L'Etoile.....	do	14	do	do	14	124 80
88261	Little Joe ..	do	18	Edward F. Parker....	Yarmouth.....	* 6	43 46
100329	La Rose	do	13	Eli Bourque.....	Eel Brook	* 4	30 42
88583	Mary O'Dell..	do	14	David Smith.....	Kelly's Cove...	3	36 40
85539	Maggie Jane..	do	12	Wm. Robbins.....	Port Maitland..	* 3	27 30
103057	May Flower ..	do	12	James Blades.....	East Pubnico ..	5	31 20
74339	Maitland	do	45	Frank Harris.....	Sandford	11	117 00
74322	Morning Star ..	do	25	J. B. Lewis	Yarmouth.....	9	65 00
90659	N. A. Laura ..	do	59	Thadée D'Entremont.	West Pubnico ..	19	153 40
88596	N. A. Louis ..	do	64	Chas. D'Eon.....	do	20	166 40
90892	Nellie.....	do	59	J. H. Porter & Co ..	Tusket Wedge...	19	153 40
85553	Onyx	do	80	Edward F. Parker....	Yarmouth.....	16	208 00
90873	Primrose	do	34	H. P. D'Entremont..	Lower East Pub- nico.....	*10	84 39
100313	Souvenir.....	do	71	S. D. D'Entremont ..	West Pubnico ..	20	184 60
100323	Senora.....	do	80	M. A. Surette	do	23	208 00
75724	Sea Foam	do	75	J. H. Porter & Co ..	Tusket Wedge...	*19	190 13
96962	Sun Rise	do	18	J. E. Crosby.....	Yarmouth.....	* 2	31 20
88589	Sandford	do	20	W. A. Killam	do	* 4	40 87
100312	S. C. Hood.....	do	12	Timothy Powell.....	do	3	31 20
88597	Uncle Sam ..	do	80	James Amiro.....	West Pubnico ..	24	208 00
90896	Wapiti	do	80	A. P. Stoneman.....	Yarmouth.....	18	208 00
88260	William C. Allan..	do	11	James E. Morris.....	do	* 2	21 46
90897	Wrasse	do	56	A. P. Stoneman.....	do	*18	141 77
90882	Will-o'-the-wisp....	do	51	do	do	*19	129 29

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
94727	Aurelia	St. John.. ..	22	James Scovil.....	Grand Manan ..	* 4	47 68
74326	Dreadnaught	Yarmouth, N.S.	19	Alfred Stanley.....	Flagg's Cove....	3	49 40
103118	Della F. Tarr	St. Andrew's ..	34	C. H. Greenwood.....	Wilson's Beach ..	* 6	82 09
80803	Exenia	Windsor, N.S..	18	Wm. F. Parker.....	Beaver Harbour ..	3	46 80
83202	Enchantress.....	St. Andrew's ..	10	Peter Dixon.....	Flagg's Cove....	3	26 00
92516	Emma.....	do	22	Robt. Ellis.....	Maces Bay	5	57 20
80882	Ella Mabel.....	do	14	Walter Calder, jr..	Welchpool	3	36 40
92505	Edith R.....	do	47	Richardson & Conley.	West Isles	7	122 20
94834	Flora Wooster.....	do	22	Andrew McGee.....	Back Bay	4	57 20
88276	Falcon	do	12	James Lawson.....	Flagg's Cove....	3	31 20
92511	Fleetwing.....	do	11	Alden McFarlane....	do	* 2	23 84
97146	Free Trade	do	10	Geo. Scott	do	* 1	13 00
94835	Georgie Linwood ..	do	25	Wm. Hawkins.....	Beaver Harbour ..	* 4	58 50
97150	Gleaner	do	13	Andrew McGee.....	Flagg's Cove....	2	33 80
92508	Grey Eagle.....	do	13	N. Mitchell, jr.....	Welchpool.....	3	33 80
59379	Gazette	do	47	Wm. Watt.....	Flagg's Cove....	* 8	109 98
80650	Happy Home.....	Yarmouth, N.S.	14	John A. Doon	Black's Harbour ..	* 2	27 30
94839	Harry	St. Andrew's ..	14	Wm. J. Tucker	Flagg's Cove....	3	36 40
83463	Havelock	do	33	Wm. James	Wilson's Beach ..	5	85 80
92507	Kinetics	do	10	Andrew McGee.....	Back Bay	* 1	19 50
88273	Lillian E.....	do	13	do	do	3	33 80
59395	Little Minnie.....	do	14	do	do	* 2	27 30
75598	Lizzie Jane.....	Digby, N.S.....	18	Charles Green	Fair Haven.....	3	46 80
77766	Laconic	Shelburne, N.S.	15	Jno. Dixon.....	Flagg's Cove....	3	39 00
88407	Linnet	Digby, N.S.....	15	James Scovil.....	do	3	39 00
83426	Louisa.....	St. John.....	16	Wm. Shaw <i>et al.</i>	Lepreaux.....	* 4	37 44
59342	Lizzie McGee.....	St. Andrew's ..	14	Andrew McGee.....	Back Bay	* 3	27 31
77965	Lydia B.....	do	18	J. M. & W. Calder, jr.	Welchpool.....	3	46 80
103117	Margaret.....	do	49	Milton Eldridge <i>et al.</i>	Beaver Harbour ..	* 9	121 03
85442	Mystery	do	14	C. Dixon & Jno. Moses	Flagg's Cove....	3	36 40
92514	Maggie Jane.....	do	10	John Thomas.....	do	4	26 00
88277	Maggie Jane.....	do	18	Thomas Bright	Seely's Cove....	* 1	31 20
92509	Mary Jane	do	13	A. & W. Calder.....	Welchpool.....	3	33 80
97143	Ocean Gem.....	do	15	Lewis Frankland ..	White Hd. Island ..	* 2	32 50
92518	Peril	do	18	G. Dixon & M. Eldridge	Beaver Harbour ..	3	46 80
75547	River Rose.....	Barrington, N.S.	13	John Wills.....	White Head.....	* 4	30 42
88272	Simeon H. Bell.....	St. Andrew's ..	14	Moses & Chas. Dixon..	Flagg's Cove....	3	36 40
88414	Trumpet	St. John.....	20	Geo. U. Wright.....	Beaver Harbour ..	3	52 00
97145	Thistle.....	St. Andrew's ..	12	Frank Ingersoll.....	Flagg's Cove....	* 1	15 60
59387	Telephone.....	do	19	James Brown <i>et al.</i> ..	Wilson's Beach ..	3	49 40
88282	Veritas	do	10	Simon Leonard.....	Leonardville.....	* 1	17 34
103111	Volunteer	do	13	A. W. Ingersoll.....	Woodw'd's Cove ..	3	33 80
94832	Venus.....	do	42	Simon Brown.....	Wilson's Beach ..	7	109 20
77969	Wave Queen.....	do	11	H. W. Foster	Grand Harbour ..	4	28 60
92512	Water Witch.....	do	11	R. A. Main.....	Woodw'd's Cove ..	* 3	25 03

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

103275	Anna Helen.	Chatham.....	12	Colin C. Turner.....	Tracadie.....	3	31 20
100960	Annie M.....	do	11	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	4	28 60
103081	Albatross.....	do	13	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan	3	33 80
100987	Arabi.....	do	12	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	31 20
100990	Alberta.....	do	11	do	do	3	28 60
96739	Angeline.....	do	14	Octave Gionet.....	do	3	36 40
103085	Argentina.....	do	12	Vital Lanteigne.....	do	3	31 20
103071	Anglesca.....	do	12	Hyacinthe LeBoutillier	do	3	31 20

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to **Vessels, &c.**, New Brunswick—
Continued.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY--*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
100984	Alice.....	Chatham.....	11	Chas. DeGruchy....	Percé.....	3	28 60
100309	Adeline Gladys....	do.....	12	Richard Young....	Little Lamèque..	3	31 20
92419	Anna.....	do.....	12	Docite Chiasson....	Lamèque.....	3	31 20
72099	Adeline.....	do.....	12	Auguste Poulin....	do.....	3	31 20
80716	Annie.....	New Carlisle, Q.	10	Robert Rivers.....	Miscou Lighth'e..	3	22 75
103279	Alice Maud.....	Chatham.....	10	Peter Fiott.....	Caraquet.....	3	26 00
97194	Alika.....	do.....	12	Lange Poulin, sr..	Lamèque.....	3	31 20
96725	Bessie T.....	do.....	10	Colin C. Turner....	Tracadie.....	3	26 00
103072	Ben Hurr.....	do.....	11	John Young.....	do.....	4	28 60
100975	Big Bear.....	do.....	10	Robert Young & Son	Caraquet.....	3	26 00
100783	Belle.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	3	28 60
100909	Bluenose.....	do.....	11	Joseph Sewell.....	do.....	3	28 60
100780	Brittannic.....	do.....	12	Colson Hubbard....	do.....	3	31 20
100299	Blanchard.....	do.....	12	Peter Fiott.....	do.....	3	31 20
100983	Bee.....	do.....	11	Chas. DeGruchy....	Percé.....	3	28 60
61431	Bee.....	do.....	11	Paul Noel.....	Lamèque.....	3	28 60
72079	Betsy.....	do.....	13	Sebastien Noel....	Little Lamèque..	3	33 80
101000	Condor.....	do.....	10	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	26 00
103083	Corsair.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	4	26 00
100938	Cesar.....	do.....	10	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	26 00
100774	Calliope.....	do.....	12	do.....	do.....	4	31 20
100789	Chazalie.....	do.....	11	Robt. Young & Son	do.....	4	28 60
100784	Charlotte.....	do.....	13	do.....	do.....	3	33 80
103271	Celia.....	do.....	11	Dominique Gallien..	do.....	3	28 60
100971	Cyprien.....	do.....	10	Eli Sivret.....	do.....	3	26 00
100916	Cygnét.....	do.....	12	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspebiac.....	3	31 20
96730	Christina.....	do.....	11	Chas. DeGruchy....	Percé.....	3	28 60
103076	Dipper.....	do.....	11	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	3	28 60
100999	Dove.....	do.....	11	Thos. Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	28 60
100913	Daffodil.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	3	26 00
100915	Dawn.....	do.....	12	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspebiac.....	3	31 20
100917	Dora.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	3	28 60
92412	Dollie Dutton....	do.....	13	Richard Young....	Little Lamèque..	4	33 80
100998	Eagle.....	do.....	10	Thos. Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	4	26 00
100911	Emperor.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	3	26 00
103090	Etna.....	do.....	11	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	28 60
100772	Estelle.....	do.....	13	do.....	do.....	3	33 80
100905	Evangeline.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	3	26 00
100293	Eliza.....	do.....	15	Robert Young & Son	do.....	3	39 00
100786	Empress.....	do.....	12	do.....	do.....	12	31 20
100787	Ethel.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	3	28 60
96723	Emma.....	do.....	15	Ludger Duguay....	Shippegan Island	3	39 00
96737	Elmina.....	do.....	11	Jacques Noël, sen.	Lamèque.....	4	28 60
61405	Fly.....	do.....	11	Alex. McLaughlin..	Tracadie.....	4	28 60
100977	Fly.....	do.....	12	Charles DeGruchy..	Percé.....	3	31 20
96736	Fly.....	do.....	14	Richard Young....	Little Lamèque..	4	36 40
103001	Falcon.....	do.....	10	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	26 00
100913	Foam.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	3	26 00
100782	Flying Foam.....	do.....	12	R. Young & Son....	Caraquet.....	3	31 20
85699	Four Sisters.....	do.....	10	Marcel Caron.....	do.....	3	26 00
103077	Fame.....	do.....	10	W. S. Loggie & Co..	Shippegan.....	4	26 00
61445	Flavie.....	do.....	13	Theophile Duguay..	Lamèque.....	4	33 80
100298	Fisher.....	do.....	12	Elie Chiasson.....	Little Lamèque..	4	31 20
92418	Grip.....	do.....	12	James Davidson....	Tracadie.....	* 2	26 00
100993	Garfield.....	do.....	10	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	26 00
100964	Gladstone.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	3	26 00
100989	Gladiator.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	3	28 60
100992	Great Mogul.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	* 2	23 84
100790	Guiding Star....	do.....	11	R. Young & Son....	do.....	3	28 60
103086	Gipsy.....	do.....	20	J. R. Chiasson.....	do.....	3	52 00
100910	Gleaner.....	do.....	13	Luc Lanteigne.....	do.....	3	33 80
100954	Gazelle.....	do.....	10	Colson Hubbard....	do.....	4	26 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—New Brunswick—
*Continued.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							$\frac{1}{2}$ cts.
100919	Gazelle.....	Chatham.....	12	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspebiac.....	3	31 20
100778	Gambetta.....	do.....	12	Colson Hubbard.....	Caraquet.....	3	31 20
106968	Gein.....	do.....	11	Chas. DeGruchy.....	Percé.....	3	28 60
96733	Gem.....	do.....	12	Richard Young.....	Little Lamèque.....	4	31 20
103282	Gilnockie.....	do.....	11	Robert Young & Son.....	Caraquet.....	3	28 60
100994	Hercules.....	do.....	10	Philip Rive.....	do.....	3	26 00
100906	Hotspur.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	3	26 00
61425	Hope.....	do.....	13	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspebiac.....	3	33 80
100956	Harold N.....	do.....	12	W. S. Loggie & Co.....	Shippegan.....	3	31 20
100903	Hope.....	do.....	12	Robt. Young & Son.....	Caraquet.....	3	31 20
100997	Ivanhoe.....	do.....	10	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	26 00
96724	Isabel.....	do.....	11	Pierre Noël.....	Lamèque.....	3	28 60
100958	John B.....	do.....	11	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	3	28 60
100965	Josephine.....	do.....	11	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	28 60
100969	John Bull.....	do.....	10	Joseph Sewell.....	do.....	3	26 00
103289	Jersey Lily.....	do.....	12	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	31 20
103281	Japan.....	do.....	11	R. Young & Son.....	Caraquet.....	3	28 60
100981	Kite.....	do.....	11	Chas. Degruchy.....	Percé.....	3	28 60
103288	Kite.....	do.....	10	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	26 00
103283	Kohinoor.....	do.....	13	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	32 80
103073	Lilly Belle.....	do.....	14	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	4	36 40
103003	Lark.....	do.....	10	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	26 00
103089	Lady Maud.....	do.....	11	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	28 60
100902	Lord Stanley.....	do.....	10	R. Young & Son.....	do.....	3	26 00
100972	Lizzie D.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	3	28 60
130951	Leo.....	do.....	13	Hyacinthe Lanteigne.....	do.....	4	33 80
100980	Lynx.....	do.....	11	Chas. DeGruchy.....	Percé.....	3	28 60
103280	Lily.....	do.....	11	Peter Fiott.....	Caraquet.....	3	28 60
92413	Mary Jane.....	do.....	14	Theodore Savoy.....	Tracadie.....	4	36 40
88669	Morning Star.....	do.....	12	Gustave Gionet.....	Pokemouche.....	3	31 20
92420	Mary Louise.....	do.....	13	Richard LeBreton.....	do.....	* 2	25 36
100781	Mary Louise.....	do.....	11	Colson Hubbard.....	Caraquet.....	* 2	23 84
100957	Mary R.....	do.....	12	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	3	31 20
100785	Midnight.....	do.....	11	Robt. Young & Son.....	Caraquet.....	3	28 60
103088	Max.....	do.....	10	Maxime Cormier.....	do.....	3	26 00
85692	Mary.....	do.....	11	Isaie Godin.....	do.....	3	28 60
103084	Mary Emma.....	do.....	11	Onesime Poulin.....	do.....	3	28 60
100295	Marie Louisa.....	do.....	18	Joseph Poulin.....	do.....	4	46 80
100955	Majestic.....	do.....	10	Colson Hubbard.....	do.....	3	26 00
100779	Mermaid.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	3	28 60
100300	Mikado.....	do.....	13	Peter Fiott.....	do.....	3	33 80
61447	Merida.....	do.....	13	Andre Aché.....	Lamèque.....	4	33 80
72100	Marie.....	do.....	11	Onesime Chiasson.....	do.....	4	28 60
100292	Marie Joseph.....	do.....	12	Lazare Gauvin.....	Little Lamèque.....	3	31 20
103278	Marie Celia.....	do.....	13	Lange Albert.....	Blue Cove.....	4	33 80
100991	MacMahon.....	do.....	11	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	28 60
100970	Nellie.....	do.....	11	Dominique Gallien.....	do.....	3	28 60
103284	Normandy.....	do.....	11	Philip Rive.....	do.....	3	28 60
103005	Osprey.....	do.....	10	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	4	26 00
103004	Oriole.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	* 2	23 84
96732	Providence.....	do.....	10	J. L. Robichaud.....	do.....	4	26 00
72076	Providence.....	do.....	12	Thomas Ahier.....	do.....	3	31 20
96740	Providence.....	do.....	13	Prosper Albert.....	Caraquet.....	3	33 80
103080	Ptarmigan.....	do.....	11	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	28 60
100996	Parisian.....	do.....	10	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	26 00
100776	Patrick.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	3	28 60
100904	P. T. S.....	do.....	11	Thomas Sivret.....	do.....	3	28 60
100297	Palma.....	do.....	14	Olivier Duguay.....	Lamèque.....	4	36 40
100967	Queen.....	do.....	10	Robert Young & Son.....	Caraquet.....	3	26 00
103272	Red Weasel.....	do.....	11	John Young.....	Tracadie.....	* 2	23 84
103074	Raleigh.....	do.....	10	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	3	26 00
103078	Reward.....	do.....	13	Jas. DeGrace.....	Shippegan.....	3	33 80

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to **Vessels, &c.**—New Brunswick—
Continued.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. % cts.
100773	Rupert.....	Chatham.....	12	Philip Rive.....	Caraget.....	3	31 20
100775	Red Gauntlet.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	3	28 60
100908	Rosalie.....	do.....	10	E. LeBoutillier.....	do.....	3	26 00
100952	Replevin.....	do.....	10	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspébiac.....	3	26 00
97191	Rita.....	do.....	12	Chas. DeGruchy.....	Percé.....	3	31 20
100979	Ranger.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	3	26 00
96727	Ryse.....	do.....	11	Sinaïé Aché.....	Lamèque.....	3	28 60
92404	Rosa.....	do.....	17	F. O. Aché.....	do.....	4	44 20
61438	Rosane.....	do.....	13	Aimé Duguay.....	do.....	3	33 80
103273	Russell.....	do.....	10	Jno. M. Ward.....	Miscou Island.....	3	26 00
103287	Raven.....	do.....	11	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	4	28 60
100961	Silver Moon.....	do.....	14	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	4	36 40
103006	Swallow.....	do.....	11	Thos. Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	28 60
100963	Stanley.....	do.....	10	Philip Rive.....	Caraget.....	3	26 00
100788	Sir Charles.....	do.....	11	R. Young & Son.....	do.....	3	28 60
100901	Sea Flower.....	do.....	12	do.....	do.....	3	31 20
100914	Sea Flower.....	do.....	11	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspébiac.....	3	28 60
100974	Sivret.....	do.....	10	R. Young & Son.....	Caraget.....	3	26 00
100907	Sarah.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	3	26 00
100986	Swift.....	do.....	11	Maxime Cormier.....	do.....	3	28 60
103010	Sarah B.....	do.....	10	J. N. Lantegne.....	do.....	3	26 00
103087	Stanley.....	do.....	10	Théotime Poulin.....	do.....	3	26 00
100978	Speedy.....	do.....	11	Chas. DeGruchy.....	Percé.....	3	28 60
100982	Snowdrop.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	3	28 60
100959	Sea Bird.....	do.....	10	W. S. Loggie & Co.....	Shippegan.....	3	26 00
100308	St. Joseph.....	do.....	12	Adolphe Aché.....	Lamèque.....	4	31 20
74401	Sara.....	do.....	11	Nazaire Noël.....	do.....	3	28 60
96731	Sea Star.....	do.....	13	Joseph Savoy.....	Shippegan.....	3	33 80
92408	Sarah, A. W.....	do.....	15	Robt. J. Wilson.....	Miscou.....	3	39 00
103286	Snipe.....	do.....	11	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	4	28 60
103082	Thrush.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	3	26 00
100777	Teutonic.....	do.....	11	Colson Hubbard.....	Caraget.....	3	28 60
100918	Tickler.....	do.....	12	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspébiac.....	3	31 20
96738	Three Brothers.....	do.....	12	Richard Young.....	Little Lamèque.....	4	31 20
100771	Umbria.....	do.....	12	Philip Rive.....	Caraget.....	3	31 20
103274	Vesuvius.....	do.....	10	Geo. D. Mallet.....	Shippegan.....	3	26 00
100995	Voltaire.....	do.....	10	Philip Rive.....	Caraget.....	3	26 00
100966	Von Molke.....	do.....	11	do.....	do.....	3	28 60
103285	Valkyrie.....	do.....	12	do.....	do.....	3	31 20
88663	Wm. Sinclair.....	do.....	17	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	5	44 20
103079	Wren.....	do.....	11	Thos. Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	28 60
100973	World's Fair.....	do.....	11	R. Young & Son.....	Caraget.....	3	28 60
100953	White Wings.....	do.....	10	do.....	do.....	3	26 00
100985	Wasp.....	do.....	12	Chas. DeGruchy.....	Percé.....	3	31 20
96735	White Fish.....	do.....	12	Joseph Savoy.....	Lamèque.....	4	31 20
100920	Zephyr.....	do.....	12	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspébiac.....	3	31 20

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

83105	Katie Bell.....	Chatham.....	11	Mathurin Breâux.....	Neguac.....	3	28 60
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RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

94959	Winnie, G. S.....	Lunenburg, N.S.	26	Donald McGregor.....	Dalhousie.....	*5	60 84
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DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c., New Brunswick—
Continued.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
88270	Alice May.....	St. John.....	10	Jos. Shoebridge. . . .	St. John	2	26 00
88387	Comet.....	Windsor, N.S. . .	10	W. E. Belding.....	Chance Harbour	2	26 00
103114	Edward Morse.....	St. Andrew's....	32	John Butler	Musquash. . . .	6	83 20
59373	E. M. Oliver	do	14	Chas. Harkins.....	Dipper Harbour	3	36 40
88253	E. B. Collwell	St. John	19	A. Thompson.....	do	5	49 40
103114	Ethel	St. Andrew's....	10	Wm. J. Galbraith....	Pisarinco.....	3	26 00
77783	Lost Heir.....	St. John	15	Hy. Alston	do	5	39 00
42089	Lily	St. Andrew's....	10	Francis Campbell....	Dipper Harbour	2	26 00
59326	Maud Holmes	do	21	Patrick Murray.....	do	3	47 78
59322	Sea Flower.....	St. John.....	11	James Thompson	Chance Harbour	3	28 60
97149	Winnie.....	St. Andrew's....	12	Robt. McLellan.....	Dipper Harbour	2	31 20

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KING'S COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
96924	Brother and Sister.	Charlottetown..	26	Wm. Lord.....	Souris.....	*5	57 95
74141	Belle.....	Guysboro', N.S.	31	Alex. Jackson.....	Murray Har. N.	4	80 60
69132	Belle of the Bay....	do ..	20	John Gosbee, M. O....	Murray River...	*	26 00
92675	Can't Help It	Pictou, N.S.....	40	John Herring.....	Murray Har. S.	8	104 00
38335	Elizabeth	Arichat, N.S....	17	Daniel Hemphill.....	Georgetown.....	*5	40 52
83196	Ethel Blanche.....	Pictou, N.S.....	17	James Penny, jun....	Murray Har. S.	4	44 20
100691	Francis E. Willard..	do	23	Benj. H. Herring.....	do	*4	53 82
75552	Hannah Eldridge..	Halifax, N.S....	57	Henry Dicks.....	Georgetown.....	4	148 20
90640	Lorena.....	Charlottetown..	11	Peter Stewart.....	Souris.....	*3	22 88
69109	Marcella Butler....	Halifax, N.S....	38	Jno. Hemphill.....	Georgetown.....	4	98 80
90639	Morell.....	Charlottetown..	16	Edward Delorey	do	3	41 60
100696	Marion Emerson....	Pictou, N.S....	30	Reuben Cahoon.....	Cape Bear.....	4	78 00
94667	Nettie M. G.....	Halifax, N.S....	32	John Cahoon.....	do	*5	76 27
88350	Orion.....	Charlottetown..	28	Aaron Cogswell.....	Georgetown.....	14	202 80
96761	Quick.....	Port Hawkesbury, N.S....	13	Reuben Bisson.....	Souris.....	*2	25 36
90488	Wave.....	Charlottetown..	19	James Delorey.....	Georgetown.....	3	49 40
88228	Welcome.....	do ..	33	Walter Millar.....	Murray Har. N.	*6	79 68

PRINCE COUNTY.

71310	Black Watch.....	Charlottetown..	24	Benj. Perry.....	Alberton	5	62 40
92467	Golden Ball.....	do ..	12	Wm. Cousins.....	Lot 4.....	2	31 20
80928	L. H. Davies.....	do ..	33	Gallant & Pino.....	Bloomfield.....	*9	81 51
75891	May Queen.....	Chatham, N.B....	23	James Richard.....	Alberton	*5	54 82
94992	Sarah P. Ayer.....	Charlottetown..	64	Jno. Champion.....	do	13	166 40
92610	S. A. Parkhurst....	do ..	44	Thos. B. Woodman....	do	*2	68 64
83096	St. Patrick.....	do ..	16	Jno. White.....	Fortune Cove...	*3	36 40
96926	Sea Foam.....	do ..	15	Wm G. Ramsay.....	Princetown.....	4	39 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

92466	G. H. Gardner.....	Charlottetown..	17	Isaac Marshall.....	N. Rustico.....	*3	38 68
93936	Katie and Ella.....	do ..	20	G. H. Toombs.....	Charlottetown..	5	52 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPÉ COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
73495	Canadienne	Halifax, N.S. . . .	53	J. N. Arseneau	Grindstone	11	96 cts. 137 80
96766	Golden Rule	Pt. Hawkesbury, N.S.	42	J. P. Savage	Amherst, M.I. . . .	9	109 20
94675	Success	Halifax, N.S. . . .	16	R. J. Leslie	do	3	41 60

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

74270	Amarilda	Quebec	24	Pierre Bernier	Bic	2	62 40
85756	Aristile	do	19	Cleophas Vézina	St. Michel	4	49 40
100857	Alix	do	13	Alfred Tremblay	Montmagny	2	33 80
42436	Amelia	Gaspé	50	Paul Cormier	Pt. Esquimaux . . .	8	130 00
100463	B. C.	Quebec	15	François Métivier	Montmagny	2	39 00
83370	C. M. G. P.	do	46	J. B. Petipas	Pt. Esquimaux . . .	* 8	112 96
61966	D. Cronan	Halifax, N.S. . . .	40	Nazaire Cormier	do	6	104 00
59909	Elizabeth	Quebec	27	Joseph Caron	Sandy Bay	4	70 20
80754	Eugenie	do	48	André Vigneau	Pt. Esquimaux . . .	6	124 80
92586	Golden Bow	Gaspé	61	Matthew Allison	Thunder River . . .	4	158 60
75679	Gleaner	Quebec	41	Luc Cormier	Pt. Esquimaux . . .	* 8	100 68
85750	H. B.	do	57	Edouard Boudreau	do	4	148 20
66259	Katie E. Stuart	Halifax, N.S. . . .	54	James Buckle	Bonne Espérance . .	* 6	122 86
103355	La Clerina	Quebec	20	Narcisse Levêsqe	Green Island	* 2	26 00
103136	Maria Claude	do	21	Ulric Couillard	Sandy Bay	* 2	45 50
100464	Marie Oliva	do	12	Horace Demeule	Isle aux Coudres . .	3	31 20
100469	Marie Victoire	do	20	A. Pedneau	do	4	52 00
80734	Marie Louisina	do	29	Désiré Morin	L'Islet	6	75 40
69534	Marie Louise	do	23	Pierre Ouellette	Quebec	4	59 80
69380	Marie Anne	Gaspé	36	Chas. Landry	Pt. Esquimaux . . .	7	93 60
69382	Marie du Sacré Cœur	do	46	Paul Landry	do	6	119 60
42434	Marguerite	Quebec	27	Guillaume Duguay	Cailles Rouges . . .	* 1	52 65
55863	Marie Adelmina	do	13	Cyrille Levesque, sr	Green Island	2	33 80
77866	Pioneer	do	39	Win. Lebrun	Pt. Esquimaux . . .	6	101 40
75445	Phoenix	Gaspé	28	Louis Vigneau	do	4	72 80
103358	Romeo	Quebec	22	Louis Pineau	Bic	2	57 20
74335	Safe	Yarmouth, N.S. . . .	35	Cyrille Giasson	Seven Islands	3	91 00
100362	St. Louis	Quebec	23	A. Bergeron	Isle aux Coudres . .	5	59 80
103133	Snowshoe	do	20	Ferdinand Buteau	Berthier	4	52 00
103359	Steadfast	do	40	Joseph Gagné	Murray Bay	5	104 00
80753	Stella Maris	do	51	Ls. Cummings	Pt. Esquimaux . . .	* 8	119 34
69591	Ste. Marie	do	37	Alex. Shearer	do	* 4	86 58
73026	Ste. Anne	do	20	A. & L. Michaud	Green Island	* 4	26 00

APPENDIX No. 3.

NOVA SCOTIA.

District No. 1.—Comprising the four counties of the Island of Cape Breton.
Inspector A. C. Bertram, North Sydney, C.B.

District No. 2.—Comprising the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax and Hants.
Inspector Robert Hockin, Pictou.

District No. 3.—Comprising the counties of King's, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's and Lunenburg.
Inspector L. S. Ford, Milton.

DISTRICT No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF CAPE BRETON, INVERNESS, RICHMOND AND VICTORIA.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., 2nd January, 1896.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries of Cape Breton Island, for the year 1895, together with synopsis of the reports of the local fishery officers, the statistical returns and the usual comparative tables.

In a preliminary report I predicted that the statistics would show a marked decrease in the fishery yield for this year. The statistics, I regret to say, bear me out in that surmise.

In view, therefore, of the large falling off in this industry as compared with 1894, I have endeavoured by the comparative schedule below to show the average loss sustained by our fishermen. It will be observed that the loss is greater per man in Cape Breton and Inverness counties; due in the former to the large falling off in mackerel and codfish, and in the latter to a decreased yield among a larger number of men.

COUNTIES.	MEN.		Increase.	Decrease.	YIELD PER MAN.		Decrease.
	1894.	1895.			1894.	1895.	
Cape Breton.....	1,554	1,502	.....	52	148·61	127·79	20·82
Inverness	2,214	2,256	42	.....	146·90	140·00	12·28
Richmond	2,434	2,457	23	.....	177·67	154·33	23·34
Victoria.....	1,449	1,463	14	.....	130·25	123·57	6·68

The number of men engaged in the fisheries was slightly greater than in 1894, but by reference to the following comparative table of the number of boats and men employed in the fisheries, it will be observed that they vary but slightly from year to year.

COUNTIES.	TONNAGE OF VESSELS		MANNED BY.		BOATS ENGAGED		MANNED BY.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Cape Breton	182	174	55	56	818	800	1,498	1,446
Inverness.....	422	509	95	127	808	832	2,119	2,129
Richmond.....	2,185	2,297	504	543	1,305	1,379	1,930	1,914
Victoria	56	50	16	17	845	905	1,433	1,446

Observing the success of the fisheries, in other localities, where prosecuted by schooners with the encouragement given by the Government in the way of bounty, there is a growing desire, not confined to fishermen, but to people engaged in other pursuits, to invest capital in suitable crafts for the prosecution of deep sea-fishing. A company has been formed for this purpose at North Sydney, and already the purchase of a suitable fishing schooner has been made in western Nova Scotia. It is expected that other vessels will be purchased by the same company and that in a few years a fleet of suitable fishing schooners will be engaged in the fisheries from the port of North Sydney. From what I can learn, several vessels will also be purchased by business men in other parts of Cape Breton for the purpose of deep-sea fishing. It only requires a start in this direction in each district with a reasonable amount of encouragement the first year to cause capitalists to invest money in it. We all know there is abundance of fish in the sea, there is always a market for well-cured fish, and all that is required is enterprise and capital to create a profitable industry and improve the condition of the people by giving them employment, as well as favourable chances of yielding good returns to those who invest their money therein. Our fishermen are beginning to realize that fishing in small boats a mile or two from the shore bring them poor returns and that sooner or later those boats will have to be abandoned for a class of vessels which will enable them to reach the prolific banks in deep water and therefrom prosecute their calling.

MACKEREL.

This branch of the fisheries shows a decrease of 2,271 barrels from the previous year. In my last annual report, I pointed out the injury done to the mackerel fishery by United States purse-seining vessels, which pursue these fish north while on their way to the spawning grounds. In that report, I stated that thousands of barrels of "spawn mackerel" had been captured by those vessels during the latter part of May and June of that year. The mother fish, when they made their appearance in Cape Breton waters, were unusually full of spawn, and in this condition were captured by purse-seiners. The shore fishermen and the crews of seining vessels stated they had never before known mackerel "so full and ripe for spawning" as was the case that season. Now, the natural inference from the destruction of the female fish before spawning in 1894 is the cause of the failure of this fishery this year, both in the waters of the United States and Canada.

The natural season for spawning is during the month of June. The first spawning grounds reached are Aspy Bay and Bay St. Lawrence. The first appearance of mackerel fry is during the latter part of July, when the waters of those bays become literally alive with young mackerel. They grow so rapidly that in the latter part of August they are about six inches in length, and are called "tinkers." In October they are almost full size when they start on their southern course to remain during the cold weather. It seems evident that if these fish were not molested until after the spawning season they would be found in as great abundance as before the destructive purse-seine was brought into requisition for their capture.

HERRING.

This fishery has been one of the staple branches of Cape Breton fisheries for this year, the returns exhibiting an increase of 10,679 barrels of pickled fish. With two or three minor exceptions, the herring fishery turned out remunerative to a degree that went far to compensate the local fishermen for the loss in other branches.

Considering the value of our fat midsummer herring as an article of profitable foreign commerce and as a staple of food for home consumption, this fishery this year will prove a great blessing not only to fishermen, but also to the farmers residing adjacent the sea coast, and who engage in this branch of the fishery at a season when farming operations do not require close attention. It may be remarked that the Cape Breton summer herring is unequalled in size and excellence of quality by herring caught on any other coast of North America. During the three years previous to 1895 these fish were found to be remarkably scarce in Cape Breton waters. In a former report, I pointed out that I could not attribute their scarcity to any other cause than to the fact that when the fish were reaching the inshore waters severe east and north-east storms began and continued for some days, causing the fish to return to deep water. I would now call attention to the fact that each season that the midsummer herring fishery proved a failure, severe storms prevailed during the latter part of July about the time these fish were due on the coast. This season, however, no storms occurred and the result was that herring were abundant, so that, climatic causes may have more to do with the failure of some branches of the fisheries than is generally believed.

COD.

This fishery is one of the leading branches of the industry, and, I regret to say, the statistics this year show a decrease of no less than 25,432 quintals. Scarcity of these fish on the inshore grounds is the main cause of this decline. It is true, blustery or stormy weather sometimes interferes with the prosecution of this fishery, but the season just closed has been no exception to the rule in this respect; so that some other cause must be assigned for the great decrease in the catch of codfish this year. Scarcity of bait is also a great drawback to this fishery, but, taking the season throughout, the fishermen were fairly well provided with bait. The fishermen say that the cod is kept on the outside banks by vessel fishermen throwing fish offal overboard, and which is ravenously consumed by the codfish. There would appear to be some grounds for this opinion, as late in autumn during stormy weather, codfish are found more plentiful inshore after vessels have abandoned the outer banks. This fishing is by no means becoming exhausted, as this very season larger catches have been made on the banks adjacent to Newfoundland than in recent years. The fish have also been found on the outside banks or codfish grounds of Cape Breton, beyond the reach of boat fishermen, in great abundance. I would emphasize my report of last year by stating that the only remedy, therefore, for our fishermen is to prosecute the industry in schooners instead of boats. The fishermen of Lunenburg, Liverpool, La Have, and other western districts of this province, have largely discarded the fishing boat for a medium sized schooner, so that they are enabled to hunt out the best fishing grounds and profitably prosecute the industry.

Most of these vessels fish off this coast, and, according to the boat fishermen, keep the cod outside by the offal they throw overboard. Cod are, no doubt, as plentiful to-day in the sea as they ever were, and the quantity caught by man does not amount to 5 per cent of the total number of fish. The greatest enemies of the cod are marine animals. It is the natural food of the seal. Often, when seals are killed and opened, it is no exceptional case to find half a dozen cod contained in one seal, and as many as fourteen have been found in the stomach of a large seal. Thus it will be seen that the seal is the natural enemy of the cod, and seals, we are told, were as numerous years ago as they are to-day. Let our local fishermen club together and build suitable crafts to prosecute the cod fishery, and they will have no reason to think that the sea is becoming depleted of these fish.

HALIBUT.

There is also a decrease in the total catch of halibut, although some districts show an improvement in this fishery compared with the preceding year. Halibut fishing is not engaged into any great extent by boat fishermen, for the reason that the local market for fresh halibut is limited, and salt halibut is a poor article of food and therefore not of much commercial value. Large numbers, however, are captured off this coast by United States vessels fitted out for the purpose, and which are supplied with ice for preserving the fish until they reach their own markets. The quantity of halibut thus taken off the coast of this island does not of course appear in the returns.

SALMON.

The statistics show a decline in pickled, fresh and preserved salmon. I find that the decrease is general throughout the whole of the island districts. I am unable to assign a cause for the scarcity of these fish in mid-summer during the gill-net fishing season. In the months of October and November, however, salmon ascended the various rivers in as large numbers as when the returns showed greater catches. Their scarcity during the fishing season this year may be ascribed to the fact that last July the water was unusually low in the rivers, owing to prevailing drought and that those fish remained in deep waters until the autumn freshets.

LOBSTERS.

No branch of the fishery brings the fishermen returns so early in the season as does the lobster fishery. On some parts of the coast operations begin as early as the first of May, while on the other sections drift ice prevents the placing of traps in the water before the last of May and first of June. Fishermen are paid cash for their labour at the numerous canneries, and this ready money is very acceptable to them after a winter's idleness. The statistics show a surplus over last year of 274,676 pounds of preserved lobsters. The grounds were found as well supplied with the crustacean tribe as in previous years. Had it not been for the extension of the season granted by the department, there would have been a considerable decrease in the product of the 45 canneries in operation in this district. A number of canneries, however, were closed down even before the prescribed date of closing (15th July). These canneries began operations early in the season, being located in districts which enable the packers to commence earlier than those north of St. Peter's Island. I find that packers who have considerable capital invested in buildings, wharfs, &c., for the prosecution of this industry, show a greater disposition to preserve the grounds than those having but little capital in the business. Some of the former class have adopted floating incubators as suggested in the circular of officer C. A. Stayner issued by the department. These incubators are six or eight feet in length and are made of inch and inch and a half spruce board or deal. There is a space of two or three inches between the boards. On the bottom spruce boughs are laid on which the spawn is placed; the boughs, of course, being submerged a few inches below the surface of the water. The action of the wind and waves keeps the incubators in motion. Shortly after the spawn is placed on the boughs the eggs undergo a transformation and soon the young lobsters are hatched out and disappear through the boughs into the water. Too much encouragement cannot be given by the department and its officers to those of the packers who, in this way, are endeavouring to preserve this valuable crustacean.

THE MINOR BRANCHES.

While there has been an increase in the catch of trout and smelts, the statistics give a decrease in nearly all the other minor branches of the fisheries. This may be the result of indifference on the part of our people to prosecute these fisheries as much as to any other cause.

Alewives—which show a diminution of 2,500 barrels, are not considered valuable as a food fish, but are mainly used for bait. In the early part of the season when they make their appearance in the rivers they are used fresh to a limited extent by fishermen and farmers for home consumption, but only a small quantity is pickled or cured for this purpose.

The oyster fishery is capable of greater development if such grounds as Malagawatch, River Dennis and Whycocomagh Bay were cleaned up and new beds cultivated.

I would recommend an examination of our oyster grounds by the expert, Mr. Kemp, at an early date as possible. The grounds above named appear well adapted for the propagation of the oyster.

The close seasons have been better observed than in former years and whenever persons were discovered violating the regulations prompt measures were taken to have the offenders punished.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS FOR THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, 1895.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Overseer Francis Quinan, of Sydney, reports a considerable decrease in the total catch of fish for the past season. With the exception of mackerel, herring and lobsters, there was a falling off in all the other branches. The falling off is most marked in the cod fishery which shows one-third of a decrease from the previous year. Halibut, mackerel and salmon were also found scarce during the season in his district. Those of the fishermen who engaged in the lobster, herring and mackerel fishery did fairly well, herring particularly were more abundant than in previous years, but prices ruled low. In mid-summer a large whale came ashore at Wadden's Cove, from which a quantity of oil was procured. The close seasons were well observed throughout the year in his district. The season's catch of fish was disposed of in the Halifax and Boston markets excepting what was used for home consumption.

Overseer Alexander McDonald, of East Bay, reports a falling off in the cod, mackerel and halibut branches of the fisheries, and an increase in lobsters and herring. The cod fishery has become such an unprofitable occupation to the local fishermen of this district of late years that fishermen are now abandoning it, and engaging in lobster fishing and other pursuits. There was a poor catch of mackerel, due to the scarcity of these fish, for reasons unknown to local fishermen. The herring fishery, however, was slightly better during the past season than in the two previous seasons. The salmon fishery is not prosecuted generally, and those taken were disposed of to local consumers. There were two lobster factories operated in his district during the season against four last year, yet the returns show an increase over the previous yield which proves that packers had a profitable season. Owing to the water being low in the rivers during mid-summer, trout and salmon were scarce in his district. In the autumn season during freshets these fish made their appearance in large numbers, too late, however for anglers. The regulations in all branches were well observed during the year.

Overseer Wm. Burke, of Mira, reports a falling off in all branches excepting lobsters and herring, of which there is a large increase. At Baulieu and Main-à-Dieu he reports the largest decrease in codfish and haddock, while at the other fishing stations the decrease is not so great. The catch of alewives in Mira Bay was a total failure. The salmon fishery in Mira River and Mira Bay was also poor. He cannot assign a cause for the scarcity of fish in his district. The regulations were well observed, only one case of illegal fishing came to his notice which was duly reported and action taken thereon by the inspector.

Overseer Richard Hickey, of North Sydney, in submitting his report for the year's operations of the fisheries in his district, regrets to say that there was a marked decrease in the most important branch of the industry, viz., the cod fishery.

As cod fishing is more largely prosecuted than any other branch in his division, it will be readily seen that the failure of this fishery is universally felt by nearly all fishermen, and on this account, the season has on the whole been a very unprofitable one. The decrease in the catch of cod as compared with the season of 1894 amounts to 4,415 cwt. He is unable to attribute any special cause to the great falling off in this fishery. About the same number of men were engaged as in the previous year. So marked was the scarcity of these fish during the first months of the season that the fishermen became almost disheartened, and some abandoned it entirely and turned their attention to other branches of the industry. Later in the season, however, the fishery showed signs of improvement, and had it not been for unfavourable weather during the fall months, when the fishermen were prevented from prosecuting their calling as they would have wished, the shortage would not have been so large. It invariably happens that when deep-sea fish are found plentiful in the early part of the season they become scarce in the autumn and fall months, and *vice versa*. This was particularly noticed the preceding year when cod were found abundant in the early season, but disappeared from the costal waters on the approach of autumn. The most favourable time for the successful prosecution of the cod fishery is during the early months of the season, and when the fish do not put in an appearance until after that period, as was the case the past season, the prospects for a good catch are never favourable.

He has also to report a decrease in the catch of lobsters as compared with the season of 1894. There is only one cannery located in his district, and the returns for this factory show a decrease in the season's pack of 5,864 cans. The decrease in the first place may be attributed to scarcity of bait during the first part of the season, and, secondly, to frequent storms which destroyed a large number of the fishermen's traps, and greatly interfered with the successful prosecution of the fishery. The decrease cannot be attributed to scarcity of lobsters, as fishermen state they were very plentiful all through the season, and of a larger run than those taken for some years previous. The two branches above named are the only ones showing noticeable decreases in the fishing industry for the past season. The increases on the other hand are also confined to herring and halibut. He reports an appreciable increase in the herring fishery over that of the last and several preceding years. The improvement in this fishery is a pleasing feature of the operations for the past year. At one time this was one of the leading branches prosecuted in this district, but of late years the fishermen have not given it much attention, owing chiefly to the fact that the catch of these fish had fallen off year after year, and eventually it did not repay the expense and time devoted to it. It is to be hoped that the improvement noticed may continue, and this important branch will again assume a foremost place in the fishing industry of Cape Breton. The increase in the halibut fishery is also encouraging to local fishermen. These fish are sold fresh, and always find a ready and remunerative market in the mining and business centres of the district, the supply being entirely used for home consumption. The mackerel fishery did not show any improvement over that of the preceding year. The continued scarcity of these fish, once so plentiful in the costal waters of Cape Breton, has caused the local fishermen to almost wholly abandon the prosecution of this fishery. Many are of the opinion that until the United States and Canadian fishing vessels renounce the use of the seine and go back to the old method of "hooking," no improvement need be looked for in the mackerel fishery. The minor branches of the fisheries in his district during the past year give about an average yield. About 75 per cent of all fish procured has been sold in Canadian markets, the balance being used for home consumption. The several close seasons were well observed, and no violations of the fishery laws occurred in his district during the past year.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Overseer D. F. McLean, of Port Hood, says: By comparison of the returns for the season of 1895 with that of 1894, it will be observed that a decrease in the catch of herring, mackerel, codfish, hake, haddock, smelts, halibut, bass, alewives, eels and squid has occurred, and an increase in salmon and trout. He reports also an increase

in the catch of lobsters at the three canneries in operation in his district, but, there being four canneries in operation during 1894, the aggregate catch was larger in that year. He is unable to attribute anything of a particular character to the decrease in the branches of the fishery above specified. The most reasonable conclusion, he states, is that the prevailing winds of the season had the most to do with it, consequently herring and mackerel did not come on this coast in such large quantities during the spawning seasons. Codfish and haddock were scarce during the spring and summer, while hake and haddock appeared abundant along the shores during the autumn and fall months, and large catches would undoubtedly have been made were it not that dog-fish, as during the past three years, appeared on the coast and destroyed a comparatively large number of trawls; the same holds true with respect to mackerel nets during fall fishing. He has had several interviews with fishermen concerning dog-fish and their movements. They appear on this coast about the 1st of September, and move off the fishing grounds about the 1st of November. They were not so numerous this year as either in 1893 or 1894. He estimates the quantity of fish used for home consumption at 12 to 15 per cent of the whole catch. The remainder is marketed in Europe, the United States, the West Indies, and in several towns and cities throughout Canada. As near as he can estimate, about 40 per cent in the latter and the balance exported to the countries named. The close seasons have been well observed in his district. No violation of the fishery laws came under his notice.

Overseer James Coady, of Margaree Forks, reports that his statistics show a decrease in the catch of salmon, codfish and alewives, as compared with the season of 1894. This decrease he attributes solely to the scarcity of fish on the coast during the first part of the season. Mackerel, however, show an increase of 230 barrels, besides 17,940 pounds shipped fresh to foreign markets. Herring also show an increase of 549 barrels. These fish were not found so plentiful on the coast for the past twelve years, although south and east of his district they were quite scarce. Lobster fishing also shows an increase, as compared with the season of 1894, notwithstanding the scarcity of bait the first part of the season, and also the fact that there was one factory less in operation during the whole season. All other kinds of fish were much the same as last year in his district. The season being dry and the water low also caused an increase in the catch of salmon, angling being poor throughout the summer. As usual in the months of September and October, when the waters became high in the rivers, salmon ascended in large numbers and were well protected by the officers. Several attempts at poaching were made, the first part of the season, but the offenders, who escaped during the darkness of the night, lost their nets, thirteen in all, which were confiscated. Three weirs and three nets found in the river in Upper Margaree, set in violation of the law, were also confiscated. One offender, being reported and summoned to the Fishery Court, was convicted and fined. About 40 per cent of the total catch of fish was shipped to the United States, 45 per cent marketed in Canada, and the balance used for home consumption.

Overseer David Ross, of North East Margaree, reports a small decrease in the catch of codfish, caused mainly by the scarcity of bait. Herring statistics show an increase of 390 barrels. These fish appeared more plentiful and remained longer on the coast than in previous years. He reports a marked increase in the mackerel fishery over the previous season, there being an increase of 837 barrels. He attributes the improvement in this branch of the fishery to there being fewer purse-seining vessels on the coast than in late years. The lobster pack also shows an improvement over the previous year of 1,700 one pound cans. Lobsters were found more plentiful than in previous years. The weather during the canning season was favourable. Only one case of illegal fishing was discovered. The offender was reported to the inspector, summoned, convicted before Fishery Court and fined. About 80 per cent of the season's product was marketed at Halifax, Brazil and United States.

Overseer Lewis McKeen, of Mabou, reports a decrease in cod, mackerel, herring and alewives; the two latter branches being a complete failure. He is of the opinion that lobster traps have something to do with the falling off in the catches of the above fish during the past five years. The scarcity of bait also greatly contributed to the decrease

in line fish, such as cod, hake and haddock. Squid, the most valuable bait of all, did not strike in until late in November, when cod became abundant, but blustery weather prevented vigorous prosecution at that season. The cod fishery, is not as vigorously prosecuted in his district as in former years, owing to the fact that fishermen, who formerly engaged exclusively in it, now pursue the lobster fishery. There is a decrease in the lobster pack, as there were two factories less operated than in the previous year. Lobsters were found plentiful, large and firm throughout the season. The returns show a decline in the salmon fishery, caused by prevailing east winds during the fishing season. The mackerel fishery continues to decline year after year in his district, so that this season it was almost a failure. Purse-seining in former years is the cause given by the fishermen for scarcity of mackerel. Other branches of the fishery exhibit no material change. About 85 per cent of the catch was exported, mainly to Halifax and Boston; the balance used for home consumption. The regulations were fairly well observed. Nets were seized in Mabou Harbour for a violation of the regulations and after the matter was reported to the inspector they were confiscated. He reports an accumulation of debris at the mouth of Indian Brook, Whycocomagh, which requires to be removed.

Overseer Peter McEachern, of Glendale, reports an increase in codfish, herring and oysters, due to the more vigorous prosecution of the fisheries. The regulations were well observed. The waters in the rivers being low during the fishing season caused a poor catch of salmon and trout.

Overseer Joseph Deveau, of Cheticamp, reports a decrease in the cod fishery of 2,912 quintals, due to scarcity of these fish, and in mackerel a decrease of 258 barrels. There is an increase of 1,680 one pound cans of lobsters over the previous years owing to an increase of traps. The catch of herring, used mainly for bait and home consumption, was the same as last year. There was also an average catch of salmon in his district. There were twenty-one small schooners engaged during the summer in fishing in his district. The number of men employed was 93. Their catch for the season he estimates in value at \$6,135. There were 199 boats engaged, employing 668 men and boys. One case of illegal lobster fishing came to his notice. The offender was summoned by the inspector, convicted and fined. No fish-ways and no injury from saw-dust in his district.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Overseer D. Cameron, of St. Peters, reports a decrease in all kinds of fish, herring alone excepted. The latter shows an increase over the previous year of 100 barrels. The mackerel fishery for the season of 1895, like 1894, is almost a total failure in his district. He is unable to give an explanation for the scarcity of fish, which is the cause of the decrease in the various branches. He reports that the close season was well observed in his district. There are no saw-mills or fish-ways in his district.

Overseer Alfred Lenoir, of Arichat, reports that on the whole the season's work was less profitable to fishermen than the previous one. The spring mackerel fishery was a total failure, while the fall catch was below former years. These fish for some reason unknown, kept in deep water; a few small scattered schools making their appearance inshore. He is of the opinion that the mackerel schools were broken up by United States seiners and the fish thus disturbed passed in deep water. The cod fishery was an average one, some good catches being made late in the season. Haddock, however, were unusually scarce this season, the reason for which he is unable to assign. The lobster fishery early in the season was good, but in the latter part of June lobsters began to get scarce, and most of the factories closed before the close season had arrived. Mr. Duff, who built an incubator and had it supplied with spawn during the season, was so much encouraged with his success in stocking the grounds that he proposes to have one at each of his canneries. The close season regulations were well observed by the people generally.

Overseer John Murchison, of Grand River, reports that while the fisheries in his district were prosecuted by a larger number of men than in the previous year, yet there

has been no increase in the catch. He reports a decrease in cod, mackerel, haddock, alewives and pollack, and a large increase in herring and lobsters as per the following :

Increase : Herring, 2,668 brls ; lobsters, 99,426 lbs. Decrease : Mackerel, 941 brls ; cod, 348 cwt ; haddock, 799 cwt ; pollack, 81 cwt. The returns show that haddock and pollack are yearly falling off. The cause of this is unknown to the fishermen, unless it is that the inshore banks do not furnish as good breeding grounds as formerly. The decrease in the cod-fishery is owing to scarcity of bait during mid-summer months, and the falling off in mackerel he attributes to purse-seiners breaking up the schools outside. About 80 per cent of the total product is marketed at Halifax : the balance is used for home consumption.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer Chas. L. Campbell, of New Campbellton, reports an increase in the catch of salmon two brls., herring 449 brls., lobsters 3,258 lbs., codfish 270 cwt., haddock 470 cwt., trout 2,600 lbs., smelts 36,500 lbs., alewives 44 brls., clams 10 brls., eels 27 brls., squid 550 brls., tom-cod 3,500 lbs., and a decrease in mackerel 245 brls., hake 65 cwt., pollack 70 cwt., halibut 2,290 lbs., oysters 40 brls. The season has not proved very remunerative to the fishermen, though numbers of them largely increased their fishing gear. The run of summer mackerel did not strike in as plentiful as last season. At Bird Island the fall run was fairly good, but there were not as many fishermen engaged on this fishery as on former years. The dog-fish were again very numerous around the shore driving off other fish and destroying fishermen's gear. The run of herring was of a better quality, being of a larger size than for the past two years. There were no fish-traps in operation in his district this season. The one at Ingonish being destroyed in the fall of 1894 ; and not paying expenses, another was not procured. The summer being very dry and the waters low, trout and salmon did not ascend the rivers in any quantity until the fall rains. The product of this district, as usual was disposed of at North Sydney, Halifax and Montreal. About one-fifth of the catch is used for home consumption. The close season was well observed. Three cases of violation of the Fisheries Act came under his notice during the year and were reported to the inspector with the result that the offenders were convicted and fined. If bait had not been scarce the catch of lobsters in his district would have been very much larger. Dog-fish were tried as bait, but found unsuitable. Lobsters were larger this year than last. The guardians attended to their duties and gave satisfaction, especially Guardian Gillis at Clyburn's Brook, he having seized eighteen nets found in the rivers, but was unable to capture or identify the owners and poachers. These nets were sent to the inspector. There are no saw mills on any of the streams frequented by trout, nor are there any fish-ways and none are required.

Overseer Wm. Hellen, of Cape North, reports a marked decrease in all branches excepting herring, lobsters and eels, over the previous season. The decrease in cod is 4,892 cwt., caused by the scarcity of these fish in the inshore waters, and the fact that the boat fishermen do not reach the outside banks where the fish are found more plentiful until autumn when they come inshore. The decrease in the catch of mackerel is 518 brls., haddock 569 cwt., hake 74 cwt., halibut 300 lbs., trout 2,000 lbs., and oil 3,700 galls. The falling off in the returns of the foregoing branches he attributes to their scarcity. The decrease in the catch of lobsters he ascribes to purse-seining which breaks up and frightens the schools while on their way to North Bay. Dog fish made their appearance on the coast again towards autumn and caused the usual damage to fishing gear. The increase of 64,662 lbs. of lobsters is owing to a large number of canneries. The excess of 455 brls. of herring is due to the mid-summer run being better than the previous one. Salmon were scarce owing to causes unknown. The product of the fisheries was marketed at Halifax, North Sydney and the United States ; about ten per cent being used for home consumption. The regulations were well observed there being no violations noticed by the guardians or himself, no damage was done to streams by saw mills.

Overseer Daniel McCharles of Middle River, whose district is inland, reports that only two or three people prosecute the fisheries for a livelihood. The majority of those who fish engage in farming also. Herring and cod were found more plentiful in the lakes than last year. He reports an increase in herring of 197 brls. and an increase in the catch of cod of 1,637 cwt., but a decrease of 50 brls. in alewives. The salmon catch was equal to the previous year. The other branches show a slight increase. About 60 per cent of the product is exported to Halifax and Montreal, and 40 per cent is used for home consumption. The regulations were well observed. There is no injury to streams from saw-dust.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. BERTRAM,

Inspector of Fisheries for District No. 1, Island of Cape Breton.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT NO 2, OF NOVA SCOTIA, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND, COLCHESTER, PICTOU, ANTIGONISH, GUYSBOROUGH, HALIFAX AND HANTS, FOR 1895, BY INSPECTOR ROBT. HOCKIN.

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA, 2nd January, 1896.

The Honourable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Fisheries in District No. 2, province of Nova Scotia : together with tabulated returns showing the quantities and values of each kind of fish caught as well as comparative tables showing the increase and decrease of the fisheries in each county and of each kind of fish.

The estimated value of the total catch for the past season is \$1,429,782 as compared with the estimated value of the catch, for the previous year (\$1,510,907) exhibits a decrease of a little more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but it still slightly exceeds the catch of 1893.

The prominent features of the year's fishing have been the large quantity of herring frequenting the coast waters the fish being large and fat ; and the almost failure of the mackerel fishery especially in the autumn months.

In anadromous fish the increases and decreases are as follows :

Salmon a decrease of about.....	7 per cent.
Alewives a decrease do	24 do
Shad an increase do	22 do
Smelts an increase do	4 do

Of the deep-sea fish :

Cod a decrease of about.....	14 per cent.
Pollack do do	27 do
Hake do do	5 do
Haddock an increase of about.....	19 do

SALMON.

The several counties forming this division are so situated as to have coast waters on the Straits of Northumberland, the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean,—thus giving a variety of conditions, and it is interesting to note the fluctuation of this fishery in

each. On the Straits of Northumberland, while last year the returns showed a decrease of fourteen per cent from that of the previous year, this season exhibits a further diminution of twenty-five per cent from that of 1894. The estimated value of the catch in 1893 was \$19,430; in 1895 it is \$12,192; showing a decrease in the estimated value of the catch from 1893, of \$7,238, the counties affected thereby are the counties of Antigonish, Pictou and a part of Colchester and Cumberland. The fish are mostly taken in nets set along the coast, for salmon do not group in the comparatively small streams flowing into the straits, until the autumn close season and then for the purpose of spawning. So that the causes affecting the increase or decrease of this fishery are somewhat difficult to determine. Whether or not the fish taken in the coastal waters during the months of June, July and August, are the product of the rivers of these counties, is apparently an unanswerable question. It may be that the fish, which have first seen life in these rivers, come upon the coast and feed near the outlet of the stream; the temperature and other conditions not being such as will induce them to ascend, that they do not do so until the spawning impulse seizes them in the autumn months when the rivers are usually full.

SHAD.

This is peculiarly a Bay of Fundy fishery, only a few barrels are taken in the other waters. They are caught mostly in drift-nets and weirs. The catch, in excess of that of last year was nineteen per cent, and compared with other years is as follows:

	Barrels.
1889..	535
1890.....	750
1891..	1,178
1892.....	1,811
1893.....	746
1894.....	981
1895.....	1,185

In the years 1878-79-80, the returns from the same locality gave an average catch of 6,918 barrels.

To restore this fish to something like its former proportions, would mean about \$50,000 per annum to the fishermen over this limited area. There appears to be a reasonable probability that the 120 barrels of gravid fish annually caught in the Shubenacadie River, affords indication where remedial legislation would be followed by most valuable results.

ALEWIVES.

No satisfactory reason can be given for the decrease of 24 per cent from the catch of last year. This scarcity extended over the whole coast of Nova Scotia and that part of New Brunswick on the Bay of Fundy.

HERRING.

The yield of these fish is nine per cent over the average catch of the previous five years, and seventy per cent over that of last year. Unfortunately, fishermen did not get the full advantage of this increase, for the market price dropped so low that the fishery was not prosecuted with the vigour which it would have been under more favourable circumstances. So many and variable are circumstances affecting fish life in the ocean that it seems useless to offer any theory for this increase, I wish merely to suggest one reason which may have some bearing upon the question. The spawn of most of the sea fish floats near the surface until the fry is developed, but that of the herring sinks to the bottom, attaches itself to rocks, weeds, etc., and is there fed upon by crustaceans. It may be that with the excessive lobster fishing of the past ten years, more of the herring spawn reaches the fry stage.

MACKEREL.

The catch for the past year has been 5,967 barrels salted and the equivalent of 2,876 barrels fresh.

A recapitulation of the yearly catch since 1889, is as follows :

	Salted.	Fresh.
1889.....	19,751 barrels	190 barrels
1890.....	23,139 do	160 do
1891.....	27,124 do	300 do
1892.....	14,332 do	10 do
1893.....	10,851 do	3,750 do
1894.....	10,175 do	3,347 do
1895.....	5,967 do	2,876 do

The tendency of late years is to market these fish fresh. This fishery has two well defined periods in the season,—first in the spring months when the fish strike the coast moving northward, apparently from a higher to lower temperature for spawning purposes and again in the fall of the year when they are going southward. So far as my observation goes, I have conjectured that when the rivers in the autumn are full carrying down to the coast waters the young of anadromous fish as well as the elements which go to sustain the lower forms of fish life, which in turn may be fed upon by mackerel, then the fall mackerel fishery is an average one, but when the rivers are unusually low in the autumn there is nothing to keep these fish upon the coast, and consequently fewer are caught. The returns from Guysborough County show 3,596 barrels of salted and equal to 2,859 of fresh for this year. Last year from the same locality the returns were 4,981 barrels of salted and the equivalent to 3,080 barrels of fresh. That the decline is not greater is owing to the fact that the fishing vessels from this county did well in the spring months at the Magdalen Islands. The returns from Halifax County, where most of the fish are usually taken, close to the shore, give 1,854 barrels of salted and equal to 17 barrels of fresh, compared with 4,798 barrels of salted and 550 barrels of fresh for 1894.

LOBSTERS.

This year we have returns for the first time under the Amended Fisheries Act, which requires a true return under heavy penalty. Aggregating these returns we find that there were canned this year 3,280,898 lbs., and from other sources it is learned that 268 tons were sold fresh, compared with 3,824,512 cans and 147 tons sold fresh last year. On assuming that five pounds fresh lobsters will give one pound preserved, had the excess of fresh lobsters been canned, it would have given 3,340,900 cans for this year. From the returns of last year, the new system has shown that some deductions must be made, for it was discovered that some overseers were erroneously adding the pack of other divisions to theirs, because the owners resided therein, although the factory was in other divisions. Taking every thing into consideration I would judge that it would be a fair comparison to estimate last year's catch at 3,744,512 cans. This gives a decrease of nine per cent from the catch of last year. The coast fisheries of the Atlantic, being about the same as last year. The lobster fishery in the coast waters and the anadromous fish, salmon, shad, and gaspereaux are the particular part of the public preserve that are mostly affected by legislation. That the season limit for lobster has been well observed during this year is testified to by all of the overseers. Fishermen, who a few years ago, were bitterly opposed to the regulations, now conclude that they are in the best interests of the fishery and assist the officers in enforcing them. In several localities I have heard of successful experiments with floating incubators. Such experiments in my opinion deserve every encouragement, for, if successful, they would prove of incalculable benefit to this fishery. With regard to the river fisheries, the system of guardians paid only for the time spent on patrol duty gives more satisfactory results than the system of wardens appointed by Order in Council. As no one individual has

sufficient interest in the preservation of the public fishery, it appears to be the only practicable way of maintaining their efficiency. Great results cannot be looked for from the present limited amount voted for the purpose: in this division it does not amount to more than \$1.70 per annum per mile of river that actually requires to be patrolled. If the seed time is not looked after there will be no harvest: Money judiciously spent in preserving fish in the spawning season should be returned many fold.

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Overseer John McDonald, of Antigonish County, attributes the falling off of the salmon fishery to the quantity of foul and putrid lobster bait used by fishermen rendering the water offensive and driving the fish away. The lobster fishery in his division is holding its own both in size and number. While there is a decrease in cod there is an increase in hake; the latter fishery can generally be relied upon. Should the catch be less one season than another it is because of the scarcity of bait. Fewer oysters were taken than last year, as not so many persons fish for them now under the license system as formerly. No violations of the fishery law were reported to him, except that Warden Dexter, on April 20th seized three nets illegally set. On several occasions he has visited lobster factories while in operation and always found the regulations observed. He has visited the several mill dams in the county, none of them are provided with efficient fish-ways.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Overseer Allan McPhee, of Avondale, says there has been a marked decrease in the catch of salmon. The special guardians have been attentive to their duty and poaching has been attended with too much risk to be indulged in. The head-waters of Barneys River have been cut off from fish by an additional dam across the East branch at McGregor's mills. About 60,000 young salmon from the Bedford hatchery were placed in Barneys River and a like number in French River during the past year. He also reports a considerable falling off in the catch of lobsters and other fish for which he is unable to account.

Overseer John D. McQueen, of Little Harbour, says that the general catch of fish is not up to the average, while that of salmon is only about half of the average. The decrease is attributable somewhat to the unusually dry weather during the fishing season. Owing largely to the activity of the special guardians, the regulations have been well observed. Two cases of net fishing out of season came to his notice and the parties were promptly fined. The only fish-way in his district is in good condition.

Overseer A. O. Pritchard reports that guardians employed did their duty faithfully. Several nets were seized and confiscated. The nature of his duties are mostly of a protective character. Salmon do not enter the rivers at a time when they can be legally caught.

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Overseer Wm. Cameron, of Guysboro, reports an increase in the catch of salmon in his division of 18 per cent over last year. Herring have not been so plentiful for thirty years; prices, however, were low. Mackerel spring fishery was a failure, and during summer and fall they were very scarce, however the fishing vessels that went to Magdalen Islands in the spring did fairly well. He reports an increase of nine per cent in the pack of lobsters. More men are fishing and they set in deeper water. He does not think that the fishery is being depleted, because with all the increased efforts they could not catch so many if they were scarce. There is an important movement among packers to market the largest lobsters alive. While the returns show a falling off in cod of seven

per cent, there is an increase in haddock of 40 per cent attributable to a more vigorous prosecution of the winter fishing off Canso. Fishermen did not know until a few years ago that haddock were to be found there. Now there are increasing numbers of men from year to year engaging in this fishery. Some coming from other parts in boats and vessels. The smallest boats used are 21 feet keel. The fishery continuing until about February 15th, but only during fine weather. Owing to the low prices prevailing for herring and cod, the past year has not been a prosperous one for the fishermen. At Auld's Cove the fishermen have subscribed \$110 for a breakwater which is much needed for in stormy weather, boats must run to Port Mulgrave, four miles off for safety.

Overseer Allan McQuarrie, of Sherbrooke, says the coast fisheries in his division have been good, showing a considerable increase. Fish were more plentiful. Weather favourable. There was a considerable decrease in the yield of salmon, trout and smelts owing to dry weather during the fishing season, water was low in the rivers and salmon kept in the salt water. The principal river in his division, the St. Marys, with its lakes, still waters and tributaries, has hitherto been a famous salmon river, but now, with a lobster factory at its mouth, numerous lobster traps, often containing foul and putrid bait, the daily hauling of traps and the large lumbering business with steam tug at the head of the tide, may so disquiet the waters as to intimidate the fish. The close seasons were well observed, and no serious infractions came to his notice. The guardians were most attentive and saw that the regulations were being observed. Fish-ways are in about the same condition as last year, a new one at Fisher's dam being an indispensable necessity, as well as many others throughout the district. He urges the construction of fish-ways in every dam that obstructs the passage of fish, for this above all other things is most vital to the adequate protection of the fisheries. The lobster regulations are now being cheerfully obeyed, the only violation which came to his notice was in regard to small lobsters, fines were imposed on view. He recommends the clearing of debris from a large brook at Smithfield. He further suggests that the setting of nets for gaspereaux in fresh water, be limited to the 1st or 10th of July, for after that date the fish have ascended and the nets are liable to catch trout. Nets for shad should not be allowed in the St. Mary's River after July 1st, for they are then liable to catch small salmon.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Overseer Robt. Gaston, of Pope's Harbour, reports a decrease in the coast fisheries, except lobsters, in which there is a slight increase, a greater number having engaged in this fishery. Some 28 tons of live lobsters were shipped from his division to the United States. This is the first year that any live lobsters have been shipped from here. One case of illegal packing was reported, and he seized the boat engaged. There are four fish-ways in his division, all but one in good repair.

Overseer George Rowlings, of Musquodoboit Harbour, says: Haddock and cod were fairly plentiful, but the catch of cod is much less than last year; these fish were not so plentiful as last year, and besides there were not so many vessels fishing as in 1894, the number in 1895 being ten less than the preceding year. Herring were very plentiful, they are mostly caught along the shore, in nets, attended by boats. More than 4,000 barrels were taken in his division, over the catch of last year. However, the price fell so low that only what was required for bait was taken. Salmon were fairly plentiful compared with the past few years. Lobsters were fairly plentiful until about 15th June, after which they became scarce and the extra ten days were not needed on that part of the coast. As a rule, proprietors want to close any time after 20th June. Lobster poaching in the fall of the year has killed itself. Fish-ways are in about the same condition as last year. Mr. John Anderson, who owned a dam on the Petpeswick River, but which has not been in use for some years, took out about 10 feet from the centre of the river, giving fish free access to head-waters. He again urges the construction of a fish-way in the dam on Lawrencetown River. The regulations were well observed and the prosecution of parties in 1894 has had a good effect.

Overseer J. H. Bartlett, of West Halifax, reports the catch of mackerel much below that of last year or even below that of the past five or six years. These fish seem to keep away off from shore which renders their capture by means of drag-seines impossible. Fishermen too complain that steamers passing pay no regard whatever to their nets but ruthlessly destroy them. The price for mackerel is better than it has been for a number of years. The herring fishery was much in excess of the past few years, but on account of the very low price fishermen did not catch so many as they otherwise would have done, afterwards prices became fairly remunerative.

The salmon catch was below the average. Close seasons were strictly observed. All branches of the fishery seem to have been carried on with the same vigour as usual, but scarcity of fish, coupled with myriads of dog-fish and squid, render the catch less than usual. Herring is the only fish consumed at home, all the others are marketed. Several disastrous gales did very serious damage to nets wharfs and piers. Fish-ways in the district seem to be doing effective work.

HANTS COUNTY.

Overseer J. R. Mosher, of Hants County, says shad are the fish mostly taken in his division, they were formerly very plentiful, but owing to the greed of fishermen they became almost extinct however they are now somewhat on the increase. The law should protect the spring or spawning shad; many of the fish visit the waters of Nova Scotia and are caught in May and June while trying to get up the rivers. There should be a close season from October 1st to June 25th, for Nova Scotia and during fishing season a close season from 6 a.m., Saturday, to 6 p.m., Monday. Each boat should be limited to 200 fathoms of net.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Overseer R. J. Pollock, of Stewiacke, says there was a good run of salmon, and more men engaged in the fishing. It is supposed that the increase is due to the young fry introduced to the river from the hatchery. Not so many shad caught as formerly, less fishing, while lumbering interest greatly interfered with the fishermen. Close seasons have been violated in some instances, and fines were inflicted and apparatus confiscated. He complains that fishermen who set nets for bass after October 1st can catch salmon, however, the legal mesh for bass is six inches extension measure and the run of salmon in the Stewiacke is small, so that there ought not to be any danger that they would be caught.

Overseer J. W. Davidson, of Colchester, remarks that the catch of shad is small as compared with previous yields of the olden time, and says that fishermen have only one opinion as to the cause, which is want of protection during the spawning season. He advocates a close season from August 15th to June 15th. He is of opinion that the guardians have been faithful in watching the rivers.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer Fowler, of Cumberland, notices a large increase in the catch of herring in the Bay of Fundy, also of line fish and of salmon, owing to the employment of a number of small vessels and better outfits.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HOCKIN,
Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3, OF NOVA SCOTIA, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF YARMOUTH, SHELBURNE, QUEEN'S, LUNENBURG, KING'S, ANNAPOLIS, AND DIGBY, FOR THE YEAR 1895, BY INSPECTOR L. S. FORD.

MILTON, 2nd January, 1896.

The Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of No. 3 district, the statistical return of the several counties, and a synopsis of reports of the local fishery overseers.

As anticipated by my preliminary report, there has been a slight falling off in the catch of a few kinds of fish, owing to their scarcity; mackerel more especially, which shows a shortage from even last year.

The Grand Bank fishermen, as a rule, make a good showing, but boat fishing generally has not been a success. Scarcity of bait when needed most, scarcity of fish in some instances, and the extra attention given to the lobster fishery, are given as the principal factors to which shortage is ascribed.

HERRING

Yielded an average catch, and would have been an exceptional one, had the prices for the salted fish not run so low. In most of our harbours, especially on the Atlantic coast, they schooled in large numbers. Refrigerators and better facilities for shipping the frozen herring to the United States, would make a material difference in the prosecution of this fishery.

MACKEREL.

Returns show a fair catch in a few counties, but in some a complete failure. I would again remind the department of the importance of this most valuable fishery, and of the necessity of an intelligent investigation as to the cause of its failure of late years.

LOBSTERS.

Largely owing to presistent, if not perfect protection, this fishery is still to the front in importance, and contributes largely to the income of our fishermen. The shipments of live lobsters to the United States are increasing yearly, and there seems an unlimited market for them at remunerative prices. Constant care on the part of the officers has to be maintained to prevent the shipping of short and berried fish which either through carelessness or intent, find their way into the crates and the necessary inspection causes bitter complaints from the shippers, although the fish are handled as carefully as possible by the officers. Guardians at every fishing station to inspect the crates while they are being filled, thus preventing the re-handling at Yarmouth, would no doubt be the best plan, but with the present small staff of officers, such a scheme is not possible. The canneries in most of the counties buy only the fish between 9 inches and 10½ inches in length, and the close competition makes a profitable margin difficult to realize; and yet there is little diminution of the canning business, and active preparations are being made for next season.

SALMON.

The salmon fishery gave a fair average, with better prospects in the future for all our inland fisheries, although much has been done the past years to provide efficient passes for such fish, much remains undone both as to the passage and restocking of our rivers and lakes.

Alewives and other river fish yielded fairly, but still fall short of the needed supply for bait in the spring.

About five per cent only of the fish caught in this district is consumed at home, the balance is exported.

The saw-dust regulations have been fairly observed.

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

SHELburne COUNTY.

Overseer E. S. Goudy, of Barrington, states that while the cod-fishing has been carried on as vigorously as in past years, the catch has only been about two thirds. There has been a large increase in the herring fishery. Mackerel were seen in large schools but too far from the shore to be caught in the traps. The law, as far as the canneries are concerned, was well observed. There has been an increased shipment of live lobsters, and extensive preparations are being made for next season.

Overseer W. J. McGill, Shelburne, reports that cod show a small increase, as four new vessels engaged in the business. Bank fishing may be considered good, but inshore line fishing was a comparative failure, owing to scarcity of fish and bait. Mackerel show a small increase in the fall catch over last year's, herring plenty outside the harbour, but owing to the low price few comparatively were caught. Lobsters fairly good; an increase of live shipments at good prices is shown. This business needs careful watching, if it is to remain permanent, though the law has been fairly observed in this district. Salmon and alewives gave an average catch. The money expended in clearing our brooks and rivers shows beneficial results in the increase of our river fisheries.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Overseer J. A. Hatfield, Yarmouth, reports, a slight falling off in the cod fisheries. Mackerel show an increase over last year, herring less; not due to scarcity of fish but to their low price. The yield of lobsters exceeds last year's, both alive and canned. Alewives a light catch, but increased price. Salmon also less than average, other fish yielded fairly.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer J. N. Freeman, Liverpool, reports that while hook and line boat fishing, cod, haddock, pollack and bait have been below the average, owing to scarcity of fish and bait, fishing vessels fared better. Herring an average catch, mackerel a comparative failure. These fish did not seem to enter our harbour. Salmon a large falling off; alewives a fair yield. Lobster, fair for fishermen and packers.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Overseer W. M. Solomon, West LaHave, reports that the Grand Bankers have been more successful than last year. The whole catch of cod, haddock and pollack, exceeds that of 1894, by over $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, including the shore catch which has been very small. Mackerel have been a complete failure. Herring below the average. Lobster exceed the take of last year, and the law has been generally observed. Salmon, an increased catch. Alewives, below the average. The LaHave and Petite Rivers have had plenty

attention this year. The latter is now clear of all obstructions from the sea to its source. There are 31 fish-ways in his district, some of which require repairing, and they will doubtless be put in order for next season.

Overseer D. Evans, Chester, reports a large decrease in the catch of mackerel from even last year's decreased catch. Herring show an increased catch. Cod and other line fish are an average catch. Lobsters fair. Fishing for lobsters with hand pots (so called), is an abuse calculated to destroy that fishery if allowed continuance unchecked. The Mush-a-Mush and Martins rivers have had all obstructions removed, and fish have now a free passage from the sea to the lakes for spawning purposes. The fishermen in his district have petitioned the Government against winter fishing, asking for a close season from July 1st to April 1st, instead of January as at present.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

W. M. Bailey, Annapolis County, reports that the catch of salmon was below the average in the river, but better on the bay shore. Herring show a small increase. Mackerel, a total failure. Lobsters showed a falling off the first part of the season, which was partly made up at the last. Pollack, a failure, other fish, an average catch. The salmon and trout streams cannot stand much longer, the vast strain upon them by sportsmen unless they are helped by a judicious system of restocking.

KING'S COUNTY.

R. F. Reid, Wolfville, reports a decrease of the catch of fish in the gaspereaux. Larger numbers got up during the early high water, before the nets were in, is proven by the large numbers of young fish returning to the sea this autumn.

Overseer James S. Miller reports the catch of salmon in many stations of his district as very good. Shad fishing good, both as regards catch and quality. Cod not up to the average. Haddock double of last year's catch. Herring fairly good, though the fishermen still maintain that the lobster traps keep the herring off shore.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Overseer T.C. Shreve, Digby, reports that the catch of all kinds of fish shows a decrease from 1894. Reasons assigned, scarcity of bait and the large run of dog-fish. These fish are very voracious and drive the marketable fish from the fishing grounds. If it were possible to offer a small bounty or in some way make it profitable to kill those fish, the catch of marketable fish would be increased all along our coast. Mr. Shreve thinks that something should be done to stop shipping clams to the United States. The clam beds at Cheticamp and Meteghan are being rapidly exhausted in this way, and it is upon these beds our fishermen depend for a large portion of their bait.

I would again call the attention of your department to the necessity of amending many of the regulations governing the river fisheries. Some of them, owing to circumstances are impracticable, and the officers find themselves handicapped often, where modern regulations would make matters easier all round.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

L. S. FORD,

Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 3.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1.

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Materials, and the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, as well as the Number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1895.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.										
Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seine.		Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or preserved (in cans) lbs.	Number.
No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.										Value.
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>																		
1	From False Bay Beach to Long Beach.	51	983	69	4500	1190					640		221	440		140	200	1
2	From Long Beach to Glace Bay and Bridgeport.	34	1070	41	2300	712							346	1000		70	800	2
3	From Lingam to South Bar and Sydney River.	1	7	150	3	54	890	73	2830	831	800		216	14400		14	400	3
4	Sydney to North-west Arm and Sydney Forks.	35	333	48	1850	550					425		254	26000	9000			4
5	From Grand Narrows Bridge to Christmas Island.	39	500	83	1000	500							300			10		5
6	Boisdale to George's River.	15	175	22	300	175					100		50			5		6
7	Little Bras d'Or and Bonlarderie.	50	800	115	3000	1000					1700		200			30		7
8	Sidney Mines, Big and Little Ponds.	30	325	35	935	400					60		300			10		8
9	North Sidney to Ball's Creek.	15	250	30	1300	575							635			255		9
10	Louisburg and Kennington Cove.	45	2010	109	7000	800							1300			386		10
11	Big Lorraine and Little Lorraine.	45	2300	97	10000	5000				5	1600		140			50		11
12	Bauline.	14	450	32	1170	585							640			210		12
13	Main-a-Dien.	42	2100	92	8400	4200							700	3000		75		13
14	Mira Bay and River.	50	1500	115	15400	6600				4	6800		275			38		14
15	Seatarne Island.	10	1150	32	1100	550		1	550							140		15
16	Gabarus, Grand Mira and Big Lake.	155	3500	247	6300	3200		1	370	2	200	500	46	300				16
17	North side East Bay and Fork's Lake.	38	380	70	660	290												17
18	Bonacadie, Piper's Cove and Grand Narrows.	43	630	88	1080	550							183					18
19	South side East Bay.	25	260	50	450	240							40	200				19
Totals.		12	174 3650	56	800	19006 1448	69685	27948	2	920	2	200	500	9	12525	200 6736	45340 9000 1450 1400	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.			
		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish brls.	Fish Oils, galls.			Seal Skins, No.	Fish used as Bait, brls.	Fish Guano, tons.
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>																						
1	From False Bay Beach to Long Beach.	46298	975	5	161	1000	28800	1900	18	22	50	743	250	27	19,683	42	1	5	27	19,683	42	
2	From Long Beach to Glace Bay and Bridgeport.		373		4	800	4000	2500	15		20	190	95	6	5,707	50	2	9	6	5,707	50	
3	From Lingan to South Bar and Sydney River.	26500	267	5	23	600	12500	2500	25		25	335	66	17	9,003	50	3	335	17	9,003	50	
4	Sydney to North-west Arm and Sydney Forks.		14			1200	100	550	60		30	7	4		2,639	80	4	7	4	2,639	80	
5	From Grand Narrows Bridge to Christmas Island.		1200		300	100	100	350	125		17	400	250		9,242	50	5	400	250	9,242	50	
6	Boisdale to George's River.		325		50	125	8000	350	30		15	100	50		2,367	50	6	100	50	2,367	50	
7	Little Bras d'Or and Boularderie.	43056	2300	20	200	100	600	600	45		16	200	350		23,512	84	7	600	350	23,512	84	
8	Sydney Mines, Big and Little Ponds.		320	10	60				25		10	50	50		3,610	00	8	50	50	3,610	00	
9	North Sydney to Ball's Creek.		400		30		2000	500			12		100	300	4,455	00	9	100	300	4,455	00	
10	Louisburg and Kennington Cove.	30240	840		454	10	1050	200	4		40	520	130		16,749	10	10	520	130	16,749	10	
11	Big Lorraine and Little Lorraine.		1390		530	16	1800	400	10		50	830	165		20,823	50	11	830	165	20,823	50	
12	Basline.		140		70	3	400	100	3		10	60	42		2,396	50	12	60	42	2,396	50	
13	Main-a-Dieu.	73140	490		110	6	600	200	6		40	240	126		19,203	60	13	240	126	19,203	60	
14	Mira Bay and River.		390		140	6	450	800	90		10	190	90		8,845	50	14	190	90	8,845	50	
15	Seattarie Island.		1050		250	25	2000		80		7	800	40		8,012	00	15	800	40	8,012	00	
16	Gabarus, Grand Mira and Big Lake.	14964	1140		80	110			14		7	570	600		31,287	96	16	600		31,287	96	
17	North side East Bay and Fork's Lake.		84			50			12		75	27	40		1,470	55	17	27	40	1,470	55	
18	Benacadie, Piper's Cove and Grand Narrows.		322						4		3	140	100		2,556	50	18	100		2,556	50	
19	South side East Bay		30								3	20	10		386	50	19	10		386	50	
	Totals.	164198	12050	44	2498	66	4535	62150	13500	563	15	22	286	11	425	3	5322	1100	2518	50	191,953	77

DISTRICTS.				FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.											
				Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Seines.													
Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh, or preserved (in cans), lbs.	LOBSTERS, preserved			
<i>Inverness County.</i>																							
1	Port Hood.		81	1600	172	10000	3700							300			160	8000	60		68138		
2	Little Mabou.		31	310	46	1200	400										80	3000	10				
3	Seaside		35	200	30	2500	800										180	5000	15		35856		
4	Judique and Little Judique		55	640	114	6000	1900							500			600	38000	50		37077		
5	Long Point		27	370	44	2000	600							3600			360	6000	65				
6	Creignish.		16	150	32	2000	700							5000			400	4000	25				
7	Low Point.		24	240	42	2500	800										400	6000	15				
8	Port Hastings	1	78	1600	6	25	500	44	1800	600							960	2000	40				
9	Port Hawkesbury	2	116	3000	15	20	300	30	60-0	420	1800	600	3	525	600		420	1000	440				
10	West Bay to Malagawatch.	1	60	1400	13	90	1420	265	7320	2680						3040							
11	Orangevale Boom and River Dennis.		50	950	150	3650	1300										240						
12	Seal Cove, Estmere and River Inhabitants		27	400	81	2350	1025										230						
13	Mabou Harbour, Coal Mines and Ben Vinnach.		16	350	33	590	270							300			7		4		14496		
14	Port Bein and Broad Cove.		13	260	28	650	300										5		5				
15	Scotsville and East Lake Ainslie.		11	100	18	660	180																
16	Whycocomagh.		7	100	14	250	120							600			7						
17	West side Mangaree Har., Mangaree R. and Forks		15	325	30	1630	546							25300			240		238		15386		
18	Margaree Island.		18	460	38	1200	275										289	350			4848		
19	Broad Cove Marsh to Whale Cove.		23	516	46	1790	438							600			197		102				
20	Grand Etang.		21	1300	60	1800	1000										150		923		43440		
21	Fraser's Head.		16	950	48	1100	900										100		388				
22	Donnelly's Cove and Donnell's Cove		8	310	31	2400	950										240		252				
23	East side Mangaree Harbour		24	1200	72	2000	1000										650		325				
24	Eastern Harbour and Cheticamp.	21	255	6135	93	128	2500	465	3855	2683			9	3200			849		704		16800		
25	Cape Rouge and Pleasant Bay		71	1870	203	1600	975							4000	1000		60		690		34400		
Totals				25	509	12135	127	17381	2129	63905	25942	3	525	600		9	44000	1000	864	73000	4731	18500	208392

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.						
		Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bas, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish.		Coarse and mix- ed fish, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as ma- nure, brls.	Fish Guano.	
<i>Inverness County.</i>																							
1	Port Hood.....	1600		1000	400	400	400	200	600	200					10	160		1400	260	25		\$ cts.	
2	Little Mabou.....	300		50	40	40	100	100	400		20					10		50	40			24,391 82	
3	Seaside.....	100		200	60	60	200	200	200	200	10					20		40	70	15		2,418 50	
4	Judique and Little Judique.....	200		80	30	60	2400		800		10					50		40	90	10		7,578 84	
5	Long Point.....	160				30	1200		300		10				5			30	50			11,681 92	
6	Creignish.....	120				50					20							50	50			4,468 00	
7	Low Point.....	160				30					20							40	40			4,093 00	
8	Port Hastings.....	140				50	300		4000		30					50		50	70			3,069 00	
9	Port Hawkesbury.....	200				50	700	800	1600		50					10		800	100			6,727 00	
10	West Bay to Malagawatch.....	790					3600		9500					300	75	117	120	950	35	150	65	10,301 50	
11	Orangedale Boom and River Dennis.....	250					3800		9000					400	35	240	45	50	8			26,757 50	
12	Seal Cove, Estmere and River Inhabitants.....	130					1200		1300					350	33	50	33	1500	9	38	21	7,660 20	
13	Mabou Har., Coal Mines and Ben Virrach.....	110		8		527	400	100	4500	350	14				4	7	14	14	67	80		4,977 60	
14	Port Bain and Broad Cove.....	90		5		15			4000								8	7	60	40		5,241 24	
15	Scottsville and East Lake Amslie.....						28000				158				85							899 50	
16	Whycocomagh.....	90					700		2000		15				10			45	12			4,342 00	
17	West side Margaree Har., Margaree River and Forks.....																					922 50	
18	Margaree Island.....	935		21		62	1500	540			276				10	12	6	421	65			20,006 94	
19	Broad Cove Marsh to Whale Cove.....	120		12		23	300		300									75	120			7,880 72	
20	Grand Etang.....	231		6		45	250		250									143	49			3,977 20	
21	Friar's Head.....	1400		50	10	65	60	200						5				130	250			27,199 10	
22	Delaney's Cove and Doucett's Cove.....	900		20		60		100										90	87			10,564 50	
23	East side Margaree Harbour.....	440		17		56		25										140	55			6,771 50	
24	Eastern Harbour and Cheticamp.....	1400				50		100										300	100			14,630 00	
25	Cape Rouge and Pleasant Bay.....	9345		470		580		1700										856	4103	1893		75,376 70	
	Totals.....	1000		29		190		1850										99	330	1215		23,910 00	
		20211	27	1968	540	2443	4496	6465	38200	550	633	1050	157	635	2267	12000	2066	8561	4839	238		86	\$ 315,846 78

* Add 28,600 lbs. Dogfish, \$286, in this county.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Materials, &c.—Nova Scotia. (Con.)

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.					FISHING MATERIAL.		KINDS OF FISH.							Number.		
	Vessels.		Boats.		Men.	Gill-Nets.		Salmon, salted, bls.	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, bls.	Mackerel, salted, hrs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, bls.		Haddock, cwt.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.		Value.	Fathoms.										
Richmond County.																	
1	Arichat and Petit de Grat.....	8	157	2855	28	180	2160	222	28520	14260	3332	568	108656	1712	3	910	1
2	Cape Auguet, Madame Island and West Arichat ..	4	111	1725	13	183	2196	221	27540	13770	4608	44	59376	1067	6	906	2
3	Rocky Bay and Cape Le Rond					42	504	64	9580	4740	489	150	33600	183		71	3
4	D'Escousse and Lower D'Escousse.....	23	895	16140	254	234	2804	148	8860	4436	346	578	28896	5796	7	247	4
5	St. Peter's.....	4	95	1000	21	15	250	22	3000	800	75			700		300	5
6	River Bourgeoise.....	18	540	8000	144	20	140	23	2800	900	210		22560	5000		300	6
7	Grandigue and Port St. Louis.....					22	100	1109	150	28200	6900	2104	115	6700		3020	8
8	River Inhabitants and Basin.....	6	184	2900	22	100	1109	150	28200	6900	2104	115		6700		3020	8
9	Port Malcolm and Gut of Canso....	7	304	2900	58	82	820	100	6750	2260	700	60		1260			9
10	West Bay.....					90	900	180	4000	1750	300			500			10
11	Fourchu to St. Esprit.....					55	1240	128	7400	1295	340	240	121056	900		20	11
12	L'Archeveque to Point Michaud					78	1358	162	15900	2776	615	520	83888	350		30	12
13	L'Ardoise, Lower L'Ardoise and Rockdale.....	1	11	180	3	228	4008	360	45000	7655	2856	1253	77610	2690		1020	13
14	Grande Grève, St. Peter's East and Indian Reserve ..					51	870	104	6400	1120	895	94		456		113	14
Totals.....		71	2297	35700	543	1379	18770	1914	198490	64302	16916	36222	535642	27489	16	6692	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.		TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alwives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, lbs.	Fish Oils, galls.	Fish used as Bait, brls.			
<i>Richmond County.</i>														
1 Arichat and Petit de Grat.....	111	3464	.....	13	29	17	87	35325	30	1176	.....	52,801 39 1	1
2 Cape Auguet, Madame Island and West Arichat.....	905	1420	.....	24	63	18	68	30825	70	1327	.....	43,309 69 2	2
3 Rocky Bay and Cape Le Rond.....	10	890	.....	4	12	3	34	15275	15	155	.....	11,315 25 3	3
4 D'Escoisse and Lower D'Escoisse.....	7	14475	2500	12	356	26	18	17600	15	2127	.....	46,592 74 4	4
5 St. Peter's.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	275	23	8,794 00 5	5
6 River Bourgeois.....	.....	.....	8000	25	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	2000	80	27,853 40 6	6
7 Grandique and Port St. Louis.....	.....	.....	15500	400	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	90	25	3,798 50 7	7
8 River Inhabitants and Basin.....	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	310	50	54,554 00 8	8
9 Port Malcolm and Gut of Canso.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	410	58	12,111 00 9	9
10 West Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	20	4,094 00 10	10
11 Fourchu to St. Esprit.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	300	230	26,712 84 11	11
12 L'Archevéque to Point Michaud.....	6	.....	.....	10	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	116	150	24,438 22 12	12
13 L'Ardoise, Lower L'Ardoise and Rockdale.....	22	500	.....	168	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	945	260	59,259 40 13	13
14 Grande Grève, St. Peter's East and Indian Reserve.....	18	.....	.....	15	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	182	60	8,558 80 14	14
Totals.....	1079	21649	26000	1114	460	387	327	99025	130	9573	956	379,193 23	23	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

Number.	DISTRICTS.										FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.										
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-Nets.			Seines.			Salmon, salted, brls.			Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.			Salmon, preserved, in cans, lbs.			Herring, salted, brls.			Mackerel, salted, brls.			Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.			Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.		
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.																						Value.
<i>Victoria County.</i>																																	
1	Meat Cove, Wreck Cove and Burton's Beach.	1	27	250	9	92	590	64	1584	792										7	300	96	46	69	36000	1							
2	Bay St. Lawrence Pond and North Harbour.					30	1840	108	3720	1002										18			55	270	29280	2							
3	Middle Head and White Point.					64	1280	108	3640	1520										21			80	100		3							
4	New Haven and Neil's Harbour.					106	3040	165	7140	2140													310	77	33130	4							
5	Green Cove and North Bay, Ingonish.					89	2150	148	4000	1200										26			93	171	17760	5							
6	New Campbellton, Big Bras d'Or and Bird Island.					50	560	56	2600	680											2	200		400	50	8592	6						
7	English Point, St. Ann's Bay and Black Head.	1	15	200	4	90	720	70	5000	1300										5	100		400	100		7							
8	Barasois, Eel Cove, North River and Indian Brook.					23	335	42	2500	800													225	125		8							
9	Breton Cove, Little River and Black Rock.					42	660	53	4550	1500										25			225	125		9							
10	French River, Wreck Cove and Path End.					104	1700	220	15500	4200										48	800	150	500	375	20000	10							
11	South Bay, Ingonish and Middle Head.	1	8	150	4	52	630	70	1440	441										5	970		271	8		11							
12	Kemp Head, Bourderie and Baddeck.					41	415	55	1310	316													256	4		12							
13	North and south sides Little Narrows.					80	720	137	3020	616													517	11		13							
14	Washabuck and Iona.																										14						
Totals.		3	50	600	17	905	15160	1446	59004	18607	1	120	80	187	3400	296	3733	1545	162042							3							

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		TOTAL VALUE.	Numbers.	
	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alwives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Seal Skins, No.			Fish used as Bait, brls.
<i>Victoria County.</i>																			\$ cts.
1 Meat Cove, Wreck Cove and Burton's Beach.	344			21	...	500								16	260		265	8,819 40	1
2 Bay St. Lawrence Pond and North Harbour.	790			80	1000	600					20			36	550	12	410	13,907 70	2
3 Middle Head and White Point.	720		20	50	100	800					30			32	568		138	6,796 20	3
4 New Haven and Neil's Harbour.	4149		11	175										90	2600		600	29,081 70	4
5 Green Cove and North Bay, Ingomish.	1797		8	220	200									65	1100		300	16,056 40	5
6 New Campbellton, Big Bras d'Or & Bird Island	250		10	30	110									50	220		35	6,819 38	6
7 Englishtown, St. Ann's Bay and Black Head.	100		100	10		100					5	90	900				100	4,440 00	7
8 Paraisois, Eel Cove, North River & Indian Brook	220			110	1300		40000	10 26			50	10			150		50	8,060 00	8
9 Breton Cove, Little River and Black Rock	400			70	30	1000		10				50			200		50	7,219 70	9
10 French River, Wreck Cove and Path End	625			170		2100		15				90		100	300		85	8,169 50	10
11 South Bay, Ingomish and Middle Head.	2300	1	50	800	1000	1400	2000	50	10	20 2200	200			400	2000	200	1000	38,025 50	11
12 Kemp Head, Bourderie and Baddeck.	2066				1375		3612	12 35	5	27				25	202		37	12,309 90	12
13 North and south sides Little Narrows.	279				260		3378	24 200	3	45				8	91		21	4,430 30	13
14 Washabuck and Iona.	2495						1645	36 505	4	26				3	311		40	16,646 65	14
Totals	16385	1	199	1736	5375	6400	51335	157 880	22	229 2630	1100	965			9182	212	3131	*180,782 33	

* To be added in this county, 213,700 lbs. dog-fish, \$2,137.

* To be added in this county, 213,700 lbs. dog-fish, \$2,137.

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries for the Island of Cape Breton for the
Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, pickled.....	Brls. 215	16	00	3,440	00
Salmon, fresh.....	Lbs. 63,775	0	20	12,755	00
do preserved.....	Cans. 1,296	0	15	194	40
do smoked.....	Lbs. 200	0	20	40	00
Herring, pickled.....	Brls. 37,349	4	50	168,070	50
do fresh or frozen.....	Lbs. 118,340	0	01½	1,479	25
do smoked.....	" 9,000	0	02	180	00
Mackerel, pickled.....	Brls. 11,348	14	00	158,872	00
do preserved.....	Cans. 19,900	0	12	2,388	00
Lobsters, preserved.....	" 1,330,474	0	14	186,266	36
do fresh.....	Tons. 3	75	00	225	00
Cod, dried.....	Cwt. 76,285	4	50	343,282	50
do tongues and sounds.....	Brls. 44	10	00	440	00
Hake, dried.....	Cwt. 2,211	2	50	5,527	50
do sounds.....	Lbs. 540	0	50	270	00
Haddock, dried.....	Cwt. 13,369	3	50	46,791	50
Pollack, dried.....	" 1,145	2	50	2,862	50
Trout.....	Lbs. 54,890	0	10	5,487	00
Halibut, fresh.....	" 96,664	0	10	9,666	40
Smelts.....	" 129,035	0	05	6,451	75
Bass.....	" 550	0	10	55	00
Alewives.....	Brls. 2,467	4	00	9,868	00
Oysters.....	" 1,945	4	00	7,780	00
Clams.....	" 661	6	00	3,966	00
Eels.....	" 1,557	10	00	15,570	00
Shad.....	" 11	10	00	110	00
Squid.....	" 5,649	4	00	22,596	00
Flounders.....	Lbs. 99,025	0	05	4,951	25
Tom-cods.....	" 13,100	0	05	655	00
Coarse and mixed fish.....	Brls. 3,164	3	00	9,492	00
Fish oil.....	Galls. 33,238	0	40	13,295	20
do used as bait.....	Brls. 11,444	1	50	17,166	00
do used as manure.....	" 238	0	50	119	00
do guano.....	Tons. 136	25	00	3,400	00
Seal skins.....	No. 1,312	1	25	1,640	00
Dog-fish.....	Lbs. 242,300	0	01	2,423	00
Total for 1895.....				1,067,776	11
Total for 1894.....				1,177,453	55
Decrease.....				109,677	44

TABLE showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets, Seines, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of the **Island of Cape Breton** and the Approximate of the Value of other material not included in the Statistical Returns for the Year 1895.

Material.	Value.
	\$ cts.
111 vessels, 3,030 tons.....	52,085 00
3,916 boats.....	70,917 00
393,984 fathoms of nets.....	136,799 00
45 canning establishments.....	40,000 00
90,000 lobster traps.....	67,500 00
Hand lines, trawls, &c.....	17,246 00
Fishing-piers, fish-houses and other sundries.....	85,200 00
Steamers, smacks, canoes, &c.....	7,850 00
31 smelt-nets.....	1,060 00
2 trap-nets.....	920 00
6 seines (845 fathoms).....	1,180 00
Total.....	480,757 00

District No. 2.

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials, the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and Nova Scotia (District No. 2) for the Year 1895.

Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake.		Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Fels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	TOTAL VALUE.	Numbers.
			Dried, cwt.	Sounds, lbs.													\$	
57	61178	133	14	11	3	200	2000	....	9	....	8	....	100	77	85	300	12,093	1
50	....	57	6	....	....	300	2000	....	27	....	75	....	....	25	51	....	3,339	2
117	....	11	....	....	....	300	4000	....	7	100	40	....	....	....	91	....	4,882	3
35	33600	74	139	199	11	1000	6000	..	33	....	80	....	....	104	149	160	11,107	4
114	40226	237	471	419	70	....	1500	....	48	....	....	....	....	319	150	200	12,534	5
43	....	154	670	472	17	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	414	163	...	4,888	6
39	38593	33	448	532	17	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	258	130	200	11,339	7
455	173597	699	1748	1633	118	1800	15500	....	161	100	203	....	100	1197	819	860	.....
6370	24304	3146	4370	817	413	180	775	....	644	400	2030	..	150	479	1229	430	60,182	
....	4800	....	....	....	....	200	10405	....	51	....	5	....	....	....	25	20	1,514	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	8500	....	800	150	....	....	38	....	....	....	....	3,630	2
....	....	142	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	50	18	....	970	3
....	....	24	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	152	....	....	....	....	5,021	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....	....	....	....	....	281	....	....	....	....	6,876	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	250	....	....	....	....	....	181	....	....	....	....	8,787	6
....	4800	166	....	....	....	9400	10405	800	201	....	5	659	....	50	43	20	....
....	672	747	....	....	....	940	500	80	804	....	50	6590	....	20	65	10	26,798	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing, Material, &c.—
Nova Scotia.—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	Numbers.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	Numbers.						
		Lobsters.		Cod.		Hake.		Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.			Squid, brls.	Tom-cod or Frost, lbs.	Coarse and mixed, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.
		Preserved, in cans, lbs.	Alive or fresh, tons.	Dried, cwt.	Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Dried, cwt.	Sounds, lbs.																		
Guiborough County.																									
1	Ecum Secum.....	30400	.....	490	.....	.....	.....	40	1400	1200	600	.....	9	15	40	.....	60	750	.....	250	510	150	10,405	1
2	Marie Joseph.....	54720	.....	800	.....	5	.....	100	150	3000	500	.....	10	10	35	.....	50	760	.....	400	460	250	15,066	2
3	Liscombe, Spanish Bay and Gegoggin.....	72844	.....	1200	.....	10	.....	120	2500	2000	900	.....	180	160	40	.....	90	1600	.....	600	660	350	25,563	3
4	St. Mary's Bay and River.....	36000	.....	490	.....	.....	.....	40	2800	1000	1500	150	150	80	40	2	20	500	.....	250	300	180	14,500	4
5	Wine Harbour.....	.....	.....	156	.....	7	.....	20	500	1400	700	.....	10	50	10	2	15	400	.....	80	260	.....	4,583	5
6	Indian Harbour and Lake.....	37660	.....	240	.....	3	.....	15	600	1200	1400	.....	80	20	20	.....	15	350	.....	120	700	175	12,670	6
7	Holland Harbour and Indian River.....	.....	.....	280	.....	5	.....	25	3000	800	300	.....	30	15	10	.....	20	500	.....	140	310	.....	5,658	7
8	Port Breckerton.....	85870	.....	360	.....	10	.....	40	.....	4000	500	.....	10	25	30	.....	50	700	.....	180	270	400	20,399	8
9	Fisherman's Harbour.....	23100	.....	410	.....	15	.....	30	.....	2500	600	.....	.....	30	20	.....	40	900	.....	250	400	110	13,004	9
10	Country Harbour, and Isaac's Harbour and River.....	50400	.....	310	.....	10	.....	50	.....	2100	900	.....	25	60	30	.....	70	1000	.....	160	310	250	23,028	10
11	Isaac's Harbour to Whitehead.....	49111	.....	8851	.....	247	.....	2551	616	80850	3810	600	743	164	314	.....	.....	1100	35	7796	4316	2121	212,490	11
12	Whitehead to Canso.....	294664	25	4700	30	700	.....	5000	450	1000	17000	.....	100	.....	78	.....	1800	15	3990	3500	1900	139,692	12	
13	Canso to Salmon River.....	66764	.....	1754	.....	218	490	1438	89	1900	.....	.....	45	5	15	.....	3134	.....	7	2531	3600	716	92,624	13
14	Salmon River to Antigonish County Line, including Cook's Cove, Guysborough, North Shore and Canso.....	4752	.....	1655	.....	266	.....	1236	47	2137	.....	.....	352	.....	50	.....	800	.....	7	1682	1300	700	121,017	14
Totals.....		1246685	25	21726	30	1496	490	10705	1202	24737	117650	750	1744	584	732	4	6164	8560	64	18429	16896	7302	.....	.....
Value		174555	1000	97767	300	3740	245	37468	3005	2474	11705	1005	75	6976	4088	7320	40	24656	42896	7371	25344	3651	711,499	.....

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—
Nova Scotia—Continued.

DISTRICTS.										FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING MATERIAL.														
										Vessels.					Boats.					Gill Nets.					Trap Nets.					Seines.				
										Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.					
<i>Halifax County.</i>																																		
1	North Shore	2	38	400	7	150	1600	160	8000	1700	...	60	6000	2500	1	...	6000	2500	1	...	6000	2500	1	...	6000	2500	1	...	6000	2500	1	...		
2	East St. Margaret's	4	62	1400	21	220	3400	180	10500	1900	...	39	3600	4800	2	...	3600	4800	2	...	3600	4800	2	...	3600	4800	2	...	3600	4800	2	...		
3	Indian Harbour	1	10	160	4	60	1200	235	28000	4400	2	600	2800	3600	3	...	2800	3600	3	...	2800	3600	3	...	2800	3600	3	...	2800	3600	3	...		
4	Peggy's Cove	4	90	1200	20	260	3000	210	26500	4200	...	8	800	1600	51	...	5000	7500	5	...	5000	7500	5	...	5000	7500	5	...	5000	7500	5	...		
5	Dover	1	22	400	5	250	2600	260	19000	2500	...	47	4700	9500	6	...	4700	9500	6	...	4700	9500	6	...	4700	9500	6	...	4700	9500	6	...		
6	Prospect	5	75	1300	20	231	3000	250	11000	1540	1	200	2800	3600	3	...	2800	3600	3	...	2800	3600	3	...	2800	3600	3	...	2800	3600	3	...		
7	Terence Bay	5	70	1300	20	80	2200	160	4300	780	...	14	1300	3000	8	...	1300	3000	8	...	1300	3000	8	...	1300	3000	8	...	1300	3000	8	...		
8	Pennant	10	204	3500	38	72	1480	128	8000	1450	...	16	1600	4000	11	...	1600	4000	11	...	1600	4000	11	...	1600	4000	11	...	1600	4000	11	...		
9	Saunby	1	17	300	5	90	1000	160	8000	2000	...	19	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...		
10	Ketch Harbour	6	180	5500	36	70	700	40	3000	680	...	26	2600	6200	12	...	2600	6200	12	...	2600	6200	12	...	2600	6200	12	...	2600	6200	12	...		
11	Portuguese Cove	1	30	500	7	60	650	58	2500	380	...	48	4700	9600	13	...	4700	9600	13	...	4700	9600	13	...	4700	9600	13	...	4700	9600	13	...		
12	Herring Cove	1	30	500	7	5	120	12	650	260	...	3	300	1100	14	...	300	1100	14	...	300	1100	14	...	300	1100	14	...	300	1100	14	...		
13	Ferguson's Cove	3	180	8600	41	10	220	32	450	260	...	14	2000	4200	15	...	2000	4200	15	...	2000	4200	15	...	2000	4200	15	...	2000	4200	15	...		
14	Bedford	1	15	500	6	87	1647	79	18540	1109	...	16	1600	4000	11	...	1600	4000	11	...	1600	4000	11	...	1600	4000	11	...	1600	4000	11	...		
15	Halifax	1	15	500	6	22	347	21	9360	536	...	17	1700	4200	16	...	1700	4200	16	...	1700	4200	16	...	1700	4200	16	...	1700	4200	16	...		
16	Eastern Passage and Devil's Island	1	45	1200	12	37	379	20	10470	575	...	18	1800	4500	17	...	1800	4500	17	...	1800	4500	17	...	1800	4500	17	...	1800	4500	17	...		
17	Lawrencetown and Cow Bay	18	267	7200	76	136	1470	73	22000	1200	...	19	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...		
18	Seaforth and Three Fathom Harbour	6	267	7200	76	136	1470	73	22000	1200	...	19	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...	1900	4800	7	...		
19	West Chezzetcook	1	47	1600	17	59	810	47	9940	559	...	20	2000	5000	16	...	2000	5000	16	...	2000	5000	16	...	2000	5000	16	...	2000	5000	16	...		
20	East Chezzetcook	1	23	500	4	65	1092	56	6560	518	...	21	2100	5250	18	...	2100	5250	18	...	2100	5250	18	...	2100	5250	18	...	2100	5250	18	...		
21	Petpiswick Harbour	1	23	500	4	47	891	38	7500	482	...	22	2200	5500	19	...	2200	5500	19	...	2200	5500	19	...	2200	5500	19	...	2200	5500	19	...		
22	Musquodoboit Harbour	5	236	8600	56	138	2364	87	18030	963	...	23	2300	5750	20	...	2300	5750	20	...	2300	5750	20	...	2300	5750	20	...	2300	5750	20	...		
23	Jeddore	3	36	700	11	98	2200	98	22442	1464	...	24	2400	6000	21	...	2400	6000	21	...	2400	6000	21	...	2400	6000	21	...	2400	6000	21	...		
24	Cian Harbour and Owl's Head	1	23	400	6	20	1320	73	14800	874	...	25	2500	6250	22	...	2500	6250	22	...	2500	6250	22	...	2500	6250	22	...	2500	6250	22	...		
25	Ship Harbour	1	23	400	6	20	1320	73	14800	874	...	26	2600	6500	23	...	2600	6500	23	...	2600	6500	23	...	2600	6500	23	...	2600	6500	23	...		
26	Pleasant Harbour	1	23	400	6	20	1320	73	14800	874	...	27	2700	6750	24	...	2700	6750	24	...	2700	6750	24	...	2700	6750	24	...	2700	6750	24	...		

27	Tangier.....	1	39	1700	4	40	840	38	7905	540	1	500	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	925	40	3854	565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Spy Island, Taylor's Head and Mushaboon.....	5	151	2800	31	99	1995	68	4980	1000	1	200	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island.....	1	12	200	2	67	1088	64	4280	897	.....	.....	.....	125	100	30
31	Baver Harbour and Salmon River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	743	30	260	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove.....	1	10	150	2	16	250	10	200	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Moser River and Smith's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	160	18	80	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Mitchell's Bay and Reum Secum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	418	30	2100	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Totals		70	1882	50710	451	2913	44804	3039	288201	37375	5	1500	421	42600	70600	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats,

Numbers.	DISTRICTS.	SALMON.		HERRING.		MACKEREL.		LOBSTERS.		COD.	
		Fresh in ice.	Smoked.	Salted.	Fresh or frozen.	Salted.	Fresh or preserved, in cans.	Preserved, in cans.	Alive or fresh.	Dried.	Tongues and sounds.
	<i>Halifax County.</i>	Lbs.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Brls.
1	North Shore.....	2000	100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	11 ³ / ₄	80	.....
2	East St. Margaret's	1800	.....	30	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
3	Indian Harbour.....	5000	.....	7000	6000	120	500	.....	10	1100	.....
4	Peggy's Cove.....	1600	.....	350	2500	50	100	.....	1	180	.....
5	Dover.....	1500	.....	2500	10000	200	1000	.....	15	450	.....
6	Prospect.....	3000	.....	1500	10000	250	1000	8000	30	1000	.....
7	Terrence Bay.....	100	.....	1000	5000	200	.....	10992	42	1000	.....
8	Pennant.....	60	.....	350	2000	50	.....	8000	15	1600	.....
9	Sambro.....	300	.....	250	600	40	.....	67200	12	600	.....
10	Ketch Harbour.....	300	.....	100	450	80	200	.....	8	150	.....
11	Portuguese Cove.....	180	.....	80	300	50	.....	.....	3 ³ / ₄	40	.....
12	Herring Cove.....	500	.....	60	210	25	.....	.....	1	650	.....
13	Ferguson's Cove.....	80	.....	90	1800	25	.....	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	15	.....
14	Bedford.....	500	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Halifax.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	500	.....	.....	500	.....
16	Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.....	674	.....	444	.....	19	.....	.....	3	967	1
17	Lawrencetown and Cow Bay.....	578	.....	238	.....	10	.....	.....	3	78	.....
18	Seaforth and Three Fathom Harbour.....	180	.....	274	.....	13	.....	.....	3	670	1
19	West Chezetcook.....	.....	.....	651	.....	42	.....	.....	4	3386	2
20	East Chezetcook.....	.....	.....	733	.....	2	.....	.....	3	792	1
21	Petpiswick Harbour.....	.....	.....	771	.....	2	.....	24692	.....	355	.....
22	Musquodoboit Harbour.....	1660	55	617	.....	14	.....	.....	5	444	.....
23	Jeddore.....	500	60	1584	.....	28	.....	.....	10	2541	2
24	Clam Harbour Owl's Head.....	341	90	2697	.....	92	.....	35088	22	415	1
25	Ship Harbour.....	312	.....	1427	.....	35	.....	.....	12	320	1
26	Pleasant Harbour.....	.....	.....	233	.....	5	.....	46900	10	285	.....
27	Tangier.....	410	.....	1030	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	225	1
28	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island.....	.....	.....	693	.....	30	.....	36000	3	268	.....
29	Spry Bay, Taylor's Head and Mushaboon.....	60	.....	1080	.....	320	.....	102528	12	693	.....
30	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island.....	480	700	1090	.....	2	.....	130416	4	194	.....
31	Beaver Harbour and Salmon River.....	.....	.....	152	.....	8	.....	128067	6	230	.....
32	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove.....	200	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	96206	3	140	.....
33	Moser River and Smith's Cove.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
34	Mitchell's Bay and Ecum Secum.....	190	.....	90	.....	7	.....	117648	.....	124	.....
	Totals.....	22405	1005	27251	38860	1864	3300	811737	243	19592	10
	Value..... \$	4481	201	122630	389	26096	396	113643	9720	88164	100

engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

HAKE.		KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.		Numbers.
Dried.	Somds.	Haddock.	Pollack.	Trout.	Halibut.	Smelts.	Alewives.	Oysters.	Clams.	Eels.	Squid.	Coarse and mixed fish.	Fish Oils.	Fish used as Bait.	Fish used as Manure.	Seal Skins.		\$		
Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt	Cwt	Lbs	Lbs.	Lbs.	Brls	Brls	Brls	Brls	Brls	Brls	Galls.	Brls	Brls	No.				
25	25	40	40	650	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3	5	15	40	2	.....	.....	.....	3,222	1
25	25	20	30	300	.....	250	5	.....	4	4	1	3	20	5	.....	.....	.....	1,255	2
900	1400	150	150	200	500	100	35	.....	12	6	12	30	500	130	.....	.....	.....	44,347	3
110	150	60	80	80	200	.....	15	.....	.....	1	2	25	100	20	.....	.....	.....	4,456	4
600	500	150	100	800	1200	150	35	.....	3	3	8	12	450	75	.....	.....	.....	20,461	5
100	150	90	120	.....	.....	100	40	.....	12	3	10	75	200	50	40	.....	.....	19,437	6
450	600	60	250	.....	800	250	50	.....	30	3	20	120	400	60	50	.....	.....	18,416	7
150	250	100	80	600	1000	180	65	.....	20	2	10	75	300	90	40	.....	.....	13,293	8
350	275	140	250	250	200	200	14	.....	2	2	4	25	800	40	350	.....	.....	17,221	9
100	110	80	210	.....	150	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	5	12	100	30	.....	.....	.....	3,966	10
.....	.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	28	3	.....	.....	.....	1,509	11
200	310	.....	.....	.....	140000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	380	165	.....	.....	.....	18,746	12
50	80	12	40	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	65	21	.....	.....	.....	1,448	13
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	14
180	120	150	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	45	.....	.....	.....	3,939	15
12	40	339	99	.....	9116	.....	19	.....	15	5	.....	12	495	65	.....	.....	.....	9,823	16
.....	.....	9	32	420	130	4000	38	.....	14	6	.....	10	35	7	.....	.....	.....	2,514	17
.....	.....	27	6	160	387	13000	28	.....	19	5	.....	15	298	44	.....	.....	.....	5,914	18
.....	.....	218	28	.....	988	5500	8	.....	238	7	.....	8	1826	280	.....	.....	.....	23,071	19
.....	.....	46	39	350	760	1200	30	.....	42	9	.....	15	315	38	.....	.....	.....	8,172	20
.....	.....	64	280	375	1140	300	125	.....	33	5	.....	13	128	24	120	.....	.....	10,600	21
.....	.....	47	58	1230	2460	5000	10	.....	28	14	.....	15	200	26	.....	.....	.....	6,983	22
2	.....	98	57	220	2410	1600	15	.....	38	18	.....	35	1313	200	.....	.....	.....	22,007	23
88	174	.....	32	24	1000	1150	7	.....	19	7	.....	30	248	25	180	.....	.....	22,069	24
.....	.....	40	23	350	1990	700	160	.....	11	6	.....	8	174	16	.....	.....	.....	10,233	25
100	400	56	18	.....	1550	.....	3	.....	9	4	.....	6	138	10	240	.....	.....	10,528	26
.....	.....	13	18	500	1780	1000	11	.....	12	4	.....	11	116	8	.....	.....	.....	6,660	27
21	.....	30	5	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	224	10	180	.....	.....	10,521	28
385	775	70	.....	.....	1275	.....	.....	.....	3	11	4	.....	803	60	500	.....	.....	29,834	29
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	700	.....	10	.....	2	7	3	.....	113	10	650	17	.....	25,096	30
.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	130	5	700	12	.....	20,563	31
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	100	4	450	.....	.....	14,709	32
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2	.....	.....	.....	282	33
.....	.....	22	2	.....	1780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	3	600	.....	.....	18,174	34
3848	5384	2217	2057	7685	175766	33530	754	4	568	147	88	582	11169	1573	4100	29	.....	.....	.....
9620	2692	7760	5143	769	17577	1676	3016	16	3976	1470	352	873	4468	2360	2050	29	429,671	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Boats engaged

Numbers.	DISTRICTS.	Boats.			FISHING MATERIALS.								
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Gill-Nets.		Smelt-Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.
					Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
	<i>Hants County,</i>		\$			\$		\$		\$			
1	Maitland to Shubenacadie	43	234	43	2480	345					11600		
2	Shubenacadie to Grand Lake.....	66	290	64	1270	310					3500		
3	Noel to Walton	9	260	11	2600	720			3	100	8000		
4	West Hants.....	18	630	18	3325	925			9	290	320	10	
	Totals.. . . .	136	1414	136	9675	2300			12	390	26350	10	
	Value	\$									5270	45	
	<i>Pictou County.</i>												
1	West Pictou.....	126	2650	138	2500	750	6	150					
2	Pictou Island	64	1352	107	880	240						70	
3	Central Division	20	400	20	400	120							
4	Southern Division.....	23	410	33	2900	1890	3	60			9300		51000
5	Merigonish Island.....	12	175	18	870	430					7412		
6	North Beach.....	4	60	4	825	410					4200		
7	Ponds.....	18	270	19	1060	520	1	30			6300		8000
8	Lismore.....	4	60	4	510	290					5050		8700
	Totals.....	271	5377	343	9940	4650	10	240			32262	70	67700
	Value	\$									6452	315	677

in the Fisheries, Fishing Materials, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRO- DUCTS.		VALUE.		Numbers.
Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Tom cod or frost fish, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.			
									522									\$	
			46	5	8			800	86			38						4,408	1
1000			68			9500	4700	600	15			85			60			1,504	2
								197				141	9600					2,816	3
																		4,974	4
1000			114	5	8	9500	4700	1400	820			264	9600	60					
20			513	13	26	950	235	140	3280			2640	480	90				13,702	
	10	309760	25			500	11000			15	7					700	1500	46,149	1
	5	229000	6													400	1100	33,622	2
						6000	15000	200	200		100							3,170	3
	20	21792	75			300	6700									16	110	6,482	4
	2	19144		100												95	100	4,633	5
						300												870	6
	2	34752	10	18		500										100	160	6,603	7
	13		72	180		100	3960				37					50		2,706	8
	52	614448	188	298		7700	36660	200	200	15	144					1361	2970		
	728	86022	846	745		770	1833	20	800	60	1440					2042	1485	104,235	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, Nova Scotia, with Comparative Statement of the Increase or Decrease for the years 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	Quantity in 1895.	Rate.	Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ cts.	\$	Quantity.	Quantity.
Salmon, salted	Brls. 9	16 00	144	.....	1
do fresh.....	Lbs. 235,161	20 00	47,032	.....	16,473
do canned.....	" 2,000	15 00	300	2,000	.....
do smoked.....	" 2,035	20 00	407	.....	140
Herring, salted.....	Brls. 66,482	4 50	299,169	27,020	.....
do fresh.....	Lbs. 777,660	0 01	7,777	348,710	.....
do smoked.....	" 10,133	0 02	203	9,767	.....
Mackerel, salted.....	Brls. 5,967	14 00	83,538	4,202	.....
do canned.....	Lbs. 575,350	0 12	69,043	93,950	.....
Lobsters, canned.....	" 3,280,898	0 14	459,325	.....	543,614
do fresh.....	Tons. 268	40 00	10,720	121	.....
Cod, dried.....	Cwt. 42,898	4 50	193,041	.....	7,273
do tongues and sounds.....	Brls. 40	10 00	400	29	.....
Hake, dried.....	Cwt. 7,410	2 50	18,525	.....	386
do sounds.....	Lbs. 7,507	0 50	3,754	.....	1,506
Haddock.....	Cwt. 13,273	3 50	46,456	2,496	.....
Pollack.....	" 3,305	2 50	8,263	.....	1,263
Trout.....	Lbs. 63,522	0 10	6,353	132	.....
Halibut.....	" 307,816	0 10	30,782	.....	17,901
Smelts.....	" 216,805	0 05	10,840	9,445	.....
Bass.....	" 3,150	0 10	315	20	.....
Alewives.....	Brls. 4,450	4 00	17,800	.....	1,280
Oysters.....	" 595	4 00	2,380	.....	205
Clams.....	" 1,152	7 60	8,064	.....	148
Eels.....	" 1,237	10 00	12,370	48	.....
Shad.....	" 1,208	10 00	12,080	227	.....
Squid.....	" 6,252	4 00	25,008	.....	548
Tom cod.....	Lbs. 18,160	0 05	908	7,110	.....
Coarse fish.....	Brls. 806	1 50	1,209	.....	4,512
Fish oils.....	Galls. 30,870	0 40	12,348	.....	38,437
Seal skins.....	No. 29	1 00	29	.....	1
Fish used as bait.....	Brls. 21,547	1 50	32,323	1,547	.....
do products used as manure.....	" 17,752	0 50	8,876	325	.....
Total.....			1,429,782		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value of Fisheries in each County of District No. 2,
Nova Scotia, for the Years 1894 and 1895.

County.	Value in 1894.	Value in 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Antigonish	69,454	60,182		9,272
Colechester	26,506	26,798	292	
Cumberland	92,792	83,695		9,097
Guysborough	653,837	711,499	57,662	
Halifax	485,333	429,671		55,662
Hants	16,692	13,702		2,990
Pictou	166,290	104,235		62,055
Total.	1,510,904	1,429,782	57,954	139,076
	1,420,782			57,954
Decrease	81,122			81,122

TABLE showing the Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of District No. 2, **Nova Scotia**, with an Approximate Value of other Fishing Material for the Year 1895; also showing the Number of Hands employed therein.

Articles.	Values.
	\$
99 vessels, 2,529 tons.....	64,365
6,245 boats.....	120,991
717,458 fathoms of gill-nets.....	65,987
78 trap-nets.....	13,780
505 seines, 48,035 fathoms.....	73,805
94 smelt bag-nets.....	2,020
34 weirs.....	3,873
1,931 trawls, &c.....	7,652
	352,473
222,647 lobster traps.....	\$112,370
101 canneries.....	108,800
	221,170
41 steamers and smacks.....	\$15,630
33 freezers and ice houses.....	15,405
1,572 smoke and fish houses.....	44,825
955 piers and wharfs.....	23,706
	99,566
Total.....	673,209
Number of hands engaged on vessels.....	587
do do boats.....	6,860
do do packing, cleaning, curing fish...	900
do employed in lobster canneries.....	1,773
	10,120

RETURN showing the Lobster Plant and other: Fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in District No. 2, for the year 1895.

COUNTIES.	LOBSTER PLANT.				No. of hands employed.	OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.									
	Traps.		Canneries.			Freezers and Ice houses.		Smoke and Fish houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Steamers and Smacks.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
Antigonish	19,275	\$ 12,261	4	\$ 4,900	94			41	807	1	100	7	390	280	140
Colchester	600	360	1	100	5			4	65						
Cumberland	23,960	14,376	21	15,050	268			560	16,857	229	7,332	31	13,540	3,088	1,636
Guysborough	80,400	45,270	24	37,200	613			907	27,096	725	16,274	3	1,700	4,000	2,000
Halifax	59,777	17,803	28	21,800	377										
Pictou	38,635	22,300	23	29,750	416									200	100
Totals	222,647	112,370	101	108,800	1,773	33	15,405	1,572	44,825	955	23,706	41	15,630	7,568	3,936

NOVA SCOTIA, DISTRICT No. 3.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, as well as the Number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry, in District No. 3 of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1895.

Number.	DISTRICTS.				FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.					
					Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	
					Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Value.	Number.								
Annapolis County.																				
1	Margaretville	2	27	810	8	12	240	21	1200	600	1	300	3000	900	..	..	590	
2	Port George					19	380	33	2000	1000	2	700	4200	600	..	..	320	
3	Port Lorne	1	22	650	10	21	420	42	3200	1600	..	..	..	670	..	..	500
4	Hampton					17	340	27	1500	750	..	..	..	600	..	..	500
5	Phinny and Young's Cove.					24	480	40	2000	1000	..	..	..	500	..	..	750
6	Parker's Cove.	1	62	1860	14	34	680	60	3200	1600	1	50	..	480	..	..	380	
7	Hillsboro' and Delap Cove.					28	560	40	2800	1400	..	..	..	250	..	..	400
8	Victoria Beach and Granville	8	350	10500	84	30	600	52	3000	1500	4	600	..	60	220000	..	2			
9	Thorne's Cove to Ferry.					10	200	20	1000	500	10	200	..	25	300000	..	9			
10	Clementsport to Bear River.	2	26	780	10	25	500	40	3500	1700	8	400	5000	11	..	..	11	
11	Annapolis East to County Line					..	..	..	..	..	1	50	1000	..	..	..	12
12	Lequille River.					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	13
13	Round Hill River.					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
14	Inland Lakes and Streams.					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
15	Annapolis Fish Dryer.					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals...		14	487	14610	126	220	4400	377	24000	11650	27	2300	13600	4505	520000	67	10040			
Values													2720	20272	10400	5025	45100			

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

FISHERY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

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DISTRICTS.		KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.			
Number.	Cod, tongues & sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Tom cod or frost fish, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	Fish guano, tons.		
<i>Annapolis County,</i>																						
1	Margaretville	4	125	75	154	100	2000	2000	2000	2000	150	300	300	300	300	300	10	10	10	10	9,649 00	1
2	Port George	3	200	100	200	50	2000	2000	2000	2000	200	320	320	320	320	320	60	10	10	10	7,630 00	2
3	Port Lorne	6	520	25	750	100	3000	3000	3000	3000	250	425	425	425	425	425	70	20	20	20	11,382 50	3
4	Hampton	4	250	125	550	100	3200	3200	3200	3200	300	380	380	380	380	380	75	10	10	10	9,955 00	4
5	Phinny and Young's Cove	4	1000	500	700	100	3000	3000	3000	3000	300	410	410	410	410	410	80	10	10	10	13,020 00	5
6	Parker's Cove	3	280	140	1000	100	2000	2000	2000	2000	200	350	350	350	350	350	30	10	10	10	10,240 00	6
7	Hill boro' and Delap C. ve.	2	800	400	1200	500	10000	10000	10000	10000	200	400	400	400	400	400	25	40	40	40	14,182 50	7
8	Victoria Beach and Granville.	10	3500	1500	7000	2660	50200	50200	50200	50200	200	1000	1300	1300	1300	1300	40	40	40	40	69,490 00	8
9	Thorne's Cove to Ferry	2	500	250	210	288	2000	2000	2000	2000	520	100	100	100	100	100	30	10	10	10	16,665 00	9
10	Clementsport to Bear River	2	600	300	920	122	1000	2000	2000	2000	100	17	100	100	100	100	30	10	10	10	18,033 50	10
11	Annapolis East to County Line.	2	500	250	210	288	2000	2000	2000	2000	520	100	100	100	100	100	30	10	10	10	16,665 00	9
12	Lequille River	2	500	250	210	288	2000	2000	2000	2000	520	100	100	100	100	100	30	10	10	10	18,033 50	10
13	Round Hill River	2	500	250	210	288	2000	2000	2000	2000	520	100	100	100	100	100	30	10	10	10	16,665 00	9
14	Inland Lakes and Streams.	2	500	250	210	288	2000	2000	2000	2000	520	100	100	100	100	100	30	10	10	10	18,033 50	10
15	Annapolis Fish Dryer	2	500	250	210	288	2000	2000	2000	2000	520	100	100	100	100	100	30	10	10	10	16,665 00	9
	Totals	38	8661	3640	13077	4120	12200	77400	2000	4220	105	730	17	100	2000	2000	500	3050	4349	440	180	
	Values	\$ 380	21652	1820	45769	10800	1220	7740	100	422	420	5110	170	1000	100	100	1000	1220	6523	220	1440	190,305 00

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c. Nova Scotia *Continued*

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.			TOTAL VALUE.	Number.				
	Lobsters.		Cod.		Hake.		Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Clams, bbls.	Shad, bbls.	Flounders, lbs.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lbs.			Coarse and mixed fish, bbls.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, bbls.	Fish used as manure, bbls.
	Preserved, In cans, lbs.	Alive or fresh, tons.	Dried, cwt.	Tongues and Sound, bbls.	Dried, cwt.	Sound, lbs.													
<i>Digby County.</i>																			
1 Digby	12000	15	3000	8	8000	1000	8000	200	20000	70	800	2500	40	3000	1000	200	72,036 00	1	
2 Bayview		11	60	2	240	150	65	41	1000	10	200	1000	10	200	40	25	2,406 50	2	
3 Broad Cove		1	30	25	240	150	110	17	500					300	48	30	1,618 50	3	
4 Rossway		1	100	3	400	180	130	15	300					600	90	35	2,705 75	4	
5 Waterford			20	2	120	100	38	9	200					75	15	8	763 00	5	
6 Centerville			200	4	1800	250	70	38	700					18	300	60	7,411 00	6	
7 Sandy Cove			65	25	200	100	48	30	900					4	150	27	1,360 50	7	
8 Mink Cove			90	4	700	200	120	9	850					9	600	70	3,279 75	8	
9 Little River			230	4	1500	400	400	33	1000					17	1400	150	7,034 00	9	
10 White Cove			80	1	400	150	35	9	500					9	400	35	2,230 50	10	
11 Long Beach and Whale Cove			278	8	900	250	175	23	800					4	400	120	4,785 00	11	
12 East Ferry			125	3	520	300	75	24	1000					4	250	60	2,768 50	12	
13 St. Mary's Bay			315		90	100	20	150	10		20	10	175	30	30		2,817 50	13	
14 Wexmouth			40			25	25	10		300		6			5		2,212 50	14	
15 White's Cove			45	2	325	200	140	38			6	10			25		1,837 50	15	
16 Church Point			112	3	65	100	75	25	900					4	9		1,201 00	16	
17 Meteghan	21000	3	330	4	95	120	125	315	1000					22	65		6,454 00	17	
18 Cheticamp			125	2		35	35	115	800					4	28		1,122 50	18	
19 St. Mary's			315	4			110	50	700					6	58		2,136 50	19	
20 Smith's Cove			40	1	15		4	12	800		100				3500	125	7,373 00	20	
21 Westport		3	10000	14	5000	500	8000	3500	4000					45	2000	400	110,155 00	21	
22 Freeport		2	7000	10	4700	500	7500	10000	19000					18	1800	500	103,886 00	22	
23 Tiverton	3000	1	3000	8	2000	1800	2500	7000	7000					15	3000	300	48,730 00	23	
Totals	36000	28	25600	92	27310	6550	27800	21663	97950	180	26	3500	280	42350	9795	1740	870,396,354 50		
Values	5040	2100	115200	920	68275	3275	97300	54157	9795	3360	260	60	175	16940	14692	870	396,354 50		

the Quantity, and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.,—Nova Scotia—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.		TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Shad, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.		
1350							800		1300					\$ 350 00	1
100								100	10	90				5,200 00	2
2000							1500							970 00	3
150								150	900	65				4,150 00	4
										189				695 00	5
	30			25						100				1,890 00	6
	50			40	50	45				20		20	50	1,247 50	7
	150	30000		70	45	30				10		10	60	947 50	8
8500	390		2	325	400	90					200	100	150	1,967 50	9
22000	700	120000		350	360	100					200	300	600	6,997 50	10
1000	90			20	30	10					300	40	50	13,865 00	11
4000	150	4000		100	70	30					40	100	90	1,080 00	12
2000	550	100000	1	190	90	75					150	150	250	2,586 00	13
4000	100	150000		60	20	40					400	75	100	6,717 50	14
1000	50			50	25	30					375	60	80	5,012 50	15
2000	1000	160000	3	90	80					235	100	75	250	1,092 50	16
														11,637 50	17
48100	3260	564000	6	1320	1170	450	2300	250	2210	709	1765	930	1680		
9600	14670	11280	450	5940	4095	1125	230	25	8840	7090	906	1395	840	66,306 00	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—(Continued.)

KINDS OF FISH.

FISHING MATERIAL.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.

Number.	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.			Trap-Nets.			Seines.			Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in Number.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.												
Lunenburg County.																									
1	Chester	2	50	400	6	150	3500	150	28000	4500	29	10000	20	10000	5500	8000	700	3000	1500	2600	25	48096	1		
2	Malbone Bay and Martin's River	24	1550	57500	320	200	3600	90	17000	2450	8	1200	8	5000	1550	4000		1000	20000		40		3		
3	Fox Point	1	39	750	10	85	1500	120	35000	2700	15	6400	18	13000	7000	510		800	9000		150		3		
4	Mill Cove					80	1400	85	28000	1800	8	5500	16	11000	4500	250		250			75		4		
5	Lodge					28	750	32	22000	1250	3	1200	13	7000	3500	800		150	235		25		5		
6	North-west Cove					65	1650	60	28000	1700			20	12000	6500	600		750	245		75		6		
7	Aspotogan					26	725	35	14000	1200	1	400	11	7000	3500	250		400	925		40		7		
8	Sandy Beaches					50	1050	54	28000	1650			12	7000	3500	525		450			40		8		
9	Blandford					100	2600	100	70000	4500	9	3320	20	12000	5500	50		5000			100		9		
10	Little Tanhook					50	2500	52	50000	2500	2	800	10	5000	3000	400		2500			20		10		
11	Big Tanhook					190	6025	210	140000	11500			35	27000	10500	575		1100			150		11		
12	Deep Cove					28	425	32	13500	820			8	5025	900			425			25		12		
13	Lunenburg to Cross Island	70	5600	382000	1120	194	8730	175	30000	18000	39	12050	5	600	935	120		3000	26000	1500	290	2500	82014	13	
14	La Have River, Ritssey's Cove and Dublin	70	4830	345000	966	245	9800	180	35600	17800	28	11200	5	550	940	3500	1050	4133	1300	4000	125	1500		14	
15	Petite Riviere to Community Line	7	460	28000	98	184	5520	149	25000	14500	5	2090	1	30	750	4000	875	1650	1050	3000	60	1000	11520	15	
Totals		174	12499	813650	2520	1675	49775	1524	566100	86870	146	55870	205	122525	58075	23580	2625	35408	71255	11700	1240	5000	181730		
Values																4716	525	159386	712	234	17360	600	25442		

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—*Nova Scotia—Continued.*

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.			
		Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues & sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Hallibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alwives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Tom cod or frost fish, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.			Seal skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	Fish guano, tons.
Lunenburg County.																							
1	Chester	1356	50	90	400	80	60	300	35000	2500	12	10	20	35	8000	800	100	400	5	140	40	...	33,114 94
2	Malone Bay and Martin's River	49350	130	300	400	60	325	650	1200	600	3	8	35	5000	400	50	10000	675	4	1500	...	...	241,122 00
3	Fox Point	260	80	200	140	45	200	140	350	200	...	6	20	1800	150	100	30	135	...	150	60	...	10,014 00
4	Mill Cove.	...	70	330	2	25	70	360	300	300	5	4	8	800	10	10	160	170	...	40	15	...	4,710 50
5	Lodge	...	75	200	200	50	40	200	250	...	4	4	4	12	1000	15	15	170	...	35	20	...	2,884 35
6	North-west Cove.	...	75	200	200	50	40	200	250	...	4	4	4	9	800	10	10	140	...	25	15	...	7,066 95
7	Aspotogan	...	75	200	200	50	40	200	250	...	4	4	4	9	800	10	10	140	...	25	15	...	8,044 25
8	Tandy Beaches	...	75	200	200	50	40	200	250	...	4	4	4	9	800	10	10	140	...	25	15	...	4,434 50
9	Blandford	...	75	200	200	50	40	200	250	...	4	4	4	9	800	10	10	140	...	25	15	...	8,044 25
10	Little Tancook	...	75	200	200	50	40	200	250	...	4	4	4	9	800	10	10	140	...	25	15	...	4,434 50
11	Big Tancook	...	75	200	200	50	40	200	250	...	4	4	4	9	800	10	10	140	...	25	15	...	8,044 25
12	Deep Cove.	...	75	200	200	50	40	200	250	...	4	4	4	9	800	10	10	140	...	25	15	...	4,434 50
13	Lunenburg to Cross Island	78500	135	886	6700	774	150	180450	275	30	95	6	250	...	150	...	30250	525	...	350	...	...	474,010 71
14	La Have River, Kite's Cove and Dublin	104570	35	1122	313	625	20500	4500	35	30	12	25	...	625	...	48080	400	...	...	...	30	...	539,383 75
15	Pettit Riviere to County Line.	180	6388	20	225	15	155	700	1200	40	25	5	18	...	350	...	2300	225	...	25	...	...	56,543 40
Totals		730	240554	285 1791	9032	2062	3420	251060	14675	299	191	140	522	28150	3750	485	94630	9 3254	550	405	...	...	...
Values		54750	1109493	2850 447	31612	6355	342	25106	734 1196	1337	1400	2088	1408	187	970	37864	275 3240	1,499,800 00	...	...	...	...	...

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the

		FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.										
DISTRICTS.		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Trap Nets.		Seines.		Salmon.		Herring, salted, brls.		
Number.		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.		Salted, brls.	Fresh, in ice, lbs.
Queen's County.				\$			\$			\$		\$			\$			
1	Liverpool, Gull Is- land and Brooklyn.	8	438	13050	78	78	1593	89	5420	1864	4	1500	6	660	1800	3	1050	1375
2	Western Head, Moose Harbour and Black Point					50	902	58	4704	1663			3	330	900			1046
3	White and Hant's Point and Somer- ville					48	783	59	3454	1330								861
4	Port Joli and Port Hebert					38	899	47	1200	447								819
5	Port Mouton	3	34	1300	10	130	3128	140	5598	2059			2	220	450			5014
6	Eagle Head and Beach Meadows.					25	511	26	1324	452								323
7	West and East Berlin					4	583	39	2260	798	1	400						649
8	Port Medway	3	172	8000	31	61	1046	68	2988	1073	2	800					3750	522
9	Milton					5	50										1600	
10	Mill Village					20	240	20	680	272							3 41	
11	Greenfield					10	100										1919	
Totals		14	644	22350	119	499	9835	546	27628	9958	7	2700	11	1210	3150	3	11660	10609
Values		\$														48	2332	47740

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved, in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, Tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.		
																\$ cts.	
94			5492	62	45	23	6510		22				17	2200	268	34,900	50 1
71			382	13	40	20	685		2				30	381	60	7,991	40 2
50	22656		418		73	20	500						12	143	35	10,116	54 3
20	24240		362		37	7	200	400	20	26	20		1	84	25	9,710	20 4
82	46032	200	1126	20	76	27	4800						6	188	83	51,327	18 5
19	38400		110		15	2							6	43	23	7,711	70 6
2	35040		47	1	6	3	200		10					20	5	8,172	10 7
29	8736		3921		52	12			303					1887	31	24,405	84 8
									60							560	00 9
									194		4	10				1,584	20 10
									171			2				1,087	80 11
367	175104	200	11858	96	344	114	12895	400	784	26	24	12	72	4446	5 0		
5138	24514	15000	53361	240	1204	285	1289	20	3136	182	240	120	144	1778	795	157,567	46

RETURNS showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.
Nova Scotia—Continued.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.												
Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herrings, salted, brls.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or preserved, in cans, lbs.	Number.				
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.						Value.			
Shelburne County.																				
1	Barrington.....	2	110	5500	30	60	1550	66	14000	1300	1	2000	1	1600	500	300	600	2000	300000	1
2	Wood's Harbour.....	3	79	3000	36	130	2550	136	19500	1400	1	2000	1	1600	500	300	2000	2000	300000	2
3	Slag Harbour.....	2	31	1000	16	43	1100	46	16000	1400	1	2000	1	1600	500	300	800	2000	300000	3
4	Bear Point.....	2	28	600	12	42	1075	30	10000	950	1	2000	1	1600	500	300	200	2000	300000	4
5	Cape Island.....	28	553	30600	280	365	7275	470	59000	6050	6	11000	6	59000	6050	1800	10000	1800	300000	5
6	Port la Tour and Baccaro.....	3	80	3200	21	232	3575	136	50500	6050	6	11000	6	59000	6050	1800	700	20	1000	6
7	Upper Port la Tour.....	3	50	1200	18	35	350	34	14500	550	34	14500	34	14500	550	34	1200	20	1000	7
8	Cape Negro and Blanche.....	8	80	1200	18	84	1030	44	12500	900	44	12500	900	44	12500	900	3000	30	1500	8
9	Cape Negro Island.....	10	510	16800	100	52	1350	75	19000	3200	80	360	80	360	360	1000	3200	3000	1500	9
10	Port Clyde.....	6	80	1250	44	56	1250	60	14400	1090	1	1500	1	1500	1500	2750	3000	30	1500	10
11	North-east Harbour.....	1	17	1000	5	15	1250	32	6400	1050	3	39	3	39	39	2000	400	10	10	11
12	Black Point and Round Bay.....	2	39	1500	12	50	2900	76	16000	2600	8	95	8	95	95	2000	1027	81	12	12
13	Roseway and McNutt's Island.....	2	39	1500	12	50	2900	76	16000	2600	8	95	8	95	95	2000	1027	81	12	13
14	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birehtown.....	10	510	16800	100	52	1350	75	19000	3200	80	360	80	360	360	1000	3200	1820	89	14
15	Shelburne and Sandy Point.....	1	95	3500	18	50	1500	68	12500	2080	16	208	16	208	208	2000	650	10	10	15
16	Jordan.....	20	1120	63000	220	115	9000	300	30000	6500	145	1888	145	1888	1888	2000	650	10	10	16
17	Lockeport.....	20	1120	63000	220	115	9000	300	30000	6500	145	1888	145	1888	1888	2000	650	10	10	17
Totals		77	2712	130900	768	1457	41335	1744	321200	37735	260	17090	1	1600	500	8410	29277	230	334500	
Values																1682	131746	3220	40140	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.
Nova Scotia.—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.		Tot. L. VALUE.	Number.		
		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Pels, brls.			Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.
Shelburne County.																	
1	Barrington.....		100	2500		1500	250	500	1600	400	650	20	20	1200	1800	33,735 00	1
2	Wood's Harbour.....	80170	700	800		200	100		1000					225	4000	87,063 80	2
3	Shag Harbour.....	17000	90	1000		475	200		4500	200	25			180	600	21,164 50	3
4	Bear Point.....	35000	50	275		175	80		1000					50	600	12,620 00	4
5	Cape Island.....	60000	800	9750		4200	300		122000			60	60	6000	6500	234,045 00	5
6	Port la Tour and Baccaro.....		235	3000		700	1800		2300		200			3500	1400	50,705 00	6
7	Upper Port la Tour.....		70	375		170	280		1500					340	425	12,306 00	7
8	Cape Negro and Blanche.....		310	475		600	200		1200					180	480	34,700 50	8
9	Cape Negro Island.....		250	425		275	180		2800					1750	800	38,355 00	9
10	Port Clyde.....	8000						620			500					3,732 00	10
11	North-east Harbour.....	15648	65	795	10	140	53		800		60	5	5	400		14,160 20	11
12	Black Point and Round Bay.....		10	461	8	400	31		2000		45			490		10,653 00	12
13	Roseway and McNutt's Island.....		12	525	50	600	50		1000		15	14	14	675		15,938 00	13
14	Gunning Cove, Churchlover, and Birchtown.....			625		357	180		500		43			350		13,136 00	14
15	Shelburne and Sandy Point.....	24000	65	8628	12	259	117	550	4500		80	175	10	1500	200	65,940 00	15
16	Jordan.....		43	2191		350	12	2400		5000	50					18,355 00	16
17	Lockeport.....		322	19244	1220	1900	784	2000	11000		40	650	5	2200	150	129,573 00	17
T. totals.....		239818	3122	51069	1300	12301	4617	6070	157700	5600	1708	905	114	19040	16355		
Values.....		33575	234150	229811	3250	43053	11342	607	15770	280	6832	6335	1140	7616	25432	796,182 00	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—
Nova Scotia—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.	Number.		
		Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Alewives, smoked, lbs.	Finan Haddies, lbs.	Cod, boneless, lbs.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lbs.	Fish oils, galls.			Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.
1	Yarmouth County.																				
1	Yarmouth.....	1590	2047	1762	7000	41360	80000	3300	80	15	30	35	10000	15000	20000	2510	1000	242,868	70	1	
2	Tusket.....									100									21,000	00	2
3	Tusket Wedge.....	425	600	700	1800	3000	5000			5		100						400	63,806	50	3
4	West Pubnico.....		2100									10						700	93,463	00	4
5	East Pubnico.....		300															75	22,088	30	5
6	Sandford.....		75															100	37,864	00	6
7	Port Matland.....		300															100	51,532	50	7
8	Argyle.....		200							40			25000	6000	105000			500	18,280	00	8
9	Bel Brook.....		20							200								200	4,300	00	9
10	Arcadia and Little River.....	30	80							60								9	47,125	00	10
11	Salmon River.....									50									3,245	00	11
12	Sluice Point.....									10									3,085	00	12
	Totals.....	2045	5722	5422	9300	64760	104520	4280	50	480	30	145	35000	21000	105000	40000	6980	2575	1000		
	Values.....	5112	20027	13555	930	6476	5226	17120	350	4800	300	580	700	1050	10500	20000	2792	3862	500	609,058	00

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield of the Fisheries of District No. 3, Nova Scotia, 1895.

Kinds of Products.	Quantities.	Rate.		Value.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, salted	Brls. 3	16	00	48	00		
do fresh in ice	Lbs. 121,500	0	20	24,300	00		
do smoked	" 2,625	0	20	525	00	24,873	00
Herring, salted	Brls. 102,333	4	50	460,498	50		
do fresh	Lbs. 118,855	0	01	1,188	55		
do smoked	" 1,120,350	0	02	22,407	00	484,094	05
Mackerel, salted	Brls. 1,837	14	00	25,718	00		
do fresh or in cans	Lbs. 803,930			87,181	08	112,899	08
Lobsters, preserved in cans	" 1,101,312	0	14	154,183	68		
do alive or fresh	Tons. 5,673	75	00	425,475	00	579,658	68
Cod, dried	Cwt. 390,776	4	50	1,758,492	00		
do boneless	Lbs. 105,000	0	10	10,500	00		
do tongues and sounds	Brls. 419	10	00	4,190	00	1,773,182	00
Hake, dried	Cwt. 41,203	2	50	103,007	50		
do sounds	Lbs. 10,190	0	50	5,095	00	108,102	50
Haddock, dried	Cwt. 69,446	3	50	243,061	00		
do smoked (finnan haddies)	Lbs. 21,000	0	05	1,050	00	244,111	00
Pollack, dried	Cwt. 39,048	2	50			97,620	00
Trout	Lbs. 33,290	0	10			3,329	00
Halibut	" 661,765	0	10			66,176	50
Smelts	" 127,195	0	05			6,359	75
Bass	" 4,470	0	10			447	00
Alewives, salted	Brls. 9,386	4	00	37,544	00		
do smoked	Lbs. 35,000	0	02	700	00	38,244	00
Eels	Brls. 775	10	00			7,750	00
Shad	" 877	10	00			8,770	00
Squid	" 667	4	00			2,668	00
Clams	" 2,382	7	00			16,674	00
Flounders	Lbs. 31,350	0	05			1,567	50
Tom-cod or frost fish	" 49,250	0	05			2,462	50
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls. 1,346	2	00			2,692	00
Fish oil	Galls. 172,291	0	40			68,916	40
Seal skins	No. 9	1	00			9	00
Fish used as bait	Brls. 38,388	1	50			57,582	00
do do manure	" 5,410	0	50			2,705	00
do guano	Tons. 585	8	00			4,680	00
Total for 1895						3,715,572	96
Total for 1894						3,859,033	56
Decrease						143,460	60

TABLE showing the Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., used in District No. 3, Nova Scotia, with an Estimate of other Material or Fixtures not included in Returns—1895.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
385 vessels (tonnage, 20,119).....	1,088,830 00	
4,825 fishing boats.....	132,205 00	
1,031,198 fathoms of gill-nets.....	182,533 00	
265 seines (145,735 fathoms).....	78,985 00	
458 trap-nets.....	97,560 00	
87 weirs.....	14,740 00	
5 smelt-nets.....	280 00	
34 lobster canneries.....	23,950 00	1,595,133 00
176,126 lobster traps, &c.....	140,900 00	
89 freezers and ice-houses.....	9,220 00	164,850 00
1,245 smoke and fish-houses.....	78,254 00	
374 piers and wharfs.....	48,083 00	
37 sailing and steam smacks.....	40,958 00	
Trawl gear.....	49,504 00	
		226,019 00
Total value.....		1,986,002 00

NUMBER of Men employed in the Fisheries of District No. 3, Nova Scotia.

In vessels and smacks.....	4,549
In fishing boats.....	5,939
Persons in canneries.....	968
Total.....	11,456

RECAPITU

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry of

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.								FISHING					
	COUNTIES.								Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets		Weirs.	
	Vessels.				Boats.									
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.		Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			\$			\$				\$		\$		\$
1 Cape Breton....	12	174	3,650	56	800	19,606	1,448		69,685	27,948	2	920	...	...
2 Inverness	25	509	12,135	127	832	17,381	2,129		65,905	25,942	...	...	...	...
3 Richmond	71	2,297	35,700	543	1,379	18,770	1,914		198,490	64,302	...	...	...	...
4 Victoria	3	50	600	17	905	15,160	1,446		59,904	18,607	...	...	...	...
5 Antigonish.....	...	...	...	...	195	3,308	250		86,640	8,689	...	...	...	...
6 Colchester .....	...	...	...	...	122	2,037	216		14,778	3,500	...	...	18	3,410
7 Cumberland....	4	98	1,210	14	187	3,611	235		3,760	1,571	...	...	2	60
8 Guysborough...	25	549	12,445	122	2,421	60,440	2,641		304,464	7,902	73	12,280	2	13
9 Halifax.....	70	1,882	50,710	451	2,913	44,804	3,039		288,201	37,375	5	1,500	...	...
10 Hants .....	...	...	...	...	136	1,414	136		9,675	2,300	...	...	12	390
11 Pictou .....	...	...	...	...	271	5,377	343		9,940	4,650	...	...	...	...
12 Annapolis.....	14	487	14,610	126	220	4,400	377		24,000	11,950	...	...	27	2,300
13 Digby	54	1,347	42,200	425	387	17,590	795		46,810	20,390	4	6,200	31	3,790
14 King's	5	71	1,900	14	59	1,120	102		5,660	2,580	35	200	25	7,400
15 Lunenburg.....	174	12,499	813,650	2,520	1,675	49,775	1,524		566,100	86,870	146	55,870	...	...
16 Queen's	14	644	22,350	119	499	9,835	546		27,628	9,958	7	2,700	...	...
17 Shelburne.....	77	2,712	130,900	768	1,457	41,335	1,744		321,200	37,735	260	17,090	...	...
18 Yarmouth	47	2,359	63,220	577	528	8,150	851		39,800	13,050	6	14,500	4	1,250
Totals.....	595	25,678	1,205,280	5,879	14,986	334,113	19,736		2,142,640	385,319	538	112,260	121	18,613

LATION.

Fisheries, Fishing Materials, and the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, as well as the the whole Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1895.

MATERIAL.			KINDS OF FISH.										
Seines.			Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Number.
Number.	Fathoms.	Value.											
		\$											
2	200	500	9	12,525		200	6,796	45,340					
3	525	600	9	44,000	1,000		9,864	73,000					
1	120	80	10	3,850			16,916						
			187	3,400	296		3,773		9,000				
										1,450	1,400	364,198	1
										4,731	18,500	268,592	2
										3,622		535,642	3
										1,545		162,042	4
				25,400			2,081			455		173,597	5
				80,490			12		7,433			4,800	6
				14,100			375	1,500	1,700		250	429,631	7
84	5,435	3,205	9	34,154	2,000	1,030	36,683	669,600		3,596	571,800	1,246,685	8
421	42,600	70,600		22,405		1,005	27,251	38,860		1,864	3,300	811,737	9
				26,350			10		1,000				10
				32,262			70	67,700		52		614,448	11
				13,600			4,505		520,000				12
33	3,650	9,360		3,750			375	47,600	22,150			36,000	13
15	16,750	7,900		48,100			3,260		564,000				14
205	122,525	58,075		23,580		2,625	35,408	71,255	11,700	1,240	5,000	181,730	15
11	1,210	3,150	3	11,660			10,609			367		175,104	16
1	1,600	500		8,410			29,277			230	334,500	239,818	17
				12,400			18,889		2,500		464,430	468,660	16
776	194,615	153,970	227	420,436	3,296	4,860	206,164	1,014,855	1,139,483	19,152	1,399,180	5,712,684	

RECAPITU

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the
Number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry of the

Number.	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.										
		Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.
1	Cape Breton.....		12,050		44		2,498	66	4,355	62,150	13,500	
2	Inverness.....		20,211	27	1,968	540	2,443		44,960	6,465	38,200	550
3	Richmond.....		27,489	16			6,692	1,079		21,649	26,000	
4	Victoria.....	3	16,535	1	199		1,736		5,375	6,400	51,335	
5	Antigonish.....		699		1,748	1,633	118		1,800		15,500	
6	Colchester.....		166						9,400		10,405	800
7	Cumberland.....		413		15		225	46	2,700	15,000	95,900	
8	Gusborough.....	25	21,726	30	1,496	490	10,705	1,202	24,737	117,050	20,110	750
9	Halifax.....	243	19,592	10	3,848	5,384	2,217	2,057	7,685	175,766	33,530	
10	Hants.....		114		5		8		9,500		4,700	1,400
11	Pictou.....		188		298				7,700		36,660	200
12	Annapolis.....	67	10,040	38	8,661	3,640	13,077	4,120	12,200	77,400	2,000	4,220
13	Digby.....	28	25,600	92	27,310	6,550	27,800	21,663		97,950		
14	King's.....	6	1,320				1,170	450	2,300			250
15	Lunenburg.....	730	246,554	285	1,791		9,032	2,662	3,420	251,060	14,675	
16	Queen's.....	200	11,853		96		344	114		12,895	400	
17	Shelburne.....	3,122	51,069		1,300		12,301	4,617	6,070	157,700	5,600	
18	Yarmouth.....	1,520	44,335	4	2,045		5,722	5,422	9,300	64,760	104,520	
	Totals.....	5,944	509,959	503	50,824	18,237	96,088	43,498	151,682	1,066,245	473,035	8,170

LATION.

Fisheries, Fishing Materials, and the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, as well as the whole Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1895—*Concluded*.

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Seal-skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	Fish guano, tons.			
															\$	cts.
563	15	22	286	11	425			3	5,922	1,100	2,518		50		191,953	77 1
633	1,050	157	659		2,267		12,000	2,066	8,361		4,839	238	86		315,846	78 2
1,114		460	387		327	99,025		130	9,573		956				379,193	23 3
157	880	22	229		2,630		1,100	965	9,182	212	3,131				180,782	33 4
161	100		203					100	1,197		819	860			60,182	00 5
201			5	659					50		43	20			26,798	00 6
570	476		6	281					25		855	2,500			83,650	00 7
1,744		584	732	4	6,164		3,560	64	18,429		16,896	7,302			711,499	00 8
754	4	568	147		88			582	11,169	29	1,573	4,100			429,671	00 9
820				264			9,600	60							13,702	00 10
200	15		144								1,361	2,970			104,235	00 11
105		730	17	100		2,000	2,000	500	3,050		4,349	440	180		190,305	00 12
		480		26		1,200	3,500	289	42,350		9,795	1,740			396,354	50 13
2,210				709					1,765		930	1,680			66,306	00 14
299		191	140		522	28,150	3,750	485	94,660	9	3,254	550	405		1,499,800	00 15
784		26	24	12				72	4,446		530				157,567	46 16
1,708		905	114						19,040		16,955				796,182	00 17
4,280		50	480	30	145		40,000		6,980		2,575	1,000			*609,058	00 18
16,303	2,540	4,195	3,569	2,096	12,568	130,375	80,510	5,316	236,399	1,350	71,379	23,400	721		6,213,131	07

*Add to value of No. 18 :—

35,000	lbs. smoked alewives.....	\$ 700	00
21,000	“ finnan haddies.....	1,050	00
105,000	“ boneless cod.....	10,500	00

\$12,250 00

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole Province of **Nova Scotia** for the year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.		Prices.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, salted.....	Brls.	16 00	227	3,632 00	89,185 40
do fresh.....	Lbs.	0 20	420,436	84,087 00	
do preserved, in cans.....	"	0 15	3,296	494 40	
do smoked.....	"	0 20	4,860	972 00	
Herring, salted.....	Brls.	4 50	206,164	927,738 00	960,972 80
do fresh.....	Lbs.	0 01	1,014,855	10,444 80	
do smoked.....	"	0 02	1,139,483	22,790 00	
Mackerel, salted.....	Brls.	14 00	19,152	268,128 00	426,740 08
do fresh.....	Lbs.		1,399,180	158,612 08	
Lobster, preserved, in cans.....	"	0 14	5,712,684	799,775 04	1,236,195 04
do alive or fresh.....	Tons.		5,944	436,420 00	
Cod, dried.....	Cwt.	4 50	512,292	2,305,315 50	2,310,345 50
do tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	10 00	503	5,030 00	
Hake, dried.....	Cwt.	2 50	50,824	127,060 00	136,179 00
do sounds.....	Lbs.	0 50	18,237	9,119 00	
Haddock, dried.....	Cwt.	3 50	96,088	336,308 00	337,358 50
do smoked (finnan haddies).....	Lbs.	0 05	21,000	1,050 00	
Pollack, dried.....	Cwt.	2 50	43,498		108,745 50
Trout.....	Lbs.	0 10	151,682		15,169 00
Halibut.....	"	0 10	1,066,245		106,624 90
Smelts.....	"	0 05	473,035		23,651 50
Bass.....	"	0 10	8,170		817 00
Alewives.....	Brls.	4 00	16,303	65,212 00	65,912 00
do smoked.....	Lbs.	0 02	35,000	700 00	
Oysters.....	Brls.		2,540		10,160 00
Eels.....	"	10 00	3,569		35,690 00
Shad.....	"	10 00	2,096		20,960 00
Squid.....	"	4 00	12,568		50,272 00
Flounders.....	Lbs.	0 05	130,375		6,518 75
Tom-cods or frost fish.....	"	0 05	80,510		4,025 50
Clams.....	Brls.		4,195		28,704 00
Coarse fish.....	"		5,316		13,393 00
Dog-fish.....	Lbs.		242,300		2,423 00
Fish-oil.....	Galls.	0 40	236,399		94,559 60
Seal-skins.....	No.		1,350		1,678 00
Fish as bait.....	Brls.		71,379		107,071 00
do manure.....	"		23,400		11,700 00
do guano.....	Tons.		721		8,080 00
Total for 1895.....					6,213,131 07
do 1894.....					6,547,387 11
Decrease.....					334,256 04

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the whole Province of **Nova Scotia** for the year 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
595 vessels, 25,678 tons.....	1,205,280	
14,986 boats	324,113	
2,142,640 fathoms gill-nets.....	385,319	
776 seines (194,615 fathoms).....	153,970	
538 trap-nets	112,260	
121 weirs	18,613	
130 smelt-nets.....	3,360	
Trawls and hand-lines	74,402	
		2,277,317
180 lobster canneries.....	172,750	
488,773 do traps.....	320,770	
		493,520
122 freezers and ice-houses.....	24,625	
2,817 smoke houses and fish houses.....	123,079	
88 steamers, smacks and dories.....	64,438	
Fishing piers, wharfs, &c.....	156,989	
		369,131
Total value.....		3,139,968

APPENDIX No. 4.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

District No. 1, comprising the county of Charlotte.—*Inspector J. H. Pratt, St. Andrews.*

District No 2, comprising the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmoreland and Albert.—*Inspector R. A. Chapman, Moncton.*

District No. 3, comprising the counties of St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria.—*Inspector H. S. Miles, Oromocto.*

DISTRICT No. 1.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1, NEW BRUNSWICK, COMPRISING THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE, FOR THE YEAR 1895, BY INSPECTOR JOHN H. PRATT.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B., 2nd January, 1896.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my seventh annual report on the fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, comprising the mainland and islands of the county of Charlotte, and also the fisheries of the Chiputneticook Lakes, extending from Ste. Croix, northward, along the international boundary between the state of Maine and New Brunswick, as well as tabulated statements showing the quantities and values of each kind of fish caught, with a synopsis of fishery officers' reports and the amount of capital employed in the various fisheries.

I regret to have to report a slight decrease in the catch this season and a corresponding falling off in the value, owing for the most part, to a less vigorous prosecution of the fisheries on account of the low prices paid throughout the year by the dealers.

The figures for the past two years are as follows :—

Total value of fisheries for 1894.....	\$1,118,477.29
do do 1895.....	968,203.50

Decrease during 1895..... \$150,273.79

It is probably needless for me to allude to the fact that many vessels from other ports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia come to this district and catch their cargoes of which no returns are made here, but I presume, they report at their home ports.

Over two months of this past year were spent by me in the "Curlew" cruising on the coasts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, assisting in the protection of our fisheries against any attempts of violations of the treaty of 1818 by the large number of United States fishing schooners hovering off our shores. Several attempted violations were reported and promptly dealt with by Commander Spain, R.N.

SALMON.

I am pleased to report that salmon is on the increase in the Ste. Croix River, quite a number have been seen on the Magaguadavic River, and there is no doubt that with proper encouragement they will visit this river as freely as the Ste. Croix and other rivers. The vigilance of Overseer Todd, of St. Stephens, and his guardians in watching the Ste. Croix and its numerous fishways, on both sides, have been productive of good results. The increase of salmon is perceptible to the most ordinary observer, and the gain of the poachers on the river, formerly lucrative, is now almost nil. The efficient staff of special guardians engaged on the river this year, is strongly recommended for next season.

LOBSTERS.

A decrease is noticed in the catch of lobsters, due not only to a less number of fishermen, but to a scarcity of lobsters frequenting the grounds. Those crustaceans are reported decreasing in St. Andrew's Bay, due to over fishing therein, and the local officers strongly recommend a prohibition in that bay for a couple of years. I have already reported on the advisability of a regulation being adopted for this district, if not for the whole Bay of Fundy, namely, raising the length limit of lobsters to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, instead of nine inches as at present. In this matter I am supported by the several fishery officers, and nearly every lobster fisherman in this district, and in fact by nearly every one in the Bay of Fundy. The fishermen receive only about one cent for all lobsters under $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which do not recompense them for their labour, as it is materially ruining the fisheries for the future. Our people are fully awakened to the importance of this fishery, and will welcome any regulation which will be of benefit.

HERRING.

Herring still continue very plentiful in the Bay of Fundy, although we are continually informed that they are "destroyed" and will so be "used up." The day of their total disappearance, however, seems to be as distant as ever. This year herring both large and small, were found all over the district in large schools, and the market soon showed signs of being glutted. Prices remained extremely low, in consequence of the supply being so much in excess of the demand. Pickled herring brought very small prices, and smoked herring remained constantly at a low figure. There was a good demand for bloaters, which paid fairly good profits. The sardine market did not recover from the dulness experienced in 1894, and in consequence low prices were paid for sardine herring during the season. The employees of the numerous United States sardine canneries went on strike for several weeks in the midst of the fishing season, thus materially reducing the receipts of our many weir owners.

COD.

I regret to state that a large decrease is noticed in the catch of this fish, in a large measure due to a number of vessels not fishing for them as in former years. The presence of the voracious dog-fish in the Bay of Fundy, has also very much interfered with the catch of cod.

POLLACK AND HADDOCK.

A slight decrease will be noticed in the catch of the above fish, due largely, to a less vigorous prosecution of this fishery than in former years. Prices have ruled too low during the season, to warrant persons leaving other fisheries that were of a more remunerative nature, to engage in pollock and haddock fishing.

HAKE.

A large decrease is noted in the catch of hake, and I cannot account in any way for their non-appearance in large schools, except that possibly some particular kind of feed was not to be found in our waters, or possibly the numerous schools of dog-fish in the Bay of Fundy may account for their absence. Much of the decrease can be attributed to the fact, that fishing for hake was considerably neglected during the season owing to the low price offered by buyers for them.

SARDINE AND LOBSTER CANNING.

The canning of lobsters and sardine herring is attracting considerable attention from our energetic fishermen, and this season's returns show a larger output of canned goods. The several factories are having quite a large demand for their goods and are highly spoken of by the dealers and consumers. Another lobster factory will be in operation in Campobello during the coming year, and my next annual report will show a greatly increased output of all kinds of canned goods. Besides sardine and lobster, canned haddock and scallops are also placed on the market, and but for the prohibitory duties imposed by the United States tariff, the canneries would be able to export largely to the Western States.

FISH-WAYS.

With reference to the fish-ways in this district, with the exception of the one at Hinton's stream, and one at Upper Falls, they are all in good order. Heretofore they were of no value to the fisheries on the Magaguadavic River, as the "notch" at the Lower Falls was not adapted to the passage of fish. However, this obstruction has been overcome by the building of the new dam and fish-way. This fish-way, the invention of F. W. Holt, Esq., C.E., of St. George, N.B., contains some novel features, and is admirably adapted for a place of this kind. My thanks are due to this gentleman, who kindly assisted me by preparing plans and specifications for the work, and who also superintended its construction.

CAMPOBELLO FISH FAIR.

The commendable efforts put forth by the officers of the Campobello Fish Fair Society, to encourage our fishermen by an annual exhibition of the products of their labours, deserves the recognition and assistance of all their friends. Every year this society puts forth their best energies to elevate the standard of boats, fish, etc., and the results have been most gratifying to all concerned. During October last, their annual fair was held at Welshpool, and was largely attended. A splendid programme was carried out by an efficient committee, consisting of boat racing and other sports, concluding with a grand ball during the evening. The fisheries exhibits, in the opinion of experts, could not possibly be excelled anywhere, and great praise was given the numerous exhibitors for their pains-taking work. Suitable prizes were also awarded to the successful exhibitors. These annual gatherings of our fishermen and dealers, interchanging their ideas and discussing the innumerable details relating to our fisheries, will engender a better feeling among them all, and even at this early date many good results of the annual fish fair are appearing.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Overseer Campbell, St. Andrews, reports that the fishing season in his district has not been a very profitable one, which he attributes to the low prices obtained, rather than to any scarcity of fish. The principal fishery in his district is weir fishing for small herring for sardine purposes. They have been very plentiful, perhaps never more

so, but the prices have been so low that many weirs were scarcely fished at all. The establishing of Robertson & Gardner's fish curing house at St. Andrews has been a great benefit to the line fishermen, giving them a ready market for their fish. This firm has used nearly 600,000 pounds of fresh cod, haddock, pollack and herring during the past season, and are actively engaged in putting up finnan haddies, bloaters and dried fish for the West Indian market. The lobster catch has been about the same as last season, but more traps and men were employed. In the part of the district under his immediate care, the catch is decreasing annually, and will soon be unworthy of any attention from the fishermen. There has been no large herring caught in this district the past few years, although I believe they were plentiful in the inner bay during the winter. Less trouble has been experienced with the fishermen this season than for some years past, which is partly due to the presence of the "Curlew," and partly because herring were so plentiful and cheap, that it did not pay to run the risk of seining or torching for them. Quite a number of fishermen commenced to fish lobsters this fall, but owing to the energetic actions of these officers the practice was stopped. The fishing in Chamcook lakes has been poor, and the catch of land-locked salmon and trout small. In the St. George district, however, there has been the usual good fishing. He again calls attention to the great use and help a small steam launch would be in connection with the "Curlew," and how much it would assist the local officers during the frequent trips the "Curlew" has to make outside the Bay of Fundy. It is almost impossible to prevent illegal fishing in row boats, the district being so large and the tides and currents so strong. The only way is to drive to the nearest point and try to secure help, which is often difficult and sometimes impossible. The new fishway at the Lower Falls, St. George, promises to be a success, and I feel certain that salmon can now get up, and it will be interesting to watch the result next season. Some of the fish-ways at Second Falls and Bonny River need repairs during the coming season.

Special Guardian Frawley, St. George, states that the catch of fish in his district consists entirely of trout, which was considerably larger than last year. The fishways at the lower falls are in good working order, he has repaired them this year. The fishway at Linton's stream is in the same condition as last year, and will require some repairs. The fish-way at Upper Falls having been carried out by the freshet last spring, it is doubtful whether fish can ascend it or not.

Special Guardian Cross, Beaver Harbour, states that there has been a good catch of cod and a slight increase in pollack and halibut during the past season. The catch of hake, haddock and sardines fell off somewhat from the catch of last season. Sardine herring were just as plentiful as last season, but the prices ruled so low during the latter part of the season, that very little fishing was carried on for them. The catch of lobsters has increased considerably, as more men were employed in this fishery. There was more fish guano made this year, owing to the prices for herring being so low, and fish so plentiful. On account of the depressed condition of the sardine market, the packers did not can any more fish than usual. On the whole, fishermen did not do so well this year as in 1894.

Special Guardian Dick, of Latéte, states that the yield is about the same as last year's with the exception of the catch of lobsters, which somewhat fell off owing to the scarcity of this crustacean. A number of men in this district commenced lobster fishing before the expiration of the close season, but he promptly destroyed all their traps, which, he believes, will have a lasting effect.

Overseer Todd, of St. Stephen, states that the catch of all kinds of fish in his district was better than previous years. Salmon have been abundant and are visibly increasing. This he largely attributes to efficient protection, for, since special guardians have been placed where needed, very little illegal fishing has been done. There are five fish-ways in the Ste. Croix River, and two in Dennis Stream, all have been kept open and in good condition this season. Nearly all the fish returned by him were used for home consumption, and the balance were exported to the United States. He strongly recommends

that guardians be employed next season the same as this season, thus giving the district efficient protection.

Special Guardian Haney, West Isles, states that he has been very careful in obtaining information contained in his report, and expresses his regret that there is a shrinkage in the returns. The fishermen have not done nearly so well as they did last season. This is attributed not only to the price of sardine-herring being low, but also to the fact of the Eastport and Lubec sardine canneries being idle about a fortnight during the very best of our fishing, and when they opened again the squid and silver hake had driven the herring into St. Andrew's Bay, Beach Bay and Letang River. Besides, the sardine factories closed some weeks earlier than they usually do, which also helped to decrease the returns. Very little trouble has been experienced by him through illegal fishing this season, the prices being too low to warrant them in running the risk of apprehension. Some illegal lobster fishing has been attempted, but the prompt action of the several officers in destroying the traps has had a good effect. Taking it as a whole, very little friction has been experienced between the officers and the fishermen.

Overseer Brown, Campobello, reports an increased quantity of salt herring put up, but on account of the low price the fishermen did not meet with much encouragement in the herring fishery, although herring of all sizes were very plentiful during the season, it was quite a common occurrence for the weirs to be full and no demand for them. Smoked herring brought such a small price that they barely paid for the expense incurred in putting them up. Line fish have decreased somewhat, as fishermen were not trawling for hake, as vigorously as in former seasons, as these fish were very scarce this year. He had some trouble with fishermen commencing lobster fishing previous to the open season, but their traps were promptly destroyed when met with. He recommends that lobster fishing commence 1st December and close 31st May, also that herring for bait only may be fished by torchlight during the month of December.

Overseer Martin, of Grand Manan, reports a large decrease in line fish especially in the catch of hake, which were not so plentiful as last season. He sees no particular reason for the scarcity, unless it is owing to the absence of some particular kind of food, such as shrimps, upon which hake chiefly subsist. The presence of large schools of dog-fish interfered considerably with trawling. There has been quite an increase in the catch of herring over last year, and fully two-thirds of the smoked herring put up are good bloaters. They bring forty cents a box for the West India markets, and this branch of our fishing industry has proved quite successful. The cost of curing and packing is much less than in the old way, as the bloater boxes are furnished by the purchaser. The lobster catch is also in excess of last year and the fish being more plentiful, which is attributed to the rigid enforcement of the law regarding them. The law against Sunday fishing has been well observed, and he has not the same complaint to make this year, that he previously made of the North Head fishermen. The spawning grounds at South-west Head were closely watched, and he knows of no violation there. He is of opinion that if the practice of leaving nets full of fish in the water during the day time could be prevented, herring would frequent in large numbers their old haunts at North Head in the early winter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. PRATT,
Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 2.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF RESTIGOUCHE, GLOUCESTER, NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, WESTMORELAND AND ALBERT, FOR THE YEAR 1895, BY INSPECTOR R. A. CHAPMAN.

MONCTON, 2nd January, 1896.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1895, of the fisheries of District No. 2, in the province of New Brunswick, with extracts from the reports of several of the local fishery officers, also tabulated statements giving the product and values by districts and counties, together with an estimate of the capital employed in the prosecution of the fisheries. These returns show an increase in the aggregate value over last year's catch of \$243,823; the figures are :

For 1894.....	\$2,940,185
" 1895	3,175,008

As my preliminary report has been so fully verified by the statistics, I will only refer briefly to the several kinds of fish taken.

SALMON,

Though a large catch, is not quite up to last year's, but the local officers and guardians report the streams full of salmon and grilse this fall.

HERRING.

Not only was there an abundance of these fish last spring, but the run in August and September of fine fat herring on the Caraquet and Miscou Banks was, as in 1894, very large, which has again increased the catch materially.

SMELTS.

Nearly a million of pounds over the catch of 1894, and consequently much the largest catch on record. Notwithstanding this continuous drain, they appear to be increasing in our waters, as the river were full of them last spring at spawning time, and the take this fall is larger than ever. The importance of this fishery to a large number of very poor people in the winter season, when there is no other employment, cannot be over estimated.

COD.

Notwithstanding the rough weather of the past fall, more of these fish were caught than in 1894, due to increased preparations for taking them in certain districts.

MACKEREL

Were abundant in a few localities and the quantity shipped in ice is larger than ever before, but in other places they did not strike in, and the aggregate catch is below last year's yield.

LOBSTERS.

Owing to a smaller number of factories being operated this year, the quantity canned is considerably below that of 1894, but prices being high, and the black not recurring on the inside of the cans, makes it a profitable year for both packers and dealers.

OYSTERS.

More were raked than last year, and while in some districts there is danger of over-fishing, at Bay du Vin and other points on the Miramichi River, the beds appear to be extending and increasing yearly.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Overseer J. A. Verge reports that while the salmon catch is not up to the large figures of 1894, it is still above the average. The streams were full of parent fish this fall.

Overseer Donald McLean says: Salmon fishing has not been equal to last season, which was an exceptional year, much above the average, the decline was attributed to unfavourable weather during the first of the season. The several close seasons as well as the law regarding saw-dust and mill rubbish have been strictly observed.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Overseer William Sweeney reports spring herring abundant, and other fishing fair, except mackerel, which were very scarce.

Overseer James Hickson reports a big catch of nearly all kinds of fish taken in his district. The laws and regulations generally well observed.

Overseer J. D. Thériault says fishing in his district was generally below that of last year, as only small boats are commonly used, which cannot stand rough weather.

Overseer Jos. L. Haché reports fishing fair. Any falling off is attributed to bad weather rather than scarcity of fish.

Overseer Xavier D. Albert reports increased means of fishing and larger catch than usual although rough weather interfered a good deal during the fall months.

Overseer Adolphe Aché says fishing in his district was not as good as last year, owing to storms, especially in the latter part of the season.

Overseer Wm. Walsh reports the yield of fish, except smelts, less than last year, owing to bad weather, which prevented the small boats used from going out. The quantity of smelts taken is nearly double that of the previous season, many of which were taken by hook and line before the regular fishing through the ice commenced.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer J. G. Williston says salmon fishing was better than last year, smelts were abundant and prices good. Other kinds of fish about the same as last year. Saw-dust and other regulations were well observed.

Overseers Hogan and Boeis report large quantities of salmon and grilse ascending the North-west and South-west Miramichi rivers this fall during spawning season.

KENT COUNTY.

Overseer W. F. Hannah reports a fair catch of extra large mackerel, which were shipped in ice to the United States, realizing good prices and a profit to all concerned. Smelt fishing was good, aggregating a large catch at fair prices, which was a great boon to the fishermen.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Overseer Robert Goodwin says fishing fairly good all round and regulations well observed.

Overseer Denis T. Cormier reports shad fishing better than usual, but again urges close time to 20th June, to allow them time to deposit their spawn.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. A. CHAPMAN,
Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 3.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3 OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF ST. JOHN, KING'S, QUEEN'S, SUN-
BURY, YORK, CARLETON AND VICTORIA, FOR THE YEAR 1895, BY
INSPECTOR H. S. MILES.

OROMOCTO, 2nd January, 1895.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year just ending on the fishery of this division, with synopsis of the reports of the local officers and statistics of the catch and values, &c., &c. As compared with last year, a decrease will be noticed in the catch of salmon, shad and alewives. The total value of all the fisheries this year is \$259,946.25, showing a decrease of \$32,940.15, which is also partly due to the fact that this year Albert County's catch is omitted from my statistics.

The Bay of Fundy is the only place where bait can be procured in the months of April, May and part of June by the Nova Scotia fishermen, who say that if they could not get bait here they would be compelled to quit the business. About 2,500 barrels of fresh alewives were used for this purpose, and were either sold here to the vessels or shipped to Digby, Halifax, Yarmouth and Pubnico. The pickled and smoked fish are largely exported to the West Indies and the United States.

SHAD.

The supply of this fish is diminishing, owing to overfishing. On account of high prices being obtained both in local and foreign markets for shad they are eagerly sought after, and the result is that each year shows a more or less decreased supply with a corresponding increase in the prices obtained. I cannot too strongly recommend that some protection be given this fish, either by a close time or that certain spawning grounds be permanently reserved for them.

SALMON.

The decrease of the catch of the fish was most observable in the St. John harbour and was ascribed to the destruction of nets by vessels passing up and down the bay in the fog.

LOBSTERS

Show an increase over last season's catch, owing largely to a greater number of men fishing for them. The prices received for them were also more remunerative.

HERRING

Were very plentiful, but owing to low prices they were not considered worth catching.

COD, HAKE AND HADDOCK

Yielded about as usual. In the winter the fish are frozen and shipped to all parts of Canada, and when dried and salted, are prepared into boneless fish, and used for home consumption.

SARDINES

Were all used this year for lobster and other bait.

TROUT.

In most of our streams and brooks this fish is plentiful, and while none are exported large quantities are caught and used by sportsmen and others from whom no estimate of the catch can be procured. But so long as trout fishing is prohibited except by angling, no danger of exhaustion exists.

BASS.

The bass fishing on the St. John River and Bellisle Bay will no doubt be vigorously prosecuted this season. The three years' protection which have been given the bass in these waters will no doubt show beneficial results, and the fishermen are jubilant that they are again permitted to fish them.

FISH-WAYS

These are needed in several rivers in my district. During the year one was built at Woodstock, and no doubt will give entire satisfaction. It was built on the old style fish-ladder principle. The two on the Oromocto River were damaged last spring by the ice, one was rendered completely useless, the other was repaired. Those fish-ways on the Oromocto River have always been considered useless, and no fish have ever been known to pass through them. An effort will be made to induce the government to buy out the dams at Hart's and Tracy's mills. No finer spawning grounds for all kinds of fish can be found than the north and south Oromocto lakes and the beneficial results would be uniform throughout the counties of St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury and York.

NON-TIDAL WATERS.

It is a matter of fact that salmon will not rise to the fly on the St. John River, and I beg to recommend that net-fishing be allowed above Crock's Point, otherwise poaching with long nets will be carried on. If thirty yards were licensed it would be a source of considerable revenue, would please the inhabitants greatly and less destruction of fish than at present would result

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Joseph O'Brien, of St. John County, reports a decrease in the catch of salmon in his district, owing to the exceptionally foggy weather in the bay and harbour. Of this fish about 90 per cent are exported in ice to the United States. Of alewives all those that are salted are exported, and about 20 per cent of the fresh and smoked are used for home consumption and the remainder for bait. Twenty-five per cent of the shad are sent to the States fresh in ice. Of lobsters not less than 80 per cent are shipped alive on ice to the Upper Canadian and United States markets. The entire catch of finnan haddies was sold in Canada. The close seasons were well observed, but for other violations eighteen fines were imposed and one net confiscated. Of the two fish-ways in St. John County, only one (at Knight Bros.' mill on Musquash River) is working satisfactorily, the other (at Mr. Bostwick's mill on Salmon River) needs repairing. This officer recommends an amendment of the law in re the inspection of pickled fish.

Guardian Leonard Parker, of Tynmouth Creek, St. John County, reports that salmon frequent the waters under his supervision in great abundance and were this year well protected on the spawning beds. He has seen during the past season 290 salmon within a distance of one mile, the water being quite low and very clear, the fish were easily counted. He spent two days with Guardian Parker in November, and better salmon streams he never saw. Those streams are all in an unbroken wilderness and can only be examined and protected on foot.

KING'S COUNTY.

Overseer W. H. Heine, Norton Station, reports that the district under his charge has been carefully looked after. The catch of alewives was not nearly as large as last year, the low price of fish causing this fishery not to be so vigorously prosecuted as formerly. The catch of shad on the Kennebecasis River was largely in excess of last year, especially on the upper parts of the river where the fish were more plentiful than for years past. Large schools of young fish being frequently seen in the waters from the bridge which crosses the river. In the vicinity of Hampton where large quantities are frequently caught, the catch was very light, owing to the river being filled with logs for the greater part of the fishing season. Pickerel fishing in Darling Lake is increasing and more people are engaging in the fishery, large quantities are being caught and shipped to the States. Salmon are very scarce in this river. There has been very little illegal fishing in this district during the past year, two nets only were seized for illegal fishing for which he could find no owner. Two other parties were found occupying greater parts of the river than one-quarter. About 50 per cent of the alewives caught in this section are used for home consumption, the balance being shipped to St. John and West India markets. The catches of shad are used for home consumption, being shipped to the towns and villages along the I. C. R. The close seasons have been strictly observed. He has patrolled the river in his canoe regularly and found no violations; a continuance of strict protection of this district will make the shad fishery a very valuable industry. One man was paid by a fish merchant at Hampton the sum of \$236 for shad the past season.

Overseer J. W. Nolan, Smith's Creek, reports that no illegal fishing came under his observation, and that a strict enforcement of the law through his section was observed.

Overseer W. L. Belyea, Brown's Flats, reports an average catch, and states that about 50 per cent of the fish caught in his section have been exported. Forty per cent sold in Canada, and the balance used for home consumption. No abuses existed to his knowledge. The several close seasons have been strictly observed. One violation in sturgeon fishing occurred, and he seized the net. A fine of \$10 was paid to the inspector. He is of the opinion that the sturgeon fishing season should begin at least two weeks earlier. The length of net to be 60 fathoms, and that not more

than two licenses be granted to one man, also that the number of said licenses be plainly marked on each net, together with the initials of the owner, to enable the officers to keep a better trace of violations, as when only the initials are used, it is hard to distinguish the lawful net from the illegal one.

Overseer Justus H. Grey, of Springfield, reports that he finds the fishermen very much encouraged with the year's operation in salmon fishing. A larger harvest of this valuable product has been made this year than ever before, and is generally recognized as being due to the fostering care the Department of Fisheries has devoted to this industry. Salmon are exported in ice and net about 35 cents per lb. Pickerel have been very scarce this year, during the whole season, and few were taken. I cannot account for the failure. Shad also have been scarce. Alewives were late coming and only remained a short time. The fishermen were engaged generally in farming, and this particular season required their attention to that industry. The abundance of eels that infest these waters are most destructive to salmon and are a great source of loss and annoyance to the fishermen, who often find only "the skin and bones" of what was once a fine salmon. The fishermen at the present time are delighted with the prospect of bass fishing the coming winter. No abuses of the fishery law existed in the district, but some illegal fishing did come to his knowledge, and a seizure of four nets was made. It would be a good step if the Department of Fisheries enacts an order to have the bass-nets numbered, with the number of license, then we could easily understand if any nets were not licensed.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer A. C. Warden, of Johnston, reports a fair catch of all kinds of fish usually caught in his district, excepting salmon and alewives; the latter were plentiful, but owing to the very low prices given in the St. John market, very few were caught, compared with the two previous years. The change of the close season from Friday to Saturday night gave general satisfaction. The close seasons have been well observed, and no violations came under his notice. There are no fish-ways in this district.

Overseer M. Case, of Wickham, reports that the catch of alewives was below that of last year, or the average catch of the last four years. There appeared to be a good stock of fish in the river, but, as the prices were low in the St. John market, our river fishermen did not engage in that fishery. Shad were about on an average with other years. Salmon were a little below the ordinary. Trout and eels were more plentiful than in the past. About 40 per cent of the fish caught in this district were used at home, and the balance sold in St. John and in the United States. Close seasons well observed. No illegal fishing came to his knowledge. No fines nor confiscations of any kind occurred in this district. No fish-ways in this district. Our fishery regulations are good when properly carried out.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Overseer Geo. W. Hoben, of Swan Creek, reports a decrease in some kinds of fish, particularly alewives, in consequence of the low freshet and its short duration, and also to the low prices of the fish in the markets. The catch of pickerel keeps well up, as they are in demand in the States markets, and with all the efforts made use of to catch them, they do not seem to diminish. The salmon yield was not as usual, owing largely to the quantity taken lower down the river and in the harbour of St. John. The low tides in St. John prevent the fish getting up through the falls. Shad was about the same as last year, and of excellent quality. This fish is used at home. In consequence of the Government extending the close season for shad and alewives till Saturday night, the fishermen seem to feel well satisfied, and to show no disposition for illegal work. The close seasons for all kinds of fish have been well kept. He reports no contravention of the fishery regulations. The fish-way on the upper branch of the Oromocto River in this county appears to be of no use or benefit, and until the present mill-dams are removed, the fish cannot reach the Oromocto Lakes, which would be the finest spawning grounds for all kinds of fish in New Brunswick.

YORK COUNTY.

Overseer Robert Orr, Fredericton, reports as follows: As usual he devoted his time in visiting the rivers and lakes under his control, to carry out departmental instructions and the various orders received from time to time. There is no increase in the catch of salmon, shad and gaspereaux, and a great falling off in pickerel. Grilse were plentiful in the South-west Miramichi and were of a large size. There was a scarcity of salmon during the open season, and those in the river did not, as a rule, rise to the fly. The reason for this was the extreme low water and its crystal clearness. He has never observed it lower or clearer, and probably never in the history of man has it been more so. There was a large run of salmon from the 15th September to the 27th November in this river, the spawn of which was all carefully protected by the guardians, three of whom were in the employ of the department, and six others paid by the riparian owners. This joint protection has been a great success, and all work in harmony in securing an efficient protection. He visited the entire length of this river, some 50 miles, every fortnight, and found everything clear and the men on duty. The forks of the river, 50 miles from Boiestown should have two extra men next season to watch the branches. Some illegal work was done there, but with so small a force, it is impossible to keep a faithful watch at all points. All the fish in this district are used for home consumption. Drifting is still carried on on the St. John River, but to a less degree than formerly. In order to stop this, a larger force of guardians will be necessary. The close season was strictly observed through the vigilance of the guardians under him. No seizures were made during the season. He again calls attention to the fact that from 30 to 40 dams for lumber purposes, are still unprovided with fishway. The great complaint throughout his district, particularly in the Miramichi, is that the open season begins too early. It should be changed from 1st March to 1st June, and in doing this, the salmon would be allowed to run up and get into the streams if the open season was extended to 1st September, as formerly.

Altogether, he reports a successful season, so far as protection is concerned.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Alex. G. Lindsay, of Highlands, reports that the fishing waters in his district are comprised within the portion of the Main South-west Miramichi and its north and south branches, together with the tributaries, about 127 miles. These waters are free of obstruction, the mill dam at Foreston on the south branch excepted, and the St. John River, between the York and Victoria county line, with the various rivers emptying into the St. John between the two county lines mentioned. Salmon, trout, shad and alewives frequent the St. John. Shad are unknown on the Miramichi in this county. Salmon do not rise to the fly on the St. John. Net fishing prohibited. It is not so openly practised, but the catch is very considerable. He received reliable information that salmon nets are owned and used in the St. John, in all the parishes bordering the river. Shad are caught as far up as Grand Falls.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer Thos. D. Ryan, of Grand Falls, reports that the catch of fish has been about an average one. Fish were very plentiful, but owing to the very dry season, and unusually low water in the rivers and streams, the prosecution was much less vigorous. All the fish caught in the district are used for home consumption. Abuses exist more or less in the district, but the fisheries have been well protected during the past season. The close seasons have been well observed, and in some localities protected by special guardians. There is but one way to protect the fisheries and that is by special guardians during the proper season. No fish-ways in this district.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in District No. 1, of the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1895.

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.														
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Weirs.		Seines.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Pinnan Haddies, smoked, lbs.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.												Fathoms.	Value.
Districts.																									
Charlotte County.																									
1	Grand Manan.	368	8275	66	407	39963	481	11952	3163	50	50400	46	1919	9677	810	2800000	8050000	467	5430	2300	2300	1100	1		
2	Campo Bello.	14	293	6550	89	139	7450	124	2263	628	28	11275	25	1000	1250	1220	125000	18	1739	1610	1452	4363	2		
3	St. George to St. Stephen.	6	87	1685	76	1685	84	..	..	..	44	12275	42	1260	1100	95	6000	11	70	966	500	400	3	
4	L'Etang to St. George	6	87	1600	25	208	6497	207	810	262	62	30750	73	1868	2825	..	..	42	1428	..	..	583	4	
5	Lepreaux to L'Etang	13	268	5300	16	118	1955	154	4950	2475	32	6100	34	1020	2040	1000	3000	11500	344	485	2780	2780	920	5	
6	St. George, river and lakes. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
7	St. Stephen, river and lakes. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
8	West Isles . . . . .	..	143	3000	29	280	10568	240	3825	755	70	26130	76	2283	2938	300	50870	197	750	20	..	..	4366	8
Totals		60	1159	24725	275	1228	68118	1280	23800	7283	286	136855	296	9350	19825	600	10765	2854870	8191000	1079	9902	7676	7082	12732	

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 1, New Brunswick, for the year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice	Lbs. 600	0	20	120	00
Herring	Brls. 10,765	4	50	48,442	50
do frozen	per 100 2,859,870	0	02	57,197	40
do smoked	Lbs. 8,191,000	0	02	163,820	00
Alewives	Brls. 135	4	00	540	00
Cod	Cwt. 9,902	4	50	44,559	00
Seal-skins	No. 6	3	00	18	00
Pollack	Cwt. 14,754	2	50	36,885	00
Hake	" 7,676	2	50	19,190	00
do sounds	Lbs. 7,032	0	50	3,516	00
Haddock	Cwt. 12,732	3	50	44,562	00
Halibut	Lbs. 73,860	0	10	7,386	00
Finnan haddies, smoked	Lbs. 210,000	0	10	21,000	00
Shad	Brls. 50	10	00	500	00
Scallops, preserved	Cans 4,800	0	15	720	00
Sardines	" 588,000	0	05	29,400	00
Trout	Lbs. 13,500	0	10	1,350	00
Tom-cod or frost fish	" 1,550	0	05	77	50
Squid	Brls. 243	4	00	972	00
Flounders	Lbs. 13,257	0	05	662	85
Smelts	" 12,800	0	05	640	00
Pickrel	" 3,500	0	05	175	00
Clams, preserved	Cans 10,000	0	05	500	00
Coarse or mixed fish	Brls. 41	2	00	82	00
Sardines	" 181,125	2	00	362,250	00
Clams	" 5,101	1	25	6,376	25
Lobsters	Tons 1,079	75	00	80,925	00
do	Cans 11,500	0	14	1,610	00
Fish-oil	Galls. 39,889	0	40	15,955	60
Clams, shelled	Lbs. 10,409	0	10	1,040	90
Fish guano	Tons 359	25	00	8,975	00
Fish used as bait	Brls. 4,012	1	50	6,018	00
do manure	" 5,475	0	50	2,737	50
Total value of catch for 1895				963,203	50
do do 1894				1,118,477	29
Decrease during 1895				150,273	79

NUMBER and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Weirs, &c., employed in the Fisheries of District No. 1, **New Brunswick**, for the year 1895.

Material.	Value.
	\$ cts.
60 vessels (tonnage, 1,159).....	24,725 00
1,228 boats.....	68,118 00
23,800 fathoms of gill-nets.....	7,283 00
296 seines (fathoms, 9,350).....	19,825 00
50 smelt-nets.....	530 00
286 weirs.....	136,855 00
856 trawls.....	9,365 00
14,643 lobster-traps.....	11,615 00
4 lobster canneries.....	4,200 00
12 fish-presses.....	1,200 00
5 ice-houses.....	1,200 00
510 smoke and fish-houses.....	113,492 00
247 piers and wharfs.....	45,255 00
13 sailing and steam smacks.....	5,550 00
2,500 hand-lines.....	2,500 00
500 dip-nets.....	2,500 00
3 sardine canneries.....	8,500 00
1 fish-curing factory.....	2,500 00
40 weir-scows.....	4,000 00
Total.....	469,213 00

DISTRICT No. 2.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of No. 2, Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1895.

KINDS OF FISH.

Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, pre- served, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mack'el, fresh or preserved, in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, pre- served, in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues & sounds, brls.	Number.
63500									2			1
132500			2300	30000	10000			30000	5	180		2
196000			2300	30000	10000			30000	7	180		
39200			10350	600	200			4200	525	810		
120000	5000		24000	50000		50	3500	37500	4	1570		1
1028400	3000		31500			60	42300	125000	6	17100		2
37000			2000			290	21700	72000	4	4000		3
			1700			60				4800		4
1000			26000	11000		200	7000	96000	4	30000		5
5600			2100	10000		200	11000	68000	3	5620		6
			4500			100	15000	208000	2	12150		7
8460			10000			50	1000	288000	2	2000		8
36000			2400	20000		50	21000	6000	5	1200		9
9280			8000			180		50400	3	2300		10
1245740	8000		112200	91000		1240	122500	950900	33	80740		68
249148	1200		504900	1820		17360	14700	133126	2475	363330		680
80400		5000	4000		10000	10	4000	73550	3	500		1
131550			7000		10000	20	30000	129500	3	200		2
88050			100			120	1000					3
54000												4
36800												5
390750		5000	11100		20000	150	35000	203050	6	700		
78150		1000	49950		400	2100	4200	28427	450	3150		
26000			2000			20	138000	170250	3	200		1
17000			6000			100		82000	3	300		2
			10500			40	32000	156000	4	450		3
			5000			250	1000	150000	3	100		4
			3500			50		45000	2	100		5
43000			27000			460	459000	603250	15	1150		6
8600			121500			6440	55080	84455	1125	5175		200
5000			42000	25000	25000	150	10000	732000	60	100		1
2650			2000	40000	30000		5000		10	25		2
12700			100									3
20350			44100	65000	55000	150	15000	732000	70	125		
4070			198450	1300	1100	2100	1800	102480	5250	562		
7000				5000					45	4		1
1400				100					3375	18		
1902840	8000	5000	196700	191000	85000	2000	631500	2519200	176	82899		88
380568	1200	1000	885150	3820	1700	28000	75780	352688	13200	373045		880

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in
and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in District No. 2,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.									
		Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	
Restigouche County.											
1	Above Dalhousie.....				10000		585000				
2	Dalhousie to Belledune.....				4000		32000				
	Totals				14000		617000				
	Values	\$			1400		30850				
Gloucester County.											
1	Petit Rocher.....	200			2000						
2	Bathurst, &c.....				9000		130000	15000			
3	Grand Anse.....	50	200		400		16000				
4	Upper Caraquet.....	150	150	160	400	1400	74000	500		1100	
5	Caraquet.....	400	600	400	1400	120000	50000	1600		100	
6	Shippegan (Mainland).....	500	1700	100		5000	95000	500		20	
7	Shippegan Island.....	480	270	220		13500	20000				
8	Miscou, &c.....	200	200			1800	290000	2000			
9	Pokemouche.....	170	230	50	4500	1500	220000	2500	540		
10	Tracadie.....	130	150	150	4500	9000	160000	1700	450		
	Totals.....	2280	3500	1080	22200	152200	1055000	23806	990	1220	
	Values	\$	5700	1750	3780	2220	52750	2380	3960	4880	
Northumberland County.											
1	Neguac, &c.....	150	150		2000	1000	564000	20000	100	400	
2	Bay du Vin, &c.....	100	100		2000	4500	593500	40000	400	11100	
3	Chatham, &c.....				4000		1000000	20000	400	500	
4	North-west Miramichi River.....				22000			200000	1100		
5	South-west Miramichi River.....				8000		30000	1500	1200		
	Totals.....	250	250		38000	5500	2187500	281500	3200	12000	
	Values	\$	625	125	3800	550	109375	28150	12800	48000	
Kent County.											
1	Harcourt, &c.....				4000			2000			
2	Carleton.....	200			2500		145000	38400			
3	St. Louis.....	100	100		6000		400000	25000	1500	200	
4	Richibucto, &c.....	600	3200	20	1800	12500	1168000	2000	2400	250	
5	Buctouche, &c.....	500	200		2000		990000	4000	1900	3000	
6	Cocagne.....	100			1500		180000	2000	500	1100	
	Totals.....	1500	3500	20	17800	12500	2793000	73400	6300	4550	
	Values	\$	3750	1750	70	1780	1250	139650	7340	25200	18200
Westmoreland County.											
1	Shediac, Botsford, &c.....	100			10000		820000	5000	1500	300	
2	Westmoreland and Sackville.....	50			2000		156000	7500	350		
3	Dorchester.....								30		
	Totals.....	150			12000		976000	12500	1880	300	
	Values	\$	375		1200		48800	1250	7520	1200	
1	Albert County.....				2000				12		
	Values	\$			200				48		
	Grand totals.....	4180	7250	1100	106000	170200	7628500	391200	12382	18070	
	Values	\$	10450	3625	3850	10600	17020	381425	39120	49528	72280

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1895—*Concluded*.

KINDS OF FISH.								FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Sardines, cans.	Flounders, lbs.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Seal skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	Fish guano, tons.		
.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	102000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ cts.	1
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	400	1500	.....	78,200 00	2
.....	3020	.....	.....	.....	.....	110000	.....	.....	.....	400	1500	.....	46,985 00	1
.....	30200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5500	.....	.....	.....	600	750	.....	125,185 00	1
10	10	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	350	.....	550	1400	.....	150,220 00	1
900	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	750000	.....	500	.....	6700	27000	.....	522,646 00	2
200	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	3000	400	.....	57,969 00	3
400	25	.....	25	.....	.....	6000	100	2000	.....	1500	1700	.....	45,020 00	4
3000	100	.....	400	.....	.....	27000	.....	19000	.....	3000	1200	.....	310,650 00	5
900	.....	.....	200	.....	15000	4000	400	3000	.....	3000	1500	.....	68,655 00	6
1950	40	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	4750	.....	3700	2700	.....	125,500 00	7
30	10	.....	.....	.....	1000	3000	.....	2000	.....	4000	1600	.....	120,422 00	8
125	70	20	.....	.....	1200	5000	.....	450	15	450	500	.....	45,580 00	9
50	150	.....	10	.....	8000	2500	.....	1350	.....	900	.....	.....	74,357 00	10
7565	605	20	785	.....	30200	797500	500	33800	15	26800	38000	.....	.....	.....
15130	6050	200	3140	.....	1510	39875	1000	13520	15	40200	19000	.....	1,521,019 00	.....
20	40	40	.....	.....	.....	20000	500	450	.....	2000	2000	.....	88,642 00	1
.....	30	700	.....	.....	6000	100000	.....	100	.....	6000	850	500	196,335 00	2
.....	100	500	.....	336000	50000	1400000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	171,900 00	3
.....	155	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,950 00	4
.....	10	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,210 00	5
20	335	2390	.....	336000	56000	1520000	500	550	.....	8000	4350	500	.....	.....
40	3350	23900	.....	16800	2800	76000	1000	220	.....	12000	2175	12500	522,037 00	.....
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100 00	1
.....	20	50	.....	.....	.....	10500	.....	200	.....	1600	.....	.....	71,520 00	2
50	250	60	.....	.....	10600	40000	20000	400	.....	2000	.....	.....	120,515 00	3
15	450	40	.....	.....	1100	4500	.....	1200	.....	5200	1200	.....	201,945 00	4
250	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	52000	200	1000	.....	2500	.....	.....	122,995 00	5
200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	200	.....	1000	1000	.....	44,250 00	6
515	1070	150	.....	.....	11100	116500	20200	3000	.....	12300	2200	.....	.....	.....
1030	10700	1500	.....	.....	555	5825	40400	1200	.....	18450	1100	.....	562,325 00	.....
300	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	30000	600	500	.....	25000	1000	.....	395,080 00	1
20	50	360	.....	.....	1000	5000	.....	100	4	2000	500	50	31,651 50	2
.....	20	850	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,090 00	3
320	270	1210	.....	.....	1000	37000	600	800	4	2700	1500	50	.....	.....
640	2700	12100	.....	.....	50	1850	1200	320	4	40500	750	1250	438,821 50	.....
10	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	1000	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
20	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	50	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,621 00	.....
8430	5300	3810	785	336000	98300	2582000	21803	38160	19	74500	47550	550	.....	.....
16860	53000	38100	3140	16800	4915	129100	43606	15264	19	111750	23775	13750	3,175,008 50	.....

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh.....	Lbs. 1,902,840	0	20	380,568	00
do in cans.....	" 8,000	0	15	1,200	00
do smoked.....	" 5,000	0	20	1,000	00
Herring, salted.....	Brls. 196,700	4	50	885,150	00
do fresh.....	Lbs. 191,000	0	02	3,820	00
do smoked.....	" 85,600	0	02	1,700	00
Mackerel.....	Brls. 2,000	14	00	28,000	00
do fresh.....	Lbs. 631,500	0	12	75,780	00
Lobsters.....	Cans. 2,519,200	0	14	352,688	00
do.....	Tons. 176	75	00	13,200	00
Cod.....	Cwt. 82,899	4	50	373,045	50
do tongues and sounds.....	Brls. 88	10	00	880	00
Hake.....	Cwt. 4,180	2	50	10,450	00
do sounds.....	Lbs. 7,250	0	50	3,625	00
Haddock.....	Cwt. 1,100	3	50	3,850	00
Trout.....	Lbs. 106,000	0	10	10,600	00
Halibut.....	" 170,200	0	10	17,020	00
Smelts.....	" 7,628,500	0	05	381,425	00
Bass.....	" 391,200	0	10	39,120	00
Alewives.....	Brls. 12,382	4	00	49,528	00
Oysters.....	" 18,070	4	00	72,280	00
Clams.....	" 8,430	2	00	16,860	00
Eels.....	" 5,300	10	00	53,000	00
Shad.....	" 3,810	10	00	38,100	00
Squid.....	" 785	4	00	3,140	00
Flounders.....	Lbs. 98,300	0	05	4,915	00
Frost fish.....	" 2,582,000	0	05	129,100	00
Coarse fish.....	Brls. 21,803	2	00	43,606	00
Sardines.....	Cans. 336,000	0	05	16,800	00
Fish oil.....	Oalls. 38,160	0	40	15,264	00
Seal skins.....	No. 19	1	00	19	00
Fish, as bait.....	Brls. 74,500	1	50	111,750	00
do manure.....	" 47,550	0	50	23,775	00
do guano.....	Tons. 550	25	00	13,750	00
Total.....				3,175,008	50

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Value of Fisheries in each County of District No. 2, **New Brunswick**, for the Years 1894 and 1895.

Counties.	Value in 1894.	Value in 1895.	Increase.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Restigouche.....	104,555 00	125,185 00	20,630 00
Gloucester.....	1,417,226 00	1,521,019 00	103,793 00
Northumberland.....	498,435 00	522,037 00	23,602 00
Kent.....	526,184 00	562,325 00	36,141 00
Westmoreland.....	393,785 00	438,821 50	45,036 50
aAlbert.....	4,772 50	5,621 00	848 50
Total.....	2,944,957 50	3,175,008 50	230,051 00

a Albert was added to my district this year.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Lobster Plant and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry, District No. 2, New Brunswick,
for the Year 1895.

COUNTIES.	LOBSTER PLANT.				No. of Hands employed.	OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.							
	Traps.		Canneries.			Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Steamers and Smacks.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Restigouche	2,047	\$ 1,547	2	\$ 2,500	35	14	\$ 12,200	110	\$ 1,700	1	\$ 500	1	\$ 500
Gloucester	68,650	58,300	47	78,500	1,478	44	22,500	111	15,400	19	12,300	26	15,500
Northumberland	11,580	10,680	9	20,600	382	56	22,000	84	8,700	7	4,400	17	12,500
Kent	48,200	35,100	62	37,900	1,320	11	7,300	45	2,900	3	1,300	8	8,000
Westmoreland	26,500	17,500	60	21,000	850	.....	.....	30	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allwert	200	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	157,177	123,177	180	160,500	4,065	125	64,000	380	29,500	30	13,500	52	36,500

NUMBER and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries in District No. 2, **New Brunswick**, in the Year 1895.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
197 vessels (aggregate tonnage, 2,362).....	90,450 00	
3,216 boats.....	113,676 00	
355,870 fathoms nets.....	247,250 00	
2,118 smelt nets.....	81,420 00	
450 bass nets.....	2,250 00	
2 mackerel trap-nets.....	5,000 00	
15 weirs.....	800 00	
		540,846 00
157,177 lobster traps.....	123,177 00	
180 lobster canneries.....	160,500 00	
		283,677 00
12 general canneries.....	13,000 00	
125 freezers and ice-houses.....	64,000 00	
30 piers and wharfs.....	18,500 00	
380 fish and smoke-houses.....	29,500 00	
52 steamers and smacks.....	36,500 00	
350 trawls.....	7,000 00	
950 smelt shanties.....	11,500 00	
		180,000 00
		1,004,523 00

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT NO. 3.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in District No. 3, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1895.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.					
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Weirs.		Seine.		Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Number.
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.							Value.
<i>St. John County.</i>																			
1	St. John Harbour and River...	2	31	620	10	185	7400	30800	23000	28	9800	6	360	22770	1500			500000	1
2	Dipper Harbour...	8	160	5200	32	44	2200	39600	29700			5	200		300				2
3	Pisameo...	3	60	1200	12	40	2000	32000	24000					78000					3
4	Musquash...	3	60	1200	12	16	800	12800	9600	12	4200	12	480	24400	1500				4
5	St. Martin's and Martin's Head...					18	720	10000	7500					500	200				5
Totals...		16	311	8220	66	303	13120	125200	93800	40	14000	23	1040	125670	3500			500000	
<i>Other Counties.</i>																			
6	King's...					137	1840	13350	3064					15330	491				6
7	Queen's...	1	12	240	4	189	4840	23070	13187					2255	198	4650			7
8	Simsbury...					81	810	9170	4580					810					8
9	York...					100	2000	5500	1375					10890					9
10	Carleton...					39	580	500	250					3500					10
11	Victoria...					100	550	1500	750					2500					11
Totals...		1	12	240	4	646	10620	53090	23206					35285	689	4650			
Grand Totals...		17	323	8460	70	949	23740	178290	117066	40	14000	23	1040	160955	4189	4650	500000		

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3, New Brunswick, for the Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, salted.....	Brls. 10	16 00	160 00
do fresh.....	Lbs. 160,955	0 20	32,191 00
Herring, salted.....	Brls. 4,189	4 50	18,850 50
do frozen.....	Lbs. 4,650	0 02	93 00
do smoked.....	" 500,000	0 02	10,000 00
Lobsters.....	Tons. 170	75 00	12,750 00
Cod, dried.....	Cwt. 382	4 50	1,719 00
do tongues and sounds.....	Brls. 12	10 00	120 00
Hake, dried.....	Cwt. 4,084	2 50	10,210 00
Haddock.....	" 8,600	3 50	30,100 00
Pollack.....	" 1,255	2 50	3,137 50
Trout.....	Lbs. 59,750	0 10	5,975 00
Alewives.....	Brls. 18,411	4 00	73,644 00
Eels.....	" 244	10 00	2,440 00
Shad.....	" 2,780	10 00	27,800 00
Sardines.....	" 3,900	1 50	5,850 00
Pickarel.....	Lbs. 64,545	0 05	3,227 25
Flounders.....	" 3,000	0 05	150 00
Coarse and mixed fish.....	Brls. 4,831	3 00	14,493 00
Fish oil.....	Galls. 340	0 40	136 00
Fish used as bait.....	Brls. 4,600	1 50	6,900 00
Total.....			259,946 25

NUMBER and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Weirs, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of District No. 3, New Brunswick.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
17 vessels (323 tons).....	8,460 00	
949 boats.....	23,740 00	
178,290 fathoms of nets.....	117,006 00	
40 weirs.....	14,000 00	
23 seines (1,040 fathoms).....	1,780 00	164,986 00
6,100 lobster traps.....	4,575 00	
26 ice-houses.....	5,350 00	
60 smoke and fish-houses.....	37,925 00	
6 steamers and smacks.....	6,000 00	
83 trawls.....	2,075 00	
60 wharfs and piers.....	15,700 00	71,625 00
Total value of material.....		236,611 00

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.																	Number.
	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or preserved, in cans, lbs.	LoBSTERS, preserved, in cans, lbs.	LoBSTERS, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	
1 Restigouche.....	2,300	30,000	10,000	1,240	122,500	30,000	7	180	33	80,740	2,280	3,500	1,080	14,000	132,200	617,000	1	
2 Gloucester.....	112,200	91,000	.....	1,240	122,500	950,900	33	80,740	68	2,280	3,500	1,080	.....	22,200	132,200	1,055,000	23,800
3 Northumberland.....	11,100	.....	20,000	150	35,000	203,050	6	700	.....	250	250	.....	.....	38,000	5,500	2,187,500	281,500
4 Kent.....	27,000	.....	.....	460	459,900	603,250	15	1,150	20	1,500	3,500	20	.....	17,800	12,500	2,793,000	73,400
5 Westmorland.....	44,100	65,000	55,000	150	15,000	732,000	70	125	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	976,000	12,500
6 Albert.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	6
7 St. John.....	3,500	.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	170	382	12	4,080	.....	8,600	1,255	3,550	.....	.....	7
8 King's.....	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9 Queen's.....	198	4,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	9	.....	9
10 Sunbury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	10	.....	10
11 York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	11	.....	11
12 Carleton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	12	.....	12
13 Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	13	.....	13
14 Charlotte.....	10,765	2,859,870	8,191,000	.....	.....	11,500	1,079	9,902	.....	7,676	7,032	12,732	14,754	13,500	73,800	12,800	.....
Totals.....	211,654	3,055,320	8,776,000	2,000	631,500	2,530,700	1,425	93,183	100	15,940	14,282	22,432	16,009	179,250	244,060	7,641,300	391,200	

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.		
	Alwives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Fels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Pickrel, lbs.	Flounders, lbs.	Tom cod or frost fish, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Seal skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.			Fish guano, tons.	
1 Restigouche	990	1,220	7,565	3,020	20	785			30,200	110,000	500	33,800	15	400	1,500			125,185 00	1
2 Gloucester	3,200	12,000	20	605	2,330				56,000	797,500	500			26,800	38,000			1,521,019 00	2
3 Northumberland	6,300	4,550	515	1,070	150		+		11,100	116,500	20,200	3,000		8,000	4,350			522,037 00	3
4 Kent	1,880	300	320	270	1,210				1,000	37,000	600	800	4	27,000	2,200			562,325 00	4
5 Westmoreland	12		10		40					1,000	3	10			1,500			438,821 50	5
6 Albert																		5,621 00	6
7 St. John	15,150			175	1,500		3,900		3,000		4,500	140		4,600				212,716 50	7
8 King's	222			16	208			5,725			118	200						9,488 75	8
9 Queen's	1,460			45	650			31,220			51							16,189 00	9
10 Simsbury	1,354			3	62			23,000										8,448 00	10
11 York	25				300			3,000			20							6,288 00	11
12 Carleton				5	40			1,600			22							2,596 00	12
13 Victoria					20						120							4,220 00	13
14 Charlotte	135		*5,101		50	243	181,125	3,500	13,257	1,550	41	39,889	6	4,012	5,475	359		968,203 50	14
Totals	30,928	18,070	13,531	5,544	6,640	1,028	185,025	68,045	114,557	2,583,550	26,675	78,389	25	83,112	53,025	909		4,403,158 25	25

*\$1,540.90, value of clams in cans or shelled.
 \$30,120, value of canned scallops and sardines.

†\$46,260, value of canned sardines.

\$31,000, value of finnan haddies.

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole Province of New Brunswick,
for the Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Prices.	Value.	Total Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, salted	Brls.	10	16 00	160 00	
do fresh	Lbs.	2,064,395	0 20	412,879 00	
do canned	"	8,000	0 15	1,200 00	
do smoked	"	5,000	0 20	1,000 00	415,239 00
Herring, salted	Brls.	211,654	4 50	952,443 00	
do fresh	Lbs.	3,055,520	0 02	61,110 40	
do smoked	"	8,776,000	0 02	175,520 00	1,189,073 40
Mackerel, salted	Brls.	2,000	14 00	28,000 00	
do fresh	Lbs.	631,500	0 12	75,780 00	103,780 00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	"	2,530,700	0 14	354,298 00	
do alive or fresh	Tons.	1,425	75 00	106,875 00	461,173 00
Cod, dried	Cwt.	93,183	4 50	419,323 50	
do tongues and sounds	Brls.	100	10 00	1,000 00	420,323 50
Hake, dried	Cwt.	15,940	2 50	39,850 00	
do sounds	Lbs.	14,282	0 50	7,141 00	46,991 00
Haddock	Cwt.	22,432	3 50	78,512 00	
Finnan haddies	Lbs.	210,000	0 10	21,000 00	99,512 00
Pollack	Cwt.	16,009	2 50	40,022 50	
Trout	Lbs.	179,250	0 10	17,925 00	40,022 50
Halibut	"	244,060	0 10	24,406 00	17,925 00
Smelts	"	7,641,300	0 05	382,065 00	24,406 00
Bass	"	391,200	0 10	39,120 00	382,065 00
Alewives	Brls.	30,928	4 00	123,712 00	39,120 00
Oysters	"	18,070	4 00	72,280 00	123,712 00
Clams	"	13,531		23,236 25	72,280 00
do canned and shelled	Lbs.	15,409	0 10	1,540 90	24,777 15
Eels	Brls.	5,544	10 00	55,440 00	
Shad	"	6,640	10 00	66,400 00	55,440 00
Squid	"	1,028	4 00	4,112 00	66,400 00
Sardines	"	185,025		368,100 00	4,112 00
do canned	Cans	924,000	0 05	46,200 00	414,300 00
Pickerel	Lbs.	68,045	0 05	3,402 25	
Flounders	"	114,557	0 05	5,727 85	3,402 25
Tom-cod or frost fish	"	2,583,550	0 05	129,177 50	5,727 85
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls.	26,675		58,901 00	129,177 50
Fish oils	Galls.	78,389	0 40	31,355 60	58,901 00
Seal-skins	No.	25		37 00	31,355 60
Fish used as bait	Brls.	83,112	1 50	124,668 00	37 00
do manure	"	53,025	0 50	26,512 50	124,668 00
do guano	Tons	909	25 00	22,725 00	26,512 50
Total for 1895					4,403,158 25
do 1894					4,351,528 69
Increase					51,629 56

STATEMENT of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of **New Brunswick**, with Approximate Value of the Material, for 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Total Value.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
274 vessels, 3,844 tons.....	123,635 00	
5,393 boats.....	205,534 00	
557,960 fathoms of gill-nets.....	371,539 00	
319 seines, 10,390 fathoms.....	21,605 00	
341 weirs.....	151,655 00	873,968 00
177,920 lobster-traps	139,367 00	
184 do canneries (4,100 hands employed in canneries).....	164,700 00	304,067 00
2,168 smelt-nets.	81,950 00	
500 dip-nets.....	2,500 00	
450 bass-nets.....	2,250 00	
2 mackerel trap-nets.....	5,000 00	
2,500 hand-lines.....	2,500 00	
1,289 trawls.....	18,440 00	
15 general canneries.....	21,500 00	
12 fish-presses.....	1,200 00	
156 freezers and ice-houses.....	70,550 00	
1,490 smoke and fish-houses.....	180,917 00	
1 fish-curing factory.....	2,500 00	
950 smelt-shanties.....	11,500 00	
40 weir-scows.....	4,000 00	
71 steamers and smacks.....	48,050 00	
337 piers and wharfs.....	79,455 00	532,312 00
Total.		1,710,347 00

APPENDIX No. 5.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR 1895, BY INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES, ED. HACKETT.

TIGNISH, 2nd January, 1896.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries of this province for the season 1895, together with tabulated returns showing quantities and values by counties, of fish caught. I regret having to report that the operations for the year have not proved as successful as in 1894, and show a falling off in the principal branches. The total product for the year gives a decrease, as compared with the year 1894, of \$142,907.07.

This decline is noticeable in the different branches of the sea fisheries, as follows:—

Kinds of Fish.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1895.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Herring	203,909	185,352	18,557
Mackerel	145,625	98,993	46,632
Lobsters.	380,770	372,041	8,729
Cod	107,892	77,517	30,375
Hake.	28,899	19,980	8,919

The five branches noted above are the most important of our coastal waters and deep sea fisheries, and any shortage in the catch materially reduces the returns for the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As the season opened early fishermen were sanguine as to the results of the year's operations. *Herring* were on the coast the last week of April, and continued in great abundance until about the tenth of June. This fish being used chiefly as bait, having no commercial value as an export, fishing was not prosecuted with vigour after a sufficient supply of bait had been secured. On the greater part of the coast lobster fishing was going on at the same time, and as an ample supply of bait had been secured the men became careless with regard to the fishery, thence the falling off.

The *lobster* fishery was vigorously prosecuted, and shows fairly good results. There is a slight decrease as compared with the previous season, but the fishery is well up to the average, and the year's operations may be considered satisfactory.

Mackerel were scarce all through the season, and the product for the year shows a large falling off from the catch of 1894.

Cod fishing was poor in the first part of the season, as fish were of small size and scarce in coastal waters. As the summer advanced, however, they became more plentiful and of large size. Where prosecuted in the fall, good catches were made, but it was then too late to recover lost ground, and a considerable falling off in the yield has to be noted. Fishing for hake was not energetically prosecuted, the returns exhibiting a considerable decrease. This is not caused by a scarcity of hake, as fish were abundant in season. The men, however, being engaged in the other fisheries paid little attention to hake, and as a result the catch falls below the average.

Smelt fishing was fairly successful, but the total value shows a decrease of \$5,292 as compared with the year 1894.

Oysters give a slight increase, caused by better fishing on the beds in Queen's County. The fishery at Richmond Bay in Prince County, was not so successful as in former years. Oysters were scarce on the beds in the bay, and less boats and men were employed. The minor fisheries such as haddock, halibut, etc., not being prosecuted as separate industries, fluctuate but little from year to year.

Salmon, trout, eels &c., also remain about the same each year, the catch varying but little as to the total quantity taken.

I give under the different heading, in the body of the report, statements more in detail as to the condition of the fisheries of the province.

HERRING.

Large schools of herring were on the coast early in the season. The ice left the shore on the north side of the island about the last of April, and as soon thereafter as fishermen could get their nets into the water, herring were taken. Fish were in great abundance during the month of May, and large captures were made at Nail Pond, Tignish, Minnegash, West Point, Egmont Bay, George Town, St. Peter's, Rustico, New London, Malpeque, Alberton, &c. The first fish known as "spring herring" are thin and poor. They are of good size, but being so thin are not cured for export. The quantity taken is mostly used as bait in the mackerel and lobster fisheries, their abundance proving a great boon to fishermen, who are enabled to secure an ample supply of bait at small cost. Other schools of herring of fine size and excellent quality visit the coasts of the island during the summer and fall months, but the men being then engaged in the other fisheries pay little attention to them and very few are taken.

LOBSTERS.

As the spring came in early, lobster fishing commenced at some points on the north side about the end of April, and before the middle of May fishing was general around the coast. The first taken were of good size and plentiful at most places, but after a month or six weeks fishing became scarce and small. Towards the last of June fish were very scarce on the north side, and a number of factories closed early in July; as it did not pay to keep running on the small quantity of material offering. On the south side fishing did not commence so early, as lobsters did not seem to come inshore until well on in May, fishing was, however, continued later, the factories not closing until the 15th July. The total pack shows a decrease of 73,368 lbs., as compared with the year 1894, but is well up to the average of the last five years.

MACKEREL.

In the fishery I have to report an unusually small catch, the total product in salted and canned fish showing a decrease in value of \$46,632 as compared with the previous year. This fishery has been declining for the last ten years, and shows no sign of improvement, last season being one of the worst on record. The fish taken were of excellent quality and commanded extremely high prices. The fortunate fishermen who succeeded in capturing a few barrels, made good wages at the high prices realized, but this

was not sufficient to compensate for the general failure of the fishery. Those who were equipped with nets did fairly well, but hook and line fishing was a complete failure. As great preparations were made for this fishery, the failure is severely felt by a large number of fishermen who depended mainly upon it to obtain supplies for the winter. Mackerel fishing has become so uncertain of late, that men who make a business of fishing, will have to attend more to the other branches, thereby securing better remuneration for their labour.

COD.

Fishing for cod commenced early, but in the first part of the season fish were so scarce and small that many abandoned the industry. As the season advanced however cod were quite plentiful, and of good size, affording those who continued the fishery an opportunity of making a successful voyage. With few exceptions fishermen here do not follow cod fishing exclusively. In May last several schooners from ports on the north side, fitted for the cod fishery, and left for the fishing grounds with high hopes of success. The scarcity of fish, however, in the first of the season had a damaging effect, and after a short trial the most of them returned with small catches. During the months of August, September and October, quite a fleet of small vessels and large boats from Gloucester County, New Brunswick, resort to the fishing grounds off North Cape, Prince County, in quest of cod, and generally make very successful trips. One hundred sail and more of those craft, were fishing in that locality last season, and succeeded in taking large quantities of cod and hake.

HAKE.

Hake shows a falling in value of \$8,919 for the year. This fishery was not so vigorously prosecuted as in former years. Fish were plentiful, and bait abundant in season, but the men preferred to remain at the mackerel and cod fisheries.

OYSTERS.

Fishing for oysters, especially on the beds at Richmond Bay, in Prince County, did not prove as successful as in former years. The beds in the bays and rivers of Queen's County have on the contrary produced well, and the total output shows an increase of 1,408 barrels over the year 1894.

There can be no doubt but the depleted condition of the beds at Richmond Bay is due to over-fishing. It has been the practice in the past for boats to come from all parts of the province to prosecute the oyster fishery in this bay. During the open season, hundreds of boats could be seen in all parts of the bay, with their busy crews employed from early morning until late at night, fishing for oysters. This incessant raking could only have one effect, that of reducing the supply, and at present a number of what used to be the best beds, have become unproductive, and fishing upon them has ceased altogether. Fishing in the bay, during the season just closed, was therefore not prosecuted as vigorously as in the past. Many of the fishermen going to the rivers and estuaries where the beds were found to be more productive. It is yet too soon to speak as to the effect the late regulations will have upon the fishery, but the returning of the small oysters alive to the water and the prohibition of mud digging in the immediate vicinity of the beds, must have a beneficial influence. The department should also seriously consider as to whether this fishery has not reached so low a point as to render further shortening of the fishing season necessary. The protection and preservation of the oyster in our waters are matters of very great importance, not only because of the employment afforded by the industry, but also as a means of supplying the inhabitants of the inland towns and villages, with this most nutritious and succulent bivalve.

SMELTS.

The product of this fishery exhibits a slight decrease for the year. The industry was, however, actively prosecuted, and gave employment to a large number of men during the season. Smelts are taken in all the principal streams of the province, and the nets and plant employed, continue to increase each year.

TROUT.

Fishing for trout is not prosecuted as an industry in this province. The quantity appearing in the returns being mainly taken by sportsmen, who follow angling for the recreation afforded. Some years ago sea trout of fine size and excellent quality, abounded in the streams of this island. The cutting away of the forest thereby reducing the volume of water in the streams and changing its temperature, the cultivating of farms along the banks of rivers together with the general pollution of the streams incident to the opening up of the country, have had the effect of greatly reducing the supply. In many of the best rivers such as the Morrell, Winter and Dunk, trout are yet fairly plentiful in season, and those streams are still largely resorted to by the sporting fraternity.

SALMON.

This fishery shows a slight increase for the year. Clean salmon are not found in the streams of this province. Consequently there is no river fishery, the quantity appearing in the returns being taken by nets set in tidal water in the estuaries, or on the outside coast. During the spawning season, however, salmon frequent the principal streams to deposit their eggs. Last season there was an immense run of parent fish, and as the rivers are small and the water shallow on the spawning beds, they were found most difficult to protect. Owing to the persistent and repeated attempts at poaching on the Dunk River, it was found necessary to increase the staff of guardians there during the months of November and December. The presence of additional men on the river, had the effect of keeping the poachers in check, and they did not succeed to any extent in carrying out their nefarious work.

Overseer Patrick McBride who had special charge of the river reports as follows :—

"The salmon did not go up on the spawning beds as early as usual. They remained in the tideway until the water had become discoloured by rain. Then they ascended the stream in large numbers. The spawning beds are all dug, showing that a large quantity of spawn has been deposited in the river this season. The extra force of guardians patrolled the river night and day and succeeded in very successfully protecting it during the close season. I am pleased to report that I do not believe one salmon was taken out of the river this season, although the poachers were on the alert but afraid to venture out. I may here state that the guardians promptly attended to their duties and show a desire and willingness to enforce the regulations. The present mode of protecting the rivers proves satisfactory."

MARKETS.

The product of the fisheries here, so far as I can ascertain, is disposed of as follows :

Herring all for home consumption either for bait or food.

Mackerel: 95 per cent sold in United States.

5 " " Canada.

Lobsters: 40 " " Europe.

40 " " United States.

20 " " Canada.

Cod: 50 " for home consumption.

50 " sold in Canada.

Hake: 50 per cent for home consumption.
 50 " sold in Canada.
 Haddock—All for home consumption.
 Smelts: 90 per cent sold in United States.
 10 " for home consumption,
 Oysters: 95 " sold in Canada.
 5 " for home consumption.

The year 1895 while not a successful one in the fisheries here, cannot be called a failure. The different branches with the exception of mackerel are up to the average of other years. The mackerel capture, however, show a tremendous shortage which has not been compensated by an improvement in any of the other branches, and accounts largely for the falling off in the total value. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD HACKETT,
Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of Prince Edward Island,
for the Year 1895.

DISTRICTS.		KINDS OF FISH.												
Number.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, preserved, in cans, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Macquerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved, in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Number.	
<i>King's County.</i>														
1	Somerset							1500			600	47230	2000	1
2	Bay Fortune							1150			17	32928	52	2
3	Dundas							3000			175	142944	100	3
4	Georgetown							200			50	39240		4
5	Murray Harbour, North							1000			186	139000	100	5
6	Murray Harbour, South							2050			100	167612	2000	6
7	Morell and St. Peter's	7050	500	540		140	92448	1100	2	50	300	40	7	
8	Naufrage	2000		1200		100	90480	200		75			8	
9	North Lake			975		585	78000	975					9	
10	East Lake			510		135	64800	340					10	
Totals		9050	500	12125	50	2958	885682	6867	21	5377	9257	610		
Value		1810	75	54562		28812	106281	30901	20	16131	4628	2135		

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of Prince Edward Island, &c.—Continued

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.						FISH PRODUCTS.			TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
		Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Reels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish guano, tons.	
1	<i>King's County.</i>	500	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	1800	1500	75	1
2		1000	.....	3880	.....	75	10	.....	120	1000	50	2
3		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	225	2000	250	3
4		100	.....	.....	.....	100	40	.....	.....	350	.....	4
5		.....	.....	1000	.....	25	.....	.....	150	2500	.....	5
6		.....	.....	7000	.....	.....	90	.....	2250	1800	50	6
7		7500	1000	3000	250	10	50	5	800	400	50	7
8		600	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1100	.....	8
9		6000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	600	50	9
10		1500	1000	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	170	.....	.....	10
	Totals	17200	5000	15180	250	35	212	5	6105	11250	525	
	Value..	1720	500	759	1000	1155	1272	20	2466	16875	5250	276,374 84

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—
Prince Edward Island—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.										
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Seines.		Smelt-Nets.		Trawls.		Herring.		Mackerel.		Lobsters.				
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Salted, brls.	Fresh or frozen, lbs.	Salted, brls.	Fresh or preserved, in cans, lbs.	Preserved, in cans, lbs.	Alive or fresh, tons.			
<i>Queen's County.</i>																							
1	Tracadie.	1	52	1000	7	35	1750	97	4800	960	3	1000	600	25	650	20	500	922	12000	164	5000	85000	1
2	New London.	1	52	1000	7	21	1400	70	2840	800	4	750	700	7	140	500	4000	250	81600	81600	2		
3	Crapaud.	1	52	1000	7	33	4180	48	7	230	12	180	300	2000	10	87392	87392	3
4	Point Prim.	1	15	350	5	10	200	12	1	200	150	3	75	12	180	200	2000	5	300	125856	4
5	Rustico.	1	15	350	5	62	5200	190	1500	500	6	1800	900	4	80	3	45	2000	650	75504	75504	5	
6	Charlottetown.	1	15	350	5	62	5200	190	1500	500	6	1800	900	4	80	3	45	2000	650	75504	75504	6	
7	Wheatly River.	1	15	350	5	62	5200	190	1500	500	6	1800	900	4	80	3	45	2000	650	75504	75504	7	
8	Lot 65.	1	15	350	5	62	5200	190	1500	500	6	1800	900	4	80	3	45	2000	650	75504	75504	8	
9	Pownal.	1	15	350	5	62	5200	190	1500	500	6	1800	900	4	80	3	45	2000	650	75504	75504	9	
10	Bays and rivers.	1	15	350	5	62	5200	190	1500	500	6	1800	900	4	80	3	45	2000	650	75504	75504	10	
Totals.		2	67	1350	12	297	15060	633	9340	2300	14	3750	2350	44	1185	4002	18000	1079	5300	712704	1		
Values.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18009	180	15106	636	85524	75	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—
Prince Edward Island—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.							
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.		Smelt-Nets.		Trawls.		Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.			Herring, salted, brls.	
<i>Prince County.</i>																					
1	Tignish	4	163	12400	30	80	3400	190	4000	1200	2	1000	5	1000	2000	5	120	1800	4000	1200	
2	Alberton					28	1420	60	2000	800				12	380				2800	171	
3	Narrows and Lot 11					51	2100	85	3000	900				6	136				2500	30	
4	Grand River					2	90	9	200	50									400	4	
5	Malpeque	1	20	250	5	15	1500	50	500	150				8	200				800	10	
6	Tryon					45	1350	90	850	280									680	5	
7	Summerside and Richmond Bay					7	210	14						5	125					6	
8	Carleton					27	1000	35	600	180									500	7	
9	Egmont Bay					43	1620	84	4920	1460									4500	8	
10	Brae and West Point					57	2280	115	3000	900				11	230	48	240		1200	9	
11	Minnegash	1	40	500	13	85	4250	300	5640	1860	2	1200		4	1170	1200	2	45	943	10	
12	Nail Pond					104	5400	340	5960	2100				4	700	1100			2000	600	
13	Bays and Rivers	1	16	400	3	6	315	12	600	200									5440	589	
	Totals	7	239	3550	51	550	24935	1384	31270	10080	4	2200	25	6670	10300	78	2086	61	590	25020	1000
	Values																			360	
																				10	
																				50568	

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING Yield and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of Prince Edward Island, during the Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice	Lbs. 10,850	0	20	2,170	00
do preserved, in cans	" 500	0	15	75	00
Herring, salted	Brls. 41,147	4	50	185,161	50
do fresh or frozen	Lbs. 19,050	0	01	190	50
Mackerel, salted	Brls. 6,749	14	00	94,486	00
do preserved, in cans	Lbs. 37,556	0	12	4,506	72
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	" 3,099,716	0	12	371,965	92
do alive or fresh	Tons. 1	75	00	75	00
Cod, dried	Cwt. 17,226	4	50	77,517	00
do tongues and sounds	Brls. 3	10	00	30	00
Hake, dried	Cwt. 6,660	3	00	19,980	00
do sounds	Lbs. 15,412	0	50	7,706	00
Haddock, dried	Cwt. 1,150	3	50	4,025	00
Trout	Lbs. 49,100	0	10	4,910	00
Halibut	" 7,700	0	10	770	00
Smelts	" 567,820	0	05	28,391	00
Alewives, salted	Brls. 720	4	00	2,808	00
Oysters	" 25,463	4	00	101,852	00
Clams	" 582	3	00	1,746	00
Eels	" 740	6	00	4,440	00
Shad	" 8	10	00	80	00
Squid	" 8	4	00	32	00
Flounders	Lbs. 7,500	0	05	375	00
Tom cod	" 6,050	0	05	302	50
Fish oil	Galls. 10,360	0	40	4,144	00
Fish used as bait	Brls. 26,480	1	50	39,720	00
Fish used as manure	" 25	0	50	12	50
Fish guano	Tons. 1,935	10	00	19,350	00
Seal skins	No. 15	1	00	15	00
Total for 1895				976,836	64
do 1894				1,119,738	07
Decrease				112,901	33

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Lobster Canneries, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of the Province of **Prince Edward Island**, season 1895.

Number.	Article.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
25	Vessels, 771 tons..	14,050	
1,522	Boats..	57,080	
.....	Gill nets, 75,363 fathoms..	23,830	
4	Trap nets..	2,200	
39	Seines, 10,420 fathoms..	12,650	
135	Smelt nets..	3,461	
420	Trawls..	4,975	
			118,246
228,725	Lobster traps..	135,703	
193	Canneries..	186,135	
			321,838
80	Ice houses..	2,870	
54	Smoke and fish houses..	7,700	
43	Piers and wharfs..	22,585	
2	Steamers and smacks..	6,400	39,555
	Total value..		479,639

STATEMENT of the Lobster Plant, &c., in **Prince Edward Island**, for the season of 1895.

COUNTIES.	LOBSTER PLANT.				Number of hands employed.	OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.							
	Traps.		Canneries.			Freezers and Ice houses.		Smoke and Fish houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Steamers and Smacks.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	V. lue.
		£		£			£		£		£		£
King's.....	55685	39430	46	52135	965	78	2770	.....	.....	18	14750	2	6400
Queen's.....	55880	34593	49	42600	1127	2	100	14	600	16	2635	.....	.....
Prince.....	117160	61680	98	91400	1278	....	.....	40	7100	9	5200	.....	.....
Totals ...	228725	135703	193	186135	3370	80	2870	54	7700	43	22585	2	6400

APPENDIX No. 6.

QUEBEC.

REPORT ON THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1895, BY COMMANDER WM. WAKEHAM, INCLUDING SYNOPSIS OF THE LOCAL OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

GASPÉ BASIN, 2nd January, 1896.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries of the Gulf Division, province of Quebec, together with synopsis of the reports of the local officers, and the statistics of the division.

These returns show a considerable falling off in the yield of the main branches of the fishery. As the season advanced, it was generally held by the managers of the leading houses interested in the fisheries, that there would, at the end of the year, as compared with the previous one, show a diminution of about one-third. The completed statistics show that their estimate of the conditions was a close one. In 1894 we had a total value of \$1,971,199.77, the year now closed gives us a yield valued at \$1,518,829.43, showing a decrease of \$452,370.34.

COD.

The season opened early, but the weather all through the summer fishery, which closes according to an old custom on the 15th of August, was too rough to permit of steady and regular fishing. Over the whole of the southern coasts of the division, it was noted that there did not appear to be the usual volume of codfish on the grounds, this did not appear to be due to any absence of bait, as herring and squid were always fairly abundant. My own opinion is that from some cause, most likely a plentiful supply of food, the great body of cod which usually moves into the southern gulf in May, never came in, but remained on the outer or grand banks; that this would seem to have been the case is, to some extent, borne out by the fact that fish were more than usually abundant on the outer banks, where some unusually heavy catches were made. Coupled with this decided scarcity of the cod we had an unusually rough, stormy summer, no decidedly heavy gales, but constant rough, stormy weather, with strong easterly winds, enough to keep the boats on shore for a week at a time. Towards the fall the volume of fish inshore seemed, as usual, to increase, and in some places where shelter was had, the fishing was good, but over the greater part of the coast, practically nothing was done after the 20th September. On the upper north shore, the fishery, while not being up to an average, was a long way from being a failure, and on the lower north coast below Natashquan, generally known as the Inner or Canadian Labrador, the fishery was one of the best of recent years; both the shore fishermen and the vessels from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, all doing remarkably well. To the Newfoundland fishermen, after the catastrophe of last winter, the abundant fishery, made as it is on such a sheltered coast as our Labrador, where the outfit required is not an expensive one, was little short of a Godsend.

SALMON.

This fishery shows a decrease of about 190,000 lbs., which I consider wholly due to the condition of the weather in June; from all sides we had complaints of nets being driven on shore, and fishing stations being abandoned, either from absolute loss of gear, or the impossibility of resetting the sedentary nets once they had been carried away, as the bulk of our nets are not set in the more or less sheltered estuaries, but on the open sea coast, it will easily be understood how the fishing would be hampered by rough weather during the best of the run. Most of these nets are not set in deep water, 12 or 14 feet being as a rule the limit of depth at the outer end of a salmon net, it therefore follows that in heavy weather the salmon pass along shore beyond the nets, where the water is not disturbed to the bottom. Fly fishing in the rivers was good, the late sportsmen getting the best of it, as the water, which was low at the opening of the season, rose with the rains in June and July. Reports from the private guardians are uniformly that in October the pools were more than usually full of breeding fish.

HERRING.

The herring fishery shows an increase in the catch of some 3,000 brls. Spring herring was as abundant as ever, at the Magdalen Islands many thousands of barrels being taken early in May by vessels, for which our statistics get no credit. These herrings are taken either for the purpose of being smoked, or to be used as bait by cod, haddock or lobster fishermen from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia or the United States. Fall herring were not taken so abundantly, they did not seem to come inshore, and as the weather was too rough to risk nets out, or even to get them out, but little fishing was done.

LOBSTERS.

Lobsters show a slight falling off in the pack, the exact figures being for 1894,—1,168,998 lb. cans and in 1895, 1,002,492 lb. cans or a decrease of 166,506 lbs. This diminution may have been caused to some extent by the rough weather in June, but it exists in spite of the fact that more canneries were in operation, and more traps were fished. The fishery begun early, and the first reports from the canneries were that lobsters were abundant, and of a fair run, but they dropped away all at once, and many canneries were closed down before the season was half over, and before the rough weather could have anything to do with lessening the catch, we have long been overdoing the lobster fishing, the figures of the pack keep up, but it is because of the greatly increased amount of gear being used. There is an evident tendency to establish canneries on the north side of the gulf. This, by those who see that profitable fishing on the old grounds must soon come to an end. It should be remembered by those who are moving north that the northern limit of the lobster is at the Straits of Belle Isle, and that long before the actual limit has been reached the fish have been getting scarcer. Lobsters are found in fair quantities, but not by any means as abundantly as they were formerly on the south coast, all along the north shore from Point des Monts to Cape Whittle, at this latter point the coast trends off to the north, and the fish at once begin to diminish in number.

MACKEREL.

The catch of mackerel shows a decrease of some 1,300 barrels. These fish were abundant about the Magdalen Islands, and the bulk of the mackerel taken by the United States mackerel fishermen, who fished in the gulf, whether with seines, gill-nets or hook and line, was taken about the Magdalen Islands. The resident fishermen of the Magdalen Islands complain that their fishery, which is made inshore with hook and line, is being ruined by the practice of fishing with gill nets, as carried on by vessels from Nova Scotia and the United States. These vessels fish immense fleets of gill-nets, which are kept in the water day and night, and thus wall off the fish from the bays, and

inshore grounds generally Except at and about the Magdalen Islands large mackerel were nowhere else taken in the division. An unusual abundance of small mackerel were seen during the months of August, September and October all over the gulf. These young fish were first noticed in August, they were then about five inches in length. They literally swarmed all over the gulf, and were taken in the peches as far up the St. Lawrence as Rimouski. If, as is universally held, it is the case that fish always return to the waters where they were hatched out, then we may expect in a year or two to have the mackerel back again in the gulf in their former abundance.

SEALS.

The seal hunt on the ice in March and April was a failure. The number of vessels engaging in this fishery is gradually decreasing; the schooners that engage in it require to be constructed for the purpose, and as the price of the oil has greatly fallen off, the business does not warrant the construction of such specially strengthened vessels.

BAIT.

The supply of bait fish herring and squid on the south coast, and herring, capelin and launce on the north coast was normal. Where clams are plenty these are at all times largely used fresh. Small mackerel being had in abundance, were also largely used.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF LOCAL OVERSEERS.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Restigouche Subdivision.

Overseer Verge reports a small catch of salmon, the actual decrease being about 24,000 lbs., as compared with the previous season. This was due to the very low state of the water, which kept the salmon in the channels, so that they escaped the nets, that a large run of salmon escaped the nets, and passed into the river is proved by the good catches made by the anglers, and the abundance of breeding fish seen in the main Restigouche and its tributaries, in the fall. The head guardian on the Restigouche, from the mouth of the Kedgewick to the uppermost reaches of the river, reports a steady increasing stock of parent fish, showing that the protection of the river, and the close observance of the regulations is producing its natural effect. Smelt fishing with bag-nets in the estuary has been good. Had the ice not moved out after the first cold snap, the fishing would have been better, as it was, about ten days' fishing was lost during the best of the run. The spring run of smelts was uncommonly large, showing that it had not been affected by the winter fishing.

The various fishery regulations have been closely observed.

CARLETON SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Dagneau reports a falling off of 27,000 lbs. in the salmon catch. This decrease he attributes to the prevalence of high winds during the fishing season, which carried away many of the salmon nets, and also kept the fish off shore in deep water. The cod fishery failed entirely in this subdivision; that is to say, in the upper part of the Baie des Chaleurs. Cod were never abundant, and in the fall when they usually come into shoal water, it was always too rough for fishing. Herring were about as usual. Lobsters show no increase, only one small cannery is now operated in this subdivision. The various regulations were strictly observed.

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Smith reports a failure in the salmon and cod fisheries. In the case of the salmon, this was no doubt due to the continuance of rough weather during the time of the fishing. Fish kept off shore along the coast, and as soon as they struck the estuaries, kept to the channels, as the rivers were low. The failure in the cod fishing, Mr. Smith attributes to the scarcity of small herring, and the unusually rough fall. Lobsters show about the same return as last year, but no extensive fishing is now carried on for them in this subdivision. All the fishing regulations were carefully observed.

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Ross reports a falling off of about 10,000 lbs. in the salmon-net fishing. This is generally attributed by the fishermen to the condition of the weather, as the decrease was greatest in exposed situations. Lobsters also failed, the returns showing only 52,000 lbs. as compared with 92,300 lbs. in 1894. There can be no doubt that lobster canning has been overdone in the past. The cod fishery also shows a decrease of about 3,000 cwt. Cod did not strike into the Bay Chaleur in their usual abundance. The herring fishing shows an increased catch, but the smelt failed to the extent of about 15,000 lbs. On the whole the fisheries of this subdivision show a falling off of about one-third in value. With the exception of the lobster fishery, this decrease is entirely due to natural causes. The regulations were all well observed.

COUNTY OF GASPIÉ, GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Jones reports a falling off in every branch of the fishery except that for smelts. The lobster fishing which is the first to begin, shows a decrease of about 30,000 lbs. This is in part due to the stoppage of trawling, but there can be no concealment of the fact that lobsters are failing. The catch of salmon also shows a decrease. This was small, only about 5,000 lbs., and is entirely due to the unfavourable condition of the weather, up to the 1st October, but from that date to the close of the season, about the 15th November, they were very abundant, and heavy catches were made whenever the weather was fine enough to let the boats go out, on the whole, the season has been a poor one.

MOUNT LOUIS SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Lemieux reports that the cod fishing has been much below an average in his subdivision, especially in the upper part of the river. This failure in the cod was not due this season to the ravages of the white whales, as fewer were seen than usual. The herring fishery was constant and good, so that bait was abundant. The salmon fishery was about an average. The regulations were strictly observed.

STE. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Sasseville reports that, though more boats were engaged in the cod fishery this season than usual, the catch was a very small one. The fishermen give two reasons for this: 1st, that the fish were scarce, and, 2nd, that the white whales drove them away. Herring were abundant. The salmon net-fishing was poor, as most of the nets were carried away by heavy weather. Fly-fishing in the Ste. Anne's River was good, 119 fish of an average of 20 lbs. being taken. Capelin and mackerel failed entirely. No violation of the regulations were reported. There is no over-netting, and the rivers were full of fish during the fall. The cod fishing shows a loss of a little more than 20,000 cwt. or about one-third of an average catch, the fish were scarce both inshore and on the banks usually fished by the boats from this part of the coast, showing that the usual volume of fish did not visit the south-western part of the gulf. Fish were slightly more abundant in the fall, but continuous stormy weather prevented anything from being done. Spring and fall herring were also a failure.

GASPÉ SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Annett reports a falling off in the salmon fishery of 19,542 lbs., also in the herring catch of 396 barrels. Cod did not strike until quite late, and continued scarce during the summer fishery; the fall fishery was good, but the prevalence of rough weather made it impossible to make up the loss in the fore part of the season, which has caused a decrease of 9,275 cwt. in the catch as compared with 1894. There was an increase of 4,580 lbs. in the lobster catch, and of 54,297 lbs. in the smelt fishery. All the fishery regulations were well observed.

FOX RIVER SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Theriault reports that herring were fairly abundant from May to November. Cod were scarce.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Chevrier reports a considerable decrease in the fisheries carried on at the islands, the cod fishery especially being an almost entire failure. The seal hunt at the ice was below the average of recent years. Herring fishing in May was very abundant, many thousands of barrels being taken by vessels from Nova Scotia and the United States. The mackerel net-fishing carried on in June was not as good as usual; fishermen attribute this falling off to the immense quantity of gill-netting set by vessels around the islands, and especially off Pheasant Bay, which almost entirely walls off this fish from the shore fishermen. They also complain that the practice of dressing the fish off shore, as is done on board these vessels, is an injurious one. The summer and fall mackerel fishery, done with hook and line, is also below an average. Our local fishermen attribute this falling off, as well as that of the spring mackerel fishing, to the same cause, viz., the setting of immense fleets of gill-nets, which are kept in the water day and night, and which undoubtedly do prevent the fish from coming into the bay, where they were formerly taken by the shore fishermen. The fishermen of the Magdalen Islands are urgent in their demand that something be done to lessen the injury caused to them by foreign fishermen, who completely encircle the islands with their gill-nets. The lobster fishery opened well, but long before the close of the season many canners were forced to close down owing to scarcity of fish. The pack shows a slight falling off as compared with the previous season. No lobsters were packed out of season this year. This was due to the appointment of the extra guardians at Grand Entry Lagoon.

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

MOISIE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Migneault reports salmon fishing began on the 20th of May, and closed on the 10th July. There was a decrease of 69,000 lbs. in the catch, this was solely due to the roughness of the weather, which prevented the nets, most of which are in more or less exposed situations, from being regularly fished. The water in the rivers kept high, and the fish ran right up, which led to the early closing of the net-fishery. Fly-fishing in the Moisie was good, 200 fish of a large average being taken by the rods. The cod fishery shows a falling off of 2,716 cwt. This was due to the prevalence of easterly winds, which often prevented the boats from getting out for eight or ten days at a spell, this during the ordinary fine weather season in summer. This rough weather also kept the capelin, which is the summer bait, off shore; fortunately the fall was finer, and fish being abundant the boats did well, but the time was too short to quite make up for the summer failure. Herring were plenty in the spring but scarce in the fall. Halibut shows a slight increase. No large mackerel were taken, but there was an abundance of small mackerel seen in August. No abuse of the regulations has to be reported for this subdivision.

MINGAN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer DuBerger reports the cod fishery as being far from satisfactory this year, there being a decrease of 18,420 cwt. as compared with last season. He attributes this to a continuance of unfavourable weather during the summer, at which time the most of the fishing is done in his division. The salmon fishery also shows a heavy falling off, due exactly to the same cause, unfavourable weather for fishing. The seal fishery made in the spring, also shows a great decrease, only 800 seals having been killed by the fleet from Esquimaux Point this last spring, as against 5,192 in 1894. Only two of the vessels did anything. The rest got jammed in the ice, and never got near the seals.

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Gaudin reports the spring seal hunt as being very poor, the five vessels from Natashquan taking only 113 seals, as compared with 700 for three vessels last year. This decrease is not due to any scarcity of seals, as the crews reported seeing lots of them, which they were never able to get near. There has been an increase in the catch of salmon in Natashquan Bay and River, but at Agwanus and Nabisippi, the nets did badly. The summer school of cod was very small, although they struck earlier than usual, about the 25th of May. The best boat this season, during the summer fishing, only took 60 cwt., whereas, three years ago, the best boat during the same time, took 450 cwt. A few boats did fairly well on the off shore banks during the fall, when the weather permitted of their going out. Many people would have been badly off, owing to the failure of the cod and seal fishery, had it not been that the herring struck in abundantly in September. Three of the local schooners were loaded and despatched to Quebec, and the balance of the herring catch being disposed of to traders, a sufficiency of supplies was obtained to make all safe for the winter. Sixty cases of lobsters were put up in the small cannery at Watsheeshoo. The fishery regulations were all well observed.

BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Whitely reports that the salmon failed again this season. He is forced to the conclusion from the experience of the last three seasons, in each of which the salmon have missed; that they have either failed to come in from sea or gone elsewhere. In his experience of many years on the Labrador the same thing has occurred, and after several years of scarcity, the fish have returned as abundantly as ever. The cod fishery was most abundant all over this subdivision. The weather was moderate and bait plentiful. The price was low, however, and next to no profit was left for supplies. The seal fishery was a poor one, but was better than last year. This industry depends entirely on the state of the Gulf ice. When the ice lingers in the Gulf until June, the seal fishing is good, but when, as this season, the ice passes out through the Straits of Belle Isle in April, or only in May, the seals go also, and do not return. The residents on the Labrador are all well supplied for the coming winter. A large fleet from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland carried on the fishing from the harbours of this division. They fished mostly with cod trap-nets, and seines, and all did well.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WAKEHAM,

Officer in charge of the Fisheries in the Gulf Division.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF DIVISION), FOR 1895.

SOUTH SHORE, RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, FROM CAPE CHATTE TO POINT LÉVIS:

Overseer Johnny Joncas reports quite a falling off in the take of salmon, especially by the set nets of the St. Lawrence River, one of which did not capture a single salmon. Angling in Matane River was better than last year. More salmon ascended to the upper waters than ever. One day, as this officer was at the foot of Mr. Price's dam, he noticed that salmon vainly attempted to ascend the fish slide. On close examination he found it gutted with pieces of timber, which he had removed, and eight days after, all the salmon had ascended. Attempts at spearing were made in the upper waters, but he could not secure sufficient evidence to convict any of the culprits. Fascine fishery was a failure, neither herring nor sardines were taken therein. However, sufficient herring of good quality, to supply the whole county, were taken with gill-nets. About 10,000 lbs. of smelts and frost fish were caught with hook and line at the mouth of Matane River. A single fisherman sold sixty dollars worth of these small fish during August and September. The appearance of small mackerel three or four inches in length in that part of the St. Lawrence River was an event unheard of before. They were too small to gill in herring-nets, but some were taken in brush weirs. The fishery laws were fairly well observed. A single conviction, that of spearing two salmon, was made. The total value of the fisheries amounts to \$11,740, being a decrease of nearly 50 per cent as compared with last year.

Overseer L. E. Grondin states that salmon and sardines were scarce on the south side of the St. Lawrence, owing perhaps to the absence of east winds this season. Good capture of herring were made when it first struck in. He experienced some trouble to enforce the Sunday regulation. To prove its efficiency, this officer saw on a Sunday as much as a hundred and fifty barrels of herring in one weir escaping by the opening, to the great sorrow of the owner. No infraction of the fishing laws came under his notice. The fisheries catch in this district is valued at \$35,470.

Overseer H. Martin says that with the exception of sardines, which were scarce, the other kinds of fish gave about an average yield. He corroborates the statements of the appearance of young mackerel, but none were taken, as it was considered a loss. He has no infraction of the regulations to report. The total value of this catch is \$24,000.

Overseer Nap. Levesque reports a slight decrease in the general yield of fish in his district. The first run of herring was good, but of short duration, otherwise much more could have been utilized. About a third of the catch is used at home and the balance sold in Canadian markets. The close seasons as well as the modes of catching fish were duly respected. He estimates the yield at \$13,000, about the same as last year.

Overseer Xavier Pelletier reports an improvement in the yield of shad, herring and sardines, especially at St. André, Kamouraska, and St. Denis. The sardine factory at St. André packed 67,000 boxes of sardines during the season. A falling off is noticed in all other kinds of fish, attributed especially in case of eels, to the dry weather greatly lowering the waters of the inland streams. Only five belugas (white whales) were captured. About one-quarter of the catch is shipped to Canadian markets, the remainder being consumed at home. No violations of the law came to his notice excepting a case of saw-dust being allowed to escape in the stream, but the owner desisted without legal proceedings. The whole catch amounts to \$30,000.

Overseer Octave V. Beaubien reports an increased yield in every kind of fish in his division. Eels, which are the staple fish there, yielded over a quarter of a million pounds, being an excess over the preceding catch. Bass and sturgeon also show signs of improvement; even shad, which for the past few years seemed to have abandoned these coasts, were taken in fair quantities, about 30,000 lbs. of the latter were caught at Lévis and Beaumont alone. The entire catch valued at \$25,800 is disposed of on the Quebec City markets. The various close times were well observed.

NORTH SHORE, RIVER ST. LAWRENCE FROM QUEBEC TO BERSIMIS.

Overseer L. P. Huot states that the last fishing season was satisfactory; while the catch of shad and eels is double that of last year, salmon show an increase of two thirds. Bar fish and bass both show a considerable decline, sturgeon about the same as last year. He reports no violation to the fishery regulations. The whole catch, valued at nearly \$20,000 is disposed of on the local market of Quebec City.

Overseer Ulysse Bhereur reports a slightly increased catch of fish over last year. A fair quantity of trout was captured in the inland waters. Ten belugas (or white whales) were captured at Les Eboulements. The total yield is valued at \$10,700.

Overseer L. N. Catellier reports a falling off in the yield of salmon, attributed to the strong gales, which destroyed or damaged nearly all nets on three different occasions, thereby causing great loss of time, money and fish. However, the net fishermen's loss was a gain to the salmon streams, which are reported to be teeming with parent fish. All salmon taken in the vicinity are sold on the Quebec and Montreal markets. Owing to low water in the rivers, angling was slightly inferior to that of the year before. There is a great demand for salmon fry to be planted in these streams. The Sunday close time has been well observed, as the salmon fishermen are very particular on this point. The brush weirs are generally set for home consumption. The quantity of small fish taken is about the same as usual. One hundred and ninety belugas, (or white whales), were captured in this division, being more than twice the number secured last season. The whole catch is reckoned at nearly \$27,000, about the same as last year.

INLAND DISTRICTS.

SHERBROOKE AND MEGANTIC DIVISION.

Overseer Allan McLeod reports a marked increase in the fisheries of Lake Megantic and vicinity, which he ascribes to efficient protection of the spawning beds during the close seasons, and to the fry planted therein some time ago. If proper supervision is kept, before many years these waters will become as well stocked as they were a quarter of a century ago. Sportsmen and tourists are getting more numerous every season. The steamer "Lena" did quite a business during the past summer carrying these pleasure seekers to and from the fishing grounds. There is still a tendency to poach by settlers and strangers purporting to hunt, but in reality to capture fish by illegal means, if possible. The dam on Spider River has been kept open nearly all summer. A fish pass is needed on the Chaudière River. The great number of logs floating about these waters is a drawback to fish life.

Overseer P. C. Bourke reports about an average catch, especially of trout and pickerel in the waters of Megantic County, but offers no remarks.

MAGOG AND BROME DIVISION.

Overseers N. A. Beach, for the Lake Memphremagog and *S. U. Courtney*, for Brome Lake, gave returns of about the usual take of fish in the waters under their charge, but made no report. The yield of fish for this district is estimated at \$8,260.

MISSISQUOI BAY.

Overseer P. E. Luke states that with the exception of one hoop-net to catch coarse fish, all fishing there is done with hook and line. The catch is therefore limited, and all used for domestic consumption. The close seasons were fairly observed, but attempts of illegal fishing were made at night. This officer seized two seines and a boat, but did not succeed in discovering the owners. There are no fish-ways in his district.

RICHELIEU RIVER.

Overseer James Finlay reports a larger catch of eels than that of the previous year. These fish are exported to the United States. The other kinds of fish yielded less than

usual. He seized and destroyed 17 hoop-nets in Rivers Du Sud and Richelieu which were illegally set. Some of the culprits went to jail, others escaped across the boundary line. No saw-dust was thrown in the streams this summer.

Overseer J. O. Dion states that notwithstanding the low water in the Richelieu River, the yield of fish exceeds the previous one, with the exception of eels, which were not captured in as large numbers as last year. However, one weir is reported to have taken 1,500 eels in a single night. The seine fishermen did not do so well as the others and stopped early, thereby allowing more fish to spawn. The fry were noticed in abundance at the mouths of small streams. Catfish are plentiful, and over 20,000 lbs. were taken. It is regrettable that the poor people do not make a provision of these fish by pickling them for winter use. It is stated that their bones disappear and they become firm and quite palatable. Perch is also becoming plentiful in these waters. The dam at St. Ours is still unprovided with a fish-pass. No official complaints reached this officer. He also gave attention to the supervision of the Little Montreal River and River des Hurons. The proceedings against one Taupier had good effect, as fishermen came early for their licenses.

CHATEAUGUAY AND LAPRAIRIE DIVISION.

Overseer A. Matte reports an increased catch of fish in his division. No poaching nor any violation to the close seasons came to his notice. The only fish-way in his district needs repairs, and a new one should be built in another dam. He is of opinion that seining should not be allowed in small streams. The whole catch amounts to \$16,000.

BEAUHARNOIS DIVISION.

Overseer John Kelly says owing to the low water and continued use of seines and gill-nets, the fish are steadily decreasing. The seine should be stopped as it not only destroys large numbers of young fish but even spawn. The close seasons were well observed. Fish-ways were kept in order and saw-mill owners complied with the regulations.

MONTREAL AND CHAMBLY DIVISION.

Overseer John Morris also attributes to the low waters the slight shortage of fish in the vicinity of the Canadian metropolis. He claims that the fishery laws were respected by the fishermen under his charge, but cannot say the same of those of Sorel and Berthier divisions, who ship to Montreal markets young fish unfit for food, which are thrown away with other debris. He weighed some of these and it took a dozen to the pound. He thinks this waste of immature fish could and should be stopped. He favours the prohibition of soft fish during July and August, as they turn bad in hot weather before they can be disposed of.

VERCHERES AND L'ASSOMPTION DIVISION.

Overseer Gédéon Magnan reports an increased yield, especially eels and coarse fish but makes no remarks.

RICHELIEU COUNTY, INCLUDING ST. FRANÇOIS RIVER.

Overseers N. Lavallée and J. F. Picotin report a slight falling off in the fishery yield of last season. The latter, however, remarks that more pickerel and bass were taken in the St. Francis River than during the previous year. Abuses against the regulations are becoming scarcer. A few attempts to angle during the close season are the only violations he heard of. No fines were imposed. There are a few mill-dams which he would like to see provided with fish-ladders.

YAMASKA COUNTY AND RIVER.

Overseers Denis Shooner and J. Charbonneau make returns of a poor catch, nearly 50 per cent under that of last year, but ascribe no cause for this decline. *Mr. Charbonneau* reports the two fish passes on the Yamaska River in good order, but there are still two important dams unprovided with fish-ways on that stream.

NICOLET DIVISION.

Overseer Geo. Boisvert reports a slight improvement in the fisheries of his division. Shad was more abundant than last year. Part of the fish taken is shipped to Montreal and the balance used for local consumption. He recommends that set lines or nets should bear the number of their license on a visible float or post to enable the officers to detect the unlicensed ones and seize them. Last January he destroyed several nets fishing under the ice without license, which had a good effect. The fish-pass in Bécancour River was kept in good order.

THREE RIVERS DIVISION.

Overseer Chas. Vadeboncœur says that owing to the works going on in the St. Maurice River and to the excessive past fishing below Quebec, the fisheries of his district are on the decline. The most important item now is tom-cod or frostfish, of which he reports 2,000 barrels. The more stringent the regulations, the less trout are taken in the upper waters.

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

The statements sent by the overseers of this division show an increase value of 50 per cent over the preceding one. *Mr. Lauzon* remarks that with the exception of that part of his division above *Mr. Meunier's* dam, where fishermen do poorly, fish seem to hold their own, and he heard no complaints of scarcity. People now generally understand better than years ago the advantages of complying with the regulations enacted for their benefit in protecting the species.

Officer T. Cloutier also states that the fishery laws are better observed now than formerly. The catch was an average one. Several fish-ways are needed in his district, especially one at St. Jérôme.

Officer D. Filiatrault, of Ste. Rose, says that their fishing grounds are constantly visited by Montreal pleasure seekers, of whose catch no account is kept, but was certainly larger than last year.

Overseer J. Filiatrault, of Ste. Adèle, reports the capture of about 15,000 lbs. of trout from the inland waters under his charge.

LOWER OTTAWA DIVISION.

Overseer R. Jones states that even with a smaller number of fishermen the result is a catch as large as usual. The close seasons were well observed. Any offenders had their fishing implements immediately confiscated, as he finds it is the best way to deal with them.

UPPER OTTAWA DIVISION.

Overseer M. D. Clairoux says though the number of fishermen was larger than during the previous season, owing to the fact that a few licenses were granted in Lake des Chenes, the aggregate catch is not much in excess of 1894. Pickerel seems more abundant than last year owing to the better observance of the close season. Fishermen and others regret that the outlet of Black Bay to the Ottawa River is not deepened to save the enormous quantity of fish now smothered every spring in their attempts to reach deep water. This could be done at a small outlay, as the channel requiring dredging is not more than twenty yards wide. At present it is so shallow that the ice settles to the bottom. Angling is reported good in the Gatineau Lakes, now that netting is not allowed therein. The total yield of fish in both divisions is valued at \$37,500.

PROVINCE OF

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fish of Men employed in the Fishing Industry of the County of

RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.				
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.						
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.		Value.			
1	<i>Bonaventure County.</i>		\$			17	\$	255	34	4950	\$	65	\$	3900				40362
1	Head of Tide to Maguasha.																	

CARLETON SUBDIVISION

1	Maguasha and Nouvelle.	60	800	120	2600	1200			5	170	70	12350
3	Carleton	90	1050	180	3400	1750			25	900	275	14175
2	Maria	115	1750	230	52000	2000			20	600	190	24700
	Totals.	265	3600	530	58000	4950			50	1670	535	51225

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION

1	New Richmond.	17	160	15	1300	650						
2	Black Capes.	21	147	20	2855	1740						7700
3	Capelin	130	1540	125	6700	2750			12	360	175	
4	Bonaventure.	230	3200	290	10100	5050			58	1360	850	1900
5	New Carlisle.	35	330	35	1050	420			28	625	525	500
6	Paspebiac.	105	2020	240	1550	775			22	550	450	
	Totals.	538	7397	725	23555	11385			120	2895	2000	10100

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION

1	Hopetown	40	1500	96	540	560			9	220	100	1000
2	Nouvelle	52	1100	90	1060	600			8	230	280	
3	Shigawake.	73	720	70	900	390			3	70	60	
4	Port Daniel.	175	3420	240	2950	1811			17	430	510	21394
5	L'Anse aux Gascons.	180	5200	211	3711	2440			22	587	765	3800
	Totals.	520	11940	707	9161	5801			59	1537	1715	26194

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY

1	Restigouche Subdivision	17	255	34	4950	4950	65	3900				40362
2	Bonaventure do	538	7397	725	23555	11385			120	2895	2000	10100
3	Carleton do	265	3600	530	58000	4950			50	1670	535	51225
4	Port Daniel do	520	11940	707	9161	5801			59	1537	1715	26194
	Totals.	1340	13192	1996	95666	27086	65	3900	229	6102	4250	127881

QUEBEC—Gulf Division.

eries, Fishing Material, and the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, as well as the Number Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1895.

(Tide Head to Maguasha).

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		TOTAL VALUE.	Number.		
Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved, in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish-oil, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	\$ cts.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	131407	.....	20	.....	40000	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,342 75	1

(Maguasha to Big Cascapedia River).

150	600	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	550	.....	15	4	.....	.....	150	15	...	950	4,303 50	1
550	9000	20	7800	.....	10	2	2	200	.....	10	12	.....	400	30	30	30	2400	8,491 00	2
800	10000	12	.....	4½	15	3	5	500	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	25	40	20	700	10,031 50	3
1500	19600	33	7800	4½	29	6	8	1250	.....	25	31	.....	400	205	85	50	4050	22,826 00	

(Big Cascapedia to Paspebiac Point).

100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	20	6	450	717 00	1
100	4000	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	12	5	700	2,488 80	2
1025	5000	.....	10500	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	750	250	6300	14,557 50	3
1200	6000	.....	7488	1500	5	8	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1125	350	7500	19,001 32	4
155	3000	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	150	75	3500	3,730 00	5
460	5000	.....	.....	2000	6	75	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	50	.....	1500	500	1000	14,542 50	6
3040	23000	.....	17988	.....	4707	11	83	.....	.....	330	.....	50	.....	3557	1186	19450	55,037 12	

(Paspebiac Point to Point Macquereau).

320	.....	.....	33200	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	300	326	7,828 00	1
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	200	100	1,850 00	2
190	.....	.....	.....	.....	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	594	160	4,273 00	3
380	.....	.....	17600	.....	2520	.....	.....	24000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	990	875	23,515 30	4
470	.....	.....	1200	.....	2135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	1250	1076	.....	15,404 50	5
1480	.....	.....	52000	.....	5555	.....	.....	24000	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	3460	3160	1461	52,870 80	

OF BONAVENTURE.

3040	23000	17988	4707	11 83	5000	131407	330	20	40000	3557	1186	19450	17,342 75	1
1500	19600	33 7800	4½ 29	6 8	1250	25 31	50	400	205	85	50	4050	55,037 12	2
1480	52000	5555	24000	160	3460	3160	1461	52,870 80	4					
6020	42600	33 77788	4½ 10291	17 91	6250	155407	355 51	210	40400	205	7102	4396	24961	148,076 67

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

County

GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Seines.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>Gaspé County.</i>			\$			\$			\$			\$
1	Newport	160	6500	370		5500	3090	4	150	100			
2	Pabos	58	3320	136		1386	1055	6	200	185			
3	Little River (West).....	27	2000	54		900	430	2	60	80			
4	Grand River.....	100	5000	230		4500	1695	5	150	140			
5	Little River (East).....	60	2650	120		1850	370	2	50	60			
6	Cape Cove and Anse à Beaufils.....	109	4200	213		5068	1680	6	200	220			
7	Bonaventure Island and Percé.....	138	9000	276		5500	1600	4	90	80			
8	Corner of Beach.....	1	90	1500	5	14	750	30	1500	900	2	65	50
	Totals.....	1	90	1500	5	666	33420	1429	26204	10820	31	965	915

GASPÉ SUBDIVISION

1	Barachois.....	157	6990	179		1730	1630	11	400	380			
2	Malbaie	55	1750	68		1210	610	3	84	125			
3	Point St. Peter.....	67	1660	92		2220	745	4	112	140			
4	Chien Blanc.....	97	2570	104		1270	660	3	60	70			
5	Seal Cove.....	31	530	29		650	400						
6	Douglastown.....	90	2950	140		1789	1160	8	240	140			
7	Sandy Beach.....	30	740	33		2100	2000						
8	Gaspé, North and South.....	39	400	43		3264	2280	15	300	750			
9	Peninsula	18	300	29		1960	1620						
10	Cape Ozo.....	28	350	38		1300	1085	1	20	6			
11	Little Gaspé.....	16	270	18		394	290						
12	Grande Grève and Ship Head.....	69	1500	71		1720	1110	7	280	200			
13	Cap des Rosiers	62	1200	84		900	230	3	60	40			
	Totals	759	21210	933		20498	13820	55	1556	1851			

FOX RIVER SUBDIVISION

1	Jersey Cove.....	110	2200	124		2400	1250	1	30	25			
2	Anse à Grisfonds.....	100	2500	108		2380	975	2	70	70			
3	Fox River.....	210	5300	220		5200	2550	3	120	150			
4	Little Cape.....	50	560	54		1180	450						
5	Echourie and Big Cove.....	32	400	31		720	380						
6	Pointe Jaune and Anse à Valeau.....	62	770	60		1350	950						
	Totals.....	564	11730	597		13230	6555	6	220	245			

Fishing Materials, &c., in the Province of Quebec—*Continued.*
of Gaspé.

(Point Maquereau to Barachois, Malbaie.)

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Seal skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.		
4200	300	2000	...	25700	7450	8	100	1200	6000	...	100	...	4100	1700	...	44,773	00	1
15900	70	...	600	...	3600	5	11	900	13550	...	125	...	2200	1035	...	23,503	50	2
...	27	...	...	31400	1100	2	4	560	...	...	45	...	800	200	...	10,357	50	3
750	350	...	1400	13992	7800	3	6	1000	8000	...	100	...	4200	1500	...	43,692	88	4
...	160	...	...	...	3000	2	4	...	...	...	60	...	2500	250	...	15,599	00	5
200	100	...	...	33600	8600	4	8	2000	...	...	125	...	7000	1500	...	49,712	00	6
...	100	...	...	28800	10000	3	5	1500	...	...	180	...	9000	1500	...	56,249	50	7
13600	15	...	...	11200	910	1	1	200	...	...	25	...	800	150	...	9,129	00	8
34650	1062	2000	2000	144692	42460	28	139	7360	27550	...	760	...	30620	7835	...	253,016	38	

(Barachois, Malbaie, to Cap des Rosiers.)

1000	200	...	...	...	6650	...	...	...	3000	...	...	...	3200	2400	...	36,055	00	1
520	140	...	...	28600	6000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	1000	...	44,038	00	2
250	100	...	...	...	1700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	800	...	9,750	00	3
...	100	...	...	13920	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	600	...	10,368	80	4
1653	40	...	...	12300	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	3,457	60	5
2645	200	...	...	...	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	400	...	10,879	00	6
11188	80	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	20	...	3,097	60	7
17485	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93445	5	...	...	...	...	...	8,264	25	8
9800	40	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	2,685	00	9
6417	60	...	...	6400	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	3,854	40	10
1290	30	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	90	...	1,118	50	11
4275	200	...	...	...	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	500	...	1,335	00	12
...	300	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	250	...	5,975	00	13
56523	1500	...	...	61220	21375	...	...	...	96445	5	...	...	9320	6310	...	140,878	15	

(Cap des Rosiers to Fame Point.)

...	330	...	...	...	2200	25	25	4000	...	...	100	65	1600	1	650	300	14,483	75	1
150	300	...	...	...	2000	15	25	1500	...	...	80	50	1600	1	700	300	13,078	75	2
...	500	...	...	...	3250	25	50	15000	...	...	150	80	3000	2	1250	1000	23,217	50	3
...	40	...	...	...	970	10	15	3000	...	...	50	30	700	...	280	150	6,062	50	4
...	80	...	...	...	620	10	8	1200	...	...	31	22	510	1	200	100	4,143	25	5
...	210	...	...	...	1500	12	15	4500	...	...	70	45	1150	2	450	250	9,995	00	6
150	1460	...	...	...	10540	97	138	29200	...	...	481	292	8560	7	3530	2100	70,980	75	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and
County of
MONT LOUIS SUBDIVISION

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.							Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.				
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.		
<i>Gaspé County.</i>			\$			\$		\$	\$			\$			
Grand Etang.....					34	400	34	760	400		2	80	60		900
Chlorydorme.....					101	1670	96	2800	1450						
Petite Anse and Frigate Point..					58	570	50	1100	500						
Grande and Little Vallée.....					68	1150	74	1500	900		1	30	60		1100
Magdalen River.....					22	290	28	600	225						1800
Manche D'Epée and Gros Mâle..					35	260	51	580	155						250
Mont Louis and River à Pierre..					66	710	73	1230	530		2	75	55		3400
Totals.....					384	5050	406	8570	4160		5	185	175		7450

STE. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION

Claude River to Martin River..					30	450	63	1897	948						
Ste. Anne.....					59	885	92	3103	1051					1	2480
Cape Chatte.....					37	555	57	1763	881						
Totals.....					126	1890	212	6763	2880					1	2480

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Amherst Island.....	4	150	3500	35	146	2920	292	25550	14230		10	1600	3000		
Entry Island.....					8	150	18	1500	900						
Bryon Island.....					90	1800	180				1	60	75		
Grosse Isle and Old Harry.....					54	1080	100	720	120		4	240	350		
Grand Entry and Wolf Island..					140	2500	280	1250	420	1	275	2	160	175	
S. Beach, Pointe Basse and Little Brig.....					83	1490	176	1350	450		1	80	100		
Grindstone Island.....					210	6300	450				5	650	1000		
House Harbour.....	11	440	10000	60	6	120	10				1	120	150		
Totals.....	15	590	13500	95	737	16360	1506	30370	16120	1	275	24	2910	4850	

TOTALS FOR THE

Grand River	Subdivision	1	90	1500	5	666	33420	1429	26204	10820		31	965	915	34650
Gaspé	do					759	21210	933	20498	13820		55	1556	1851	56523
Fox River	do					564	11730	597	13230	6555		6	220	245	150
Magdalen River	do					384	5050	406	8570	4160		5	185	175	7450
Ste. Anne des Monts	do					126	1890	212	6763	2880				1	2480
Magdalen Islands	do	15	590	13500	95	737	16360	1506	30370	16120	1	275	24	2910	4850
Totals.....		16	680	15000	100	3236	89660	5083	105635	54355	1	275	121	5836	8036

Fishing Material, &c., Province of Quebec—Continued.

Gaspé—Concluded.

(Fame Foint to Rivière à Pierre).

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.		
Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved, in cans.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Seal skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	\$	cts.
30	110	70	285	69	110	275		940							800		250			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2100	.....	450	25		4,460 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	7	.....	.....	8900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	145	23		14,412 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875	4	.....	.....	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	.....	450	300		4,981 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1725	3	400	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	75	60		10,800 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	110	45		2,252 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	200	80		2,722 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	1150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		5,354 50
940					7220	16	...	400	14750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5780	....	1680	533		44,983 50

(Rivière à Pierre to Cape Chatte).

400	580	493	.....	.....	810	.....	.....	400	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405	.....	175	220	6,089 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1530	.....	.....	750	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....	300	135	11,055 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492	.....	.....	750	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	.....	117	100	4,900 40
1473	.....	.....	.....	.....	2832	.....	.....	1900	2890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1416	.....	592	455	22,045 40

SUBDIVISION.

1750	200	1900	1550	2200	2085	96360	2576	7 100	4000	80	50	.....	.....	690	300	1500	.....	66,765 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	14400	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	90	200	.....	4,964 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1800	115200	250	.....	2000	75	.....	.....	.....	1650	500	1900	.....	55,713 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	84000	.....	.....	1600	50	10	.....	.....	1000	250	1550	.....	29,752 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	133680	88	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	324	103	2200	.....	38,754 55
1300	4000	250	.....	.....	625	35568	60	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1300	.....	21,999 52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	139200	750	3 100	5000	150	15	.....	.....	3300	1000	2500	.....	76,963 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7500	2500	150	.....	7,959 40
13150	.....	.....	.....	.....	7620	619344	3744	10 200	11000	400	75	.....	.....	14829	4743	11300	.....	302,871 51

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

1062	1500	1460	940	1473	13150	2000	2000	.....	144692	42460	28 139	.....	7360	27550	.....	760	30620	7835	253,016 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61220	21375	.....	.....	29200	96445	.....	5	9320	6310	140,878 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10540	97 138	.....	.....	29200	.....	.....	481	8560	7 3530	70,980 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7220	16	400	14750	.....	.....	.....	.....	5780	1680	44,983 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2832	.....	1900	2890	.....	.....	.....	.....	1416	592	22,045 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14829	4743	302,871 51
13150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7620	619344	3744	10 200	.....	11000	400	75	.....	.....	.....	14829	4743	302,871 51
19585	2000	2000	7620	825256	88171	151	477	2300	65200	123995	400	80	1241	292	70525	4750	31247	3088	834,775 69

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

County of

GODBOUT SUBDIVISION

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.			
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-nets.		Trap-nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Saguenay County.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$
1	Manicouagan.....	2	22	450	5	5	100	6	500	450	.....
2	Godbout.....					12	240	14	1200	1000	.....
3	Point des Monts and Trinity Bay.....					14	288	26	2300	1850	1 150
4	Cariboo and Egg Island.....					36	720	44	2500	2000	.....
5	English Point.....					36	720	60	2000	1600	.....
6	Penticost and Cailles Rouges.....					10	200	20	750	500	.....
	Totals.....	2	22	450	5	113	2268	170	9250	7400	1 150

MOISIE SUBDIVISION

1	Jambons and Ste. Marguerite.....	4	98	2125	15	17	760	34	1650	1240	.....
2	Seven Islands.....	7	171	3750	40	34	2750	58	1185	748	.....
3	Moisie.....	2	32	550	6	35	2200	70	5434	4709	.....
4	Cormorant Point and Pigou.....	1	13	250	6	3	150	6	150	92	.....
	Totals	14	314	6675	67	89	5860	168	8419	6789	.....

MINGAN SUBDIVISION

1	River au Grain and Chaloupe River..	1	10	150	2	21	850	60	100	40	.....
2	Sheldrake.....					59	2400	128	400	200	1 200
3	Thunder River.....	1	60	1000	4	60	2400	120	400	200	2 1000
4	Dock Ridge Point and Jupitagan.....					64	2650	166	300	200	.....
5	Magpie.....					100	5000	200	400	300	.....
6	River St. John.....					90	4500	190	1200	1200	.....
7	Long Point.....					20	500	55	300	300	.....
8	Mingan and Romaine Rivers.....					3	190	6	400	300	.....
9	Esquimaux Point.....	12	484	12000	76	146	3300	266	1000	500	3 1050
10	La Corneille.....					2	100	2	200	100	.....
	Totals.....	14	554	13150	82	565	21890	1193	4700	3340	6 2250

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION

1	Watsheeshoo, Nabisippi & Agwanus..	2	56	1300	9	27	1110	51	700	310	.....
2	Isle à Michon.....					3	90	5	100	40	.....
3	Natashquan.....	5	115	2500	30	36	2900	81	4850	1600	.....
4	Kegashka to Coacoachoo.....					20	600	20	1500	750	.....
	Totals.....	7	171	3800	39	86	4700	157	7150	2700	.....

Fishing Materials, &c. Province of Quebec—*Continued.*

Saguenay.

(Manicouagan to Jambons).

Seines.			KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.		Number.	
Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls	Lobsters, preserved, in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues & sounds.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Seal skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.		\$ cts.	
2	150	150	....	3000	24	....	200	....	....	1800	1000	....	....	15	1200	400	....	50	1758	00	1
1	60	70	....	23000	75	....	340	....	....	2300	3700	....	....	....	350	75	50	30	6441	25	2
1	60	50	....	22500	67	....	....	....	....	500	6500	....	....	....	1200	310	50	....	7874	00	3
1	50	50	....	15000	210	....	2870	....	....	500	6500	....	....	....	1730	10	300	25	18727	00	4
1	50	50	....	6000	620	....	5790	....	....	750	6000	....	....	....	3000	15	450	20	32623	75	5
1	50	40	....	3500	25	3060	1200	....	....	500	1000	....	....	....	860	28	150	....	7394	90	6
6	370	360	....	73000	1021	3060	10400	....	....	5850	18200	....	....	15	8340	838	1000	125	74818	90	

(Jambons to Pigou).

2	202	300	...	2200	120	...	407	7	...	200	758	...	58	...	267	39	82	...	3545 85	1
2	75	85	...	12499	110	...	800	7	...	...	2087	...	67	...	989	153	241	...	8156 85	2
5	190	270	...	127103	...	...	2045	6	...	900	12700	...	39	...	2000	135	340	...	37716 85	3
1	25	50	...	...	...	...	90	1	...	...	400	...	25	...	75	4	10	...	630 00	4
10	492	705	...	141802	230	...	3342	21	...	1100	15945	...	189	...	3331	331	673	...	50049 55	

(Pigou to Watsheeshoo).

4	135	180	...	...	...	...	950	3	90	...	1400	1800	...	...	750	14	360	35	5725 00	1
3	250	350	1	...	...	...	2450	4	150	...	3500	800	...	...	2000	25	425	80	13504 75	2
2	180	200	2	...	...	...	2500	2	50	...	1500	...	...	...	2080	20	350	60	13039 00	3
5	270	155	7	...	...	...	3660	1	70	...	1900	...	...	...	2500	15	620	25	18988 25	4
4	300	400	21	...	600	...	7600	2	40	...	500	...	...	...	5600	10	800	30	40913 50	5
4	150	300	...	22000	...	...	7800	2	30	1000	800	...	...	...	5700	15	1150	25	43841 25	6
2	100	100	6	...	...	...	1800	3	40	...	1000	...	...	...	1500	30	300	30	9568 50	7
1	30	25	26	...	...	...	100	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	1000	300	10	...	1686 00	8
12	600	1300	...	...	150	...	6600	...	50	...	500	...	...	...	6400	800	1100	...	35810 00	9
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	90	30	...	...	253 50	10
37	2015	3010	68	22000	750	...	33460	17	520	2300	11100	2600	...	...	27620	1259	5115	285	183329 75	

(Watsheeshoo to Coacoachoo).

5	150	100	12	...	100	2880	1090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	...	270	...	6511 20	1
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	25	...	10	...	439 00	2
7	250	320	162	15100	760	...	1170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1025	115	470	...	15555 75	3
2	60	60	40	...	50	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	30	100	...	2522 50	4
14	460	480	218	15100	910	2880	2620	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	1740	145	850	...	25028 45	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing

County of

ST. AUGUSTINE SUBDIVISION

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING				
		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$		\$		
1	Wolf Bay and Etamamiu.....	6	120			6	350	180				
2	Pointe à Mourier and Harrington.....	55	1140			66	500	250		6	2400	
3	Whale Head West.....	31	620			30	750	375		4	1200	
4	Mutton Bay.....	44	865			56	560	280		5	2000	
5	La Tabatière, Big Meccatina.....	21	485			21	670	335		3	900	
6	Whale Head East.....	15	255			28	795	397		1	400	
7	St. Augustine.....	8	174			14	1050	525				
8	Pointe à Giroux and Anse à Portage.....	6	100			7	350	175				
9	Canso and Chicatica.....	9	350			10	400	200		2	600	
	Totals.....	195	4109			239	5425	2717		21	7500	

BONNE ESPÉRANCE SUBDIVISION

1	Nabitiippi and Bull Cove.....	4	200			5	300	150				
2	Rocky Bay and Dog Islands.....	14	700			26	700	550			5	500
3	Old Fort and Burnt Island.....	30	1500			56	700	650			6	1500
4	Bonne Espérance.....	34	2150			64	800	650			10	3000
5	Pigeon Island and Stick Point.....	1	30	1000	8	16	900	24	600	450	5	1250
6	Salmon Bay.....	30	2000			60	500	400			6	1500
7	Little Fishery and Five League.....	6	400			10	400	400			2	400
8	Middle Bay and Belles Amours.....	15	1000			40	300	200			4	800
9	Bras D'Or Bay and Long Point.....	30	1500			60	2000	1000			6	1500
10	Greenly Island.....	40	2000			100	1000	600			6	1500
11	Blancs Sablons.....	10	500			20	400	400			1	300
	Totals.....	1	30	1000	8	229	12850	465	7700	5450	51	12250

THE ISLAND

1	Fox Bay and Salmon Bay.....	11	620			25	200	150				
2	Mauzerolle and Capelin Bay.....	15	960			35	800	510				
3	Macdonald's Cove.....	21	1090			49	950	600				
4	English Bay.....	12	600			28	500	290				
5	Strawberry Cove.....	24	960			53	610	366				
6	Shallop Creek and Goose Point.....	11	300			17	150	90				
7	Cormorant Point and South Point.....	15	340			30						
	Totals.....	109	4870			237	3210	2006				

Materials, &c., in the Province of Quebec—Continued.

Saguenay—Concluded.

(Coacoahoo to Chicatica).

MATERIAL.			KINDS OF FISH.							FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Seines.			Salmon, salted, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Fish oils, galls.	Seal skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.		
Number.	Fathoms.	Value.													
1	60	30	3	...	...	280	...	...	...	230	...	46	...	\$ 1,469 00	1
6	1000	1000	2	...	...	2750	...	...	...	1833	...	450	...	13,815 20	2
3	200	100	2	...	...	1500	...	...	...	1600	200	250	...	8,047 00	3
5	800	700	5	...	...	3500	...	...	...	2483	50	580	...	17,755 70	4
5	350	280	6	55	8640	520	...	...	...	2537	730	76	...	5,934 40	5
...	...	...	17	...	5760	100	...	650	...	405	113	17	...	1,922 15	6
3	150	100	27	...	...	250	...	4250	...	256	30	40	...	2,181 90	7
1	30	20	15	...	...	150	...	1500	...	100	...	25	...	1,142 50	8
2	60	40	3	...	...	350	...	...	...	233	...	60	...	1,806 20	9
26	2650	2270	80	55	14400	9400	.....	6400	.....	9677	1123	1544	....	54,074 05	

(Chicatica to Blancs Sablons).

...	...	...	6	30	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	295 00	1
1	40	100	5	10	...	400	...	...	...	960	120	150	...	2,684 00	2
4	160	400	6	...	...	3000	...	...	...	2600	125	900	...	16,142 25	3
6	600	1500	15	...	...	6000	...	...	...	4000	...	2000	...	31,840 00	4
4	340	850	6	...	...	1800	...	...	...	1100	...	700	...	9,686 00	5
4	300	400	6	...	...	3000	...	...	...	2000	...	1000	...	15,896 00	6
2	100	200	8	...	...	400	...	...	...	450	120	100	...	2,408 00	7
4	400	800	4	50	...	1000	...	...	...	600	40	300	...	5,529 00	8
4	200	400	3	200	...	1000	...	...	...	1750	1000	400	...	7,998 00	9
8	1000	2000	...	...	...	3000	...	...	...	3000	500	1000	...	16,825 00	10
1	40	100	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	3000	1000	50	...	3,425 00	11
38	3180	6750	59	290	...	19810	...	...	...	19470	2905	6610	...	112,728 25	

OF ANTICOSTI.

2	360	460	6	170	20208	150	...	...	200	160	18	170	...	4,726 62	1
3	470	460	...	85	...	790	1	...	1700	600	20	410	...	4,997 50	2
5	660	560	3	150	...	1050	3	...	2300	750	10	500	...	6,770 50	3
2	320	410	...	120	...	450	6	...	2400	300	10	250	150	3,447 50	4
2	350	450	...	240	...	960	2	...	4800	600	20	400	150	6,840 00	5
...	...	...	5	...	22560	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	3,523 40	6
...	...	...	...	...	36340	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	5,642 60	7
14	2160	2340	14	765	79108	3400	12	...	11400	2410	78	2900	300	35,948 12	

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Material, &c., in the County of Saguenay and the Gulf Division, for the Year 1895.

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Number.	DISTRICTS.				FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.				
	Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-Nets.	Trap-Nets.		Seines.		Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Number.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.		Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.						Number.	Fathoms.	Value.
Subdivisions.																	
1	Godbout	2	22	450	9	113	2268	170	9250	7400	1	150	6	370	360	73000	1021
2	Moisie	14	314	6675	67	89	5860	168	8419	6789	...	...	10	492	705	141802	230
3	Mingan.....	14	554	13150	82	565	21890	1193	4700	8340	6	2250	37	2015	3010	22000	750
4	Natashquan.....	7	171	3800	39	86	4700	157	7150	2700	...	...	14	460	480	15100	910
5	St. Augustine .....	...	...	...	135	135	4109	238	5425	2717	21	7500	26	2650	2270	80	55
6	Bonne Esperance. .	1	30	1000	8	229	12850	465	7700	5450	51	12250	38	3180	6750	59	290
7	Anticosti .....	...	...	...	109	109	4870	237	3210	2006	...	...	14	2160	2340	14	765
Totals		38	1091	25075	201	1386	56547	2628	45854	30402	79	22150	145	11327	15915	439	4021

TOTAL FOR GULF DIVISION—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1 County of Bonaventure ..	...	...	...	...	1340	23192	1996	95666	27086	65	3900	229	6102	4250	...	127881	6020	...	42600	33
2 do Gaspé	16	680	15000	100	3236	89600	5083	105635	54355	1	275	121	5836	8036	1	101253	19585	2000	2000	7620
3 Saguenay	38	1091	25075	201	1386	56547	2628	45854	30402	79	22150	145	11347	15915	439	251902	4021	...	...	...
Grand totals	54	1771	40075	301	5962	169399	9707	247155	111843	145	26325	495	23285	28201	440	481036	29626	2000	44600	7653

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Material, &c., in the County of Saguenay and the Gulf Division, for the Year 1895.

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.	Number.			
	Lobsters, preserved, in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish-oils, galls.			Seal-skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.
Subdivisions.																			
1 Godbout	3060	.....	10400	..	.....	5850	18200	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	15	8340	838	1000	125	74,818	90
2 Moisie .....	.....	.....	3342	.....	.....	1100	13945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3331	331	673	.....	50,049	55
3 Mingan .....	.....	.....	33460	17	520	2300	11100	2600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27620	1259	5115	285	183,329	75
4 Natashquan	2880	.....	2620	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1740	145	850	.....	25,028	45
5 St. Augustine	14400	.....	9400	.....	.....	6400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9677	1123	1544	.....	54,074	05
6 Bonne Espérance .....	.....	.....	49810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19470	2905	6610	.....	112,728	25
7 Anticosti	79108	.....	3400	12	.....	.....	11400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2410	78	2290	300	35,948	12
Totals	99448	.....	82432	50	520	15650	57445	2600	189	.....	..	.....	15	72588	6679	18082	710	535,971	07

TOTAL FOR GULF DIVISION—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1	County of Bonaventure.	77788	4½	10291	17	91	6250	.....	155407	355	51	210	40400	205	7102	.....	4396	24961	148,076	67
2	do Gaspé.....	825256	.....	88171	151	477	2300	65200	123905	400	80	1241	.....	292	70325	4750	31247	3088	834,775	69
3	do Saguenay....	99448	.....	82432	50	520	15650	57445	2600	189	.....	.....	.....	15	72588	6679	18082	710	535,977	07
	(Grand totals.....	1002492	4½	180894	218	1088	24200	122645	282002	844	131	1451	40400	512	150215	11429	53725	28759	1,518,829	43

RECAPITULATION.

STATEMENT showing Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Season of 1895.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, salted.	Brls. 440	16	00	7,040	00
do fresh in ice.	Lbs. 481,036	0	20	96,207	20
Herring salted.	Brls. 29,626	4	50	133,317	00
do fresh in ice.	Lbs. 2,000	0	01	20	00
do smoked.	" 44,600	0	02	892	00
Mackerel, salted.	Brls. 7,653	14	00	107,142	00
Lobsters, canned.	Lbs. 1,002,492	0	14	140,348	88
do fresh.	Tons. 4½	75	00	337	50
Cod, salted.	Cwt. 180,894	4	50	814,023	00
do tongues and sounds.	Brls. 218	10	00	2,180	00
Haddock, salted.	Cwt. 1,088	3	50	3,808	00
Trout.	Lbs. 24,200	0	10	2,420	00
Halibut.	" 122,645	0	10	12,264	50
Smelts, fresh in ice.	" 282,002	0	05	14,100	10
Clams.	Brls. 944	5	00	4,720	00
Eels, salted.	" 131	10	00	1,310	00
Squid.	" 1,451	4	00	5,804	00
Tommy cods.	Lbs. 40,400	0	05	2,020	00
Coarse and mixed fish.	Brls. 512	3	00	1,536	00
Fish oils.	Galls. 150,215	0	40	60,086	00
Seal-skins.	Pieces 11,429	1	25	14,286	25
Fish used for bait.	Brls. 53,725	1	50	80,587	50
do do manure.	" 28,759	0	50	14,379	50
Total.				1,518,829	43
Total value in 1894.				1,971,199	77
do do 1895.				1,518,829	43
Decrease in 1895.				452,370	34

STATEMENT showing Number of Men, with Quantity and Value of Material employed
in the **Gulf Division** Fisheries, Season of 1895.

Description.	Value.
	<div>\$</div> <div>cts.</div>
54 vessels of 1,771 tons, manned by 301 men.....	40,075 00
5,962 boats, fished by 9,707 men....	169,399 00
247,155 fathoms of gill-nets.....	111,843 00
145 trap and smelt-bag nets.....	26,325 00
495 seines, of 23,285 fathoms.....	28,201 00
78 lobster canneries, employing 1,876 hands.....	40,900 00
88,036 lobster-traps, with trawl lines, buoys, &c.....	61,423 00
134 freezers and ice-houses.....	8,825 00
860 smoke and fish-houses.....	166,880 00
183 piers and wharfs (private).....	45,470 00
824 trawl lines (cod).....	6,924 00
Total value.....	706,265 00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued—EXCLU

RETURN of the Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Number of Men,
St. Lawrence River from **Cape Chatte**

Number.	FISHING LOCALITIES.	FISHING BOATS.		Number of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.					
		Number.	Value.		Gill-Nets.			Brush or Eel-Weirs.		
					Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
			\$				\$		\$	
1	Capucins.....	12	180	16	10	200	120			
2	Petit Mechins.....	15	225	15	16	360	230			
3	Mechins.....	20	300	30	22	520	390			
4	Grosses Roches.....	12	180	18	13	300	200			
5	Ste. Félicité.....	25	375	36	38	800	500	6	120	
6	Matane.....	19	285	20	18	500	340	13	260	
7	Rivière Blanche.....	19	250	19	19	500	300	1	20	
8	Sandy Bay.....	20	300	40	20	600	400	1	20	
9	Métis.....	1	15	2				5	100	
10	Ste. Flavie.....	5	75	10	1	30	20	3	60	
11	Ste. Luce.....				2	60	40	18	360	
12	Ste. Anne.....	3	45	6				12	240	
13	Rimouski.....	8	85	17				8	130	
14	Isle St. Barnabé.....	7	275	5				2	200	
15	Islet à Canuel.....	2	50	6				3	175	
16	Sacré Cœur.....	7	58	16				8	340	
17	Rivière Hatée.....	1	12	9				4	60	
18	Cap à l'Original and Bic.....			6				6	150	
19	St. Fabien.....	1	20	8				8	88	
20	St. Simon.....	4	40	6				6	96	
21	Inland waters, Rimouski and Témiscouata.....									
22	Trois Pistoles.....	2	100	3	2			5	350	
23	Isle Verte.....	35	2800	64				34	3050	
24	Cacouna.....			11				11	1000	
25	Fraserville.....	1	300	3	3	150	150	3	300	
26	Notre-Dame du Portage.....			13				11	710	
27	St. André.....			40				20	1470	
28	Kamouraska.....			16				8	500	
29	St. Denis.....			14	12	650	200	15	300	
30	Rivière Ouelle.....			39	34	2550	730	40	1400	
31	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....			27				24	440	
32	Inland waters, Counties Kamouraska and L'Islet.....									
33	St. Roch.....			30				30	1500	
34	St. Jean Port Joli.....			40				40	2800	
35	Trois Saumons.....			3				3	160	
36	L'Islet.....			30				30	2000	
37	Anse à Giles.....			4				3	200	
38	Isle aux Grues.....			20				20	2000	
39	Cap St. Ignace.....			13				13	730	
40	Montmagny.....	2	35	23				23	1800	
41	Berthier.....	4	36	20				20	3450	
42	St. Valier.....	6	170	2				2	3000	
43	St. Michel.....	5	180	5				5	2800	
44	Beaumont.....	9	270	4				4	2050	
45	Lévis.....	10	400	6				6	3050	
Totals.....		255	7061	715	210	7220	3620	474	37479	
Values.....		\$								

SIVE OF THE GULF DIVISION.

together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the south shore of the to Point Lévis, during the year 1895.

KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE.	Number.
Salmon, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Sardines, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Coarse and small fish, lbs.		
										\$ cts.	
.....	200	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33000	867 50	1
1750	200	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26000	944 00	2
500	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28750	2,457 50	3
200	200	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60250	1,656 50	4
2600	3500	.....	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5400	2,130 00	5
.....	.....	.....	125	1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	16800	1,684 50	6
240	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20000	2,000 00	7
760	.....	.....	1120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,088 00	8
240	.....	.....	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	2,444 50	9
1990	.....	.....	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,726 50	10
1350	.....	.....	1665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,890 50	11
900	.....	.....	2800	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	12,888 00	12
410	.....	25000	1125	2000	.....	20	.....	.....	1000	5,432 50	13
170	.....	500	900	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	5,680 00	14
170	.....	.....	1480	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	6,811 00	16
730	.....	250	1390	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	27400	6,593 00	15
1025	.....	50	120	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	10400	841 00	17
400	.....	500	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063 00	18
700	.....	.....	125	800	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	765 50	19
200	20000	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164 00	20
300	.....	1500	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040 00	21
1110	.....	10600	40	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	14000	515 00	22
2700	.....	2000	350	700	6800	540	.....	.....	116000	* 6,943 00	23
375	.....	4000	70	200	900	400	.....	.....	20000	2,441 00	24
86	.....	.....	30	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	160000	1,958 80	25
.....	.....	.....	110	3500	.....	60	.....	.....	22000	1,121 00	26
200	.....	330	2315	1780	.....	790	.....	.....	.....	12,914 10	27
800	.....	10050	700	1400	16500	170	.....	.....	.....	5,377 00	28
.....	.....	6000	400	16050	600	425	.....	.....	.....	4,594 00	29
.....	.....	2100	800	25330	420	.....	.....	.....	2000	† 5,411 00	30
.....	.....	875	.....	12900	1100	.....	.....	.....	20700	1,099 50	31
10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	32
.....	.....	.....	9330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	709 80	33
.....	.....	.....	11200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18000	852 00	34
.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	58 00	35
.....	.....	.....	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	1,050 00	36
.....	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	37
.....	.....	.....	41300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	2,518 00	38
.....	.....	.....	700	1000	.....	500	450	4400	.....	208 50	39
210	2790	.....	15000	9000	.....	6900	21000	5400	.....	3,305 40	40
370	3790	.....	24600	3400	.....	9760	1300	2200	.....	2,849 20	41
620	3700	.....	28000	7200	.....	6110	200	2800	.....	2,984 80	42
450	6600	.....	49600	2220	.....	2900	1030	3400	.....	3,912 70	43
520	17500	.....	22500	1550	.....	2840	800	2400	.....	2,888 20	44
670	12360	.....	35600	1000	.....	1900	1650	3600	.....	3,342 10	45
22740	34100	110495	18430	323120	52790	2500	30910	26430	662900	.....	.....
4548	3410	6630	82935	19387	3167	7500	2473	1322	6629	139,400 60	.....

* Include here 64,000 lbs. smoked herring, \$1,280.

† In No. 30 include 5 white whales (belugas), 250 galls. oil, value in all, \$120.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Number of Men,
St. Lawrence River, from Quebec to Bersimis, in the

Number.	FISHING LOCALITIES.	FISHING BOATS.		Number of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.					
		Number.	Value.		Gill-Nets.			Brush or Eel-Weirs.		
					Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	<i>Island of Orleans.</i>		\$				\$		\$	
1	St. Laurent.....			12	12	4000	3000	1	100	
2	St. Jean.....			16	12	3000	1630	4	400	
3	St. François (south side).....			15				15	1100	
4	Argentenay.....			9				9	600	
5	St. François (north side).....			3				3	75	
6	Ste. Famille.....			14	1	250	250	13	1300	
7	St. Pierre.....			10	5	1250	1000	5	800	
8	Ste. Pétronille.....			1	1	220	200			
	<i>North Coast.</i>									
9	Ange Gardien.....			1				1	150	
10	Château Richer.....			7				7	425	
11	Ste. Anne.....			5				5	200	
12	St. Joachim.....			23				23	2000	
13	Ile Madame.....			2				2	300	
14	Baie St. Paul and lakes in vicinity.....			10				10	50	
15	Ile aux Coudres.....			40				40	250	
16	Les Eboulements.....			35				40	250	
17	St. Irénée.....			10				12	75	
18	Malbaie.....			15	2	200	50	15	100	
19	St. Fidèle.....			10	1	80	15	10	50	
20	St. Siméon.....			10	1	100	25	9	45	
	<i>Sagueny Division.</i>									
21	St. Firmin.....	4	245	5				3	60	
22	Tadoussac.....	6	225	8	3	430	260	1	25	
23	Bergeronnes.....	3	60	3	3	350	210			
24	Bon Désir.....	2	20	2	1	50	30	1	20	
25	Escoumains.....	9	140	9	5	480	280	4	80	
26	Sault au Mouton.....	4	80	4				4	80	
27	Mille Vaches.....	4	80	4	1	80	48	3	60	
28	Portneuf.....	4	80	4	3	300	180	1	20	
29	Sault au Cauchon.....	1	20	1	1	100	60			
30	Islets Jérémie.....	3	60	3	2	150	90	3	60	
31	Bersimis.....	2	40	2	1	80	50	1	20	
32	Inland waters.....									
33	<i>Lake St. Jean Division†</i>			125						
	Totals.....	42	1050	418	55	11120	7378	245	8695	
	Values.....\$									

*In this amount include 10 white whales (belugas) total value, \$240. †Estimated. ‡From No. 21 to 25,

together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the North Shore of the Province of Quebec, during the year 1895.

KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE.	Number.
Salmon, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Sardines, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Pickered, lbs.	Coarse and small fish, brls.		
1170		8750		50400			2785	1056		\$ 4,058 60	1
4175		4900		45600			14760	2700		5,180 80	2
				22209						1,332 00	3
				13600						816 00	4
				1400	200		1680	660	6	275 40	5
16				20000	2600		9960	3540	39	2,411 00	6
32		280		23800			6000	1620		2,012 20	7
8		60		3000			960	240		274 00	8
				2400						144 00	9
				9600	2000		2640	580	11	958 20	10
				3400			900	200		286 00	11
				28700						1,722 00	12
				6000						360 00	13
	50000			500						5,030 00	14
				500		375				*1,395 00	15
				500		30			10	140 00	16
						30			10	110 00	17
900	4000		26			30			40	867 00	18
40	4000		30			30			10	653 00	19
400	6000		405			10			10	2,552 50	20
1000	2000		15			5			200	†882 50	21
19440	4000		13						300	4,946 50	22
10900	1000									2,280 00	23
2800			7						150	891 50	24
7920	1500		38			4			200	2,317 00	25
1000	500		25			10			150	692 50	26
5600	800		28			10			400	2,156 00	27
7460	2000		12			12				1,782 00	28
2500	1000									600 00	29
6860	500		23			8			100	1,749 50	30
5200	3000		15			10			75	1,587 50	31
	25000									2,500 00	32
	12000						18000	43000	400	\$12,190 00	33
77421	117300	13990	637	231600	4800	564	57685	53596	2111	.....
15484	11730	839	2867	13896	288	1692	4615	2680	4222	69,712 70	

include 190 white whales (belugas) total value, \$4,560. †Include 100,000 lbs. Winninish, 12,000 lbs. pike.

of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., within the District
Province of Quebec, during the Year 1895.

KINDS OF FISH.											VALUE.	Number.
Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Whitefish, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and small fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.		
34000		4000		6500		21000	21000	2000	23000	41000	\$ 8,260 00	1
103000		8000		15000	12300	18500	22700	26000	53200	4300	17,456 00	2
					1500	4000	5000		16000		900 00	3
		16730	1100			1670	2900	6600	64530	8600	3,193 60	4
	900	8000	144900		1000	450		17000	253000	28700	16,086 00	5
		19400	11100		2170	2670	6150	7640	25250	4900	3,461 90	6
	10000	25000	16000		3500	4000	7000	10000	20000	3000	4,850 00	7
	3450	12000	680		1000		3030	5030	53245		2,495 70	8
100	1500	7600	1000		1100	2400	7040	7560	50150		2,559 00	9
		23700	6200	200	4000	2120	8770	11500	161325	1000	6,447 20	10
	27200	18550	5520	600	800	1300	1530	1950	16000	6470	3,938 30	11
1100	8800	2000	2000	1600		200	1500	2500	4000		* 4,298 00	12
40000	300	1800	1400	45000	750	150	5000	6200	172000	22000	12,524 00	13
62000	1330	3220	900		1050	7900	9670	6050	27520	5600	8,568 40	14
	300	3200	14700		8600	6820	15000	18900	58000	200	4,878 20	15
1000	750	2500		2000	750	2000	5000	10500	49000	4500	2,510 00	16
200		67850	74600	11000	63200	5100	67450	77900	102800	61100	24,701 50	17
106000				10000		15000	11000				12,850 00	18
347400	54530	223550	280100	91900	101720	95280	199740	217330	1149020	191370		
34740	3272	13413	16806	7352	6103	5717	9987	10867	22980	5741	139,977 80	

* Add 2,000 brls. Tom-cods, \$3,000.

RECAPITULATION

YIELD and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of Quebec (exclusive of the Gulf Division) for 1895.

Kinds of Fish.		Price.		Quantity.	Value.	
		\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Salmon	Lbs.	0	20	100,161	20,032	20
Trout	"	0	10	498,800	49,880	00
Shad	"	0	06	179,015	10,740	90
Herring	Brls.	4	50	19,067	85,802	00
do smoked	Lbs.			64,000	1,280	00
Eels	"	0	06	778,270	46,696	20
Sturgeon	"	0	06	337,690	20,261	40
Sardines	Brls.	3	00	3,064	9,192	00
Whitefish	Lbs.	0	08	180,495	14,439	50
Maskinongé	"	0	06	101,720	6,103	20
Bass	"	0	06	95,280	5,717	00
Pickarel	"	0	05	279,766	13,988	30
Pike	"	0	05	229,330	11,467	00
Winnonish	"	0	06	100,000	6,000	00
Perch	"	0	03	191,370	5,741	10
Tom-cod	Brls.	1	50	2,000	3,000	00
Coarse fish	Lbs.			2,234,120	33,830	30
White whale (beluga) skins	No.	4	00	205	820	00
do oil	Galls.	0	40	10,250	4,100	00
Total for 1895					349,091	10
do 1894					332,186	77
Increase					16,904	33

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec, for 1895.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.
Salmon, salted.....	Brls.	440	7,040 00
do fresh.....	Lbs.	581,197	116,239 40
Herring, salted.....	Brls.	48,693	219,119 00
do fresh.....	Lbs.	2,000	20 00
do smoked.....	"	108,600	2,172 00
Mackerel, salted.....	Brls.	7,653	107,142 00
Lobsters, canned.....	Lbs.	1,002,492	140,348 88
do fresh.....	Tons.	4½	337 50
Cod, dried.....	Cwt.	180,894	814,023 00
do tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	218	2,180 00
Haddock.....	Cwt.	1,088	3,808 00
Halibut.....	Lbs.	122,645	12,264 50
Trout.....	"	523,000	52,300 00
Smelts.....	"	282,002	14,100 10
Eels, salted.....	Brls.	131	1,310 00
do.....	Lbs.	778,270	46,696 20
Shad.....	"	179,015	10,740 90
Sturgeon.....	"	337,690	20,261 40
Sardines.....	Brls.	3,064	9,192 00
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	180,495	14,439 50
Maskinongé.....	"	101,720	6,103 20
Bass.....	"	95,280	5,717 00
Pickrel.....	"	279,766	13,988 30
Pike.....	"	229,330	11,467 00
Winnonish.....	"	100,000	6,000 00
Perch.....	"	191,370	5,741 10
Squid.....	Brls.	1,451	5,804 00
Clams.....	"	944	4,720 00
Tom-cod or frost fish.....	Lbs.	240,400	5,020 00
Coarse and mixed fish.....	Brls.	11,682	35,366 30
Seal-skins.....	No.	11,429	14,286 25
White whales (beluga) skins.....	"	205	820 00
Fish oils.....	Galls.	160,465	64,186 00
Fish as bait.....	Brls.	53,725	80,587 50
Fish as manure.....	"	28,759	14,379 50
Total for 1895.....			1,867,920 53
do 1894.....			2,203,386 54
Decrease.....			435,466 01

STATEMENT

Of the Number and Value of Boats, Nets and other Fishing Material used in the Inland Waters of **Quebec** (exclusive of the Gulf Division), for 1895.

Articles.	Value.
	\$ cts.
1,220 fishing boats, 2,235 men	16,594 00
27,805 fathoms gill-nets	13,613 00
3,620 do seines	3,050 00
754 brush or eel-weirs	63,384 00
367 hoop-nets (verveux)	1,797 00
Total	98,438 00

RECAPITULATION

Of all Fishing Vessels and Boats and other Fishing Material employed in the whole **Province of Quebec** for 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
54 vessels of 1,771 tons, 301 men	40,075 00	
7,182 boats, 11,942 men	185,993 00	
274,960 fathoms gill-nets	125,456 00	
26,905 do seines	31,251 00	
145 trap and smelt bag-nets	26,325 00	
754 brush or eel-weirs	63,384 00	
367 hoop-nets (verveux)	1,797 00	474,281 00
78 Lobster canneries, 1,876 hands	40,900 00	
88,036 do trap-lines, &c	61,423 00	102,323 00
134 freezers and ice-houses	8,825 00	
860 smoke and fish-houses	166,880 00	
183 Piers and wharfs, private	45,470 00	
824 trawl-lines, cod	6,924 00	228,099 00
Total		804,703 00

APPENDIX No. 7.

ONTARIO.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1895.

LAKE OF THE WOODS DIVISION.

Overseer C. W. Chadwick, of Rat Portage, states that Lake of Woods yielded more than double the quantity of fish caught therein last year. This result is due to a more vigorous prosecution of the fishing industry. More fishermen with more tugs, boats and nets were engaged on the Canadian side of these waters than ever before. The number of pound nets reached 76. The whole catch computed at \$114,440 is exported across the border.

Although the catch of whitefish nearly reaches a half a million pounds, sturgeon is by far the staple fish of this large district. The produce of sturgeon caviar and bladders is also worth noticing, as it represents alone a value of over \$21,000, of which no mention was ever made in Ontario statistics. Sturgeon being the most merchantable as well as the most profitable fish in his district, this officer has carefully considered the propagation of their species and recommends the selection of some suitable river, tributary to the Lake of the Woods, to be swept with a seine of every fish from its mouth to the first falls, then after stretching a wire barrier across the mouth, to place about one hundred male and female sturgeon for spawning purposes. There, the ova would be secure from the depredations of the fish that generally prey upon them, and the fry would pass out into the lake through the mesh of the barrier, thus the process of propagation could go on indefinitely. This should be done in the spring, before sturgeon begins spawning, and the entire work could be done in a single trip by one outfit. He says that the issuing of licenses to the actual fisherman does not work well, and he recommends that the equivalent of six licenses be granted to the owner of fishing plant who will be the responsible head and who will hire the labouring fishermen to do the work. The close seasons were thoroughly placarded at the important points of the divisions and implicitly respected. Two cases of illegal fishing were investigated. In the first, eight pound nets were seized in Sabaskong Bay and the owner prosecuted for fishing without a license. The court, however, saw fit to dismiss the case. In the second case, four pound-nets were confiscated from the Arion Fish Company of Minnesota, in Nimakin Lake. Before attempting this seizure, Mr. Chadwick made sure that these nets were within the Canadian waters, as considerable comment had been made *re* the international boundary. These nets brought to Rat Portage, a distance of 260 miles, were offered for sale at auction, and subsequently sold at private sale for \$200. Two other infractions against subsec. 2, sec. 15, Fisheries Act, *re* pollution of streams were reported, one at Poplar Bay and the other at Hungry Hall. After a vigorous investigation, he was reluctantly compelled to abandon proceedings for the want of identity of the offenders. The only fish-way in this district is in the Keewatin Power Co.'s dam; it is reported efficient in all respects.

This officer, in showing what he considers the principal duty of an overseer, viz., to prevent illegal fishing, says :—

“This district embraces an expanse of country containing some 300 miles of international waters, and for the proper protection of Canadian fishermen it requires a man of keen perception, forethought and executive ability, coupled with the determination to uphold the time-honoured maxim ‘Canada for Canadians.’ This, I submit, I have

done far beyond the nominal encouragement I have received by way of salary, which, as compared with the revenue and value of the catch, is entirely inadequate. The district, so far as rail and stage roads are concerned, is entirely inaccessible, and as for steamboats, the few passenger and freight boats plying do not cover the ground, which, of necessity, an overseer must cover in order that he may have a general supervision of his district; in fact, the only means of reaching objective points without special means of transport, is by the fishermen's boats, and it must be patent to the most casual observer that efficient service cannot be effected by an officer, when forced to travel on the boats of the very men he is endeavouring to keep a sharp eye upon. The fishermen are quite as discerning a class of men as are to be found in other lines of business, and it is not to be expected that they will carry an officer on their boats to points where irregularities may exist. Again, by reason of the country adjacent to the fishing grounds containing no white settlers, there is no one but the fishermen themselves to report irregularities or infractions, and as it would not be prudent on their part to report one another for fear of possible reactionary effect, the overseer has no aid or assistance from that source, as in other districts, and the only way to surmount the difficulty, is to place the salary of the overseer at a figure commensurate with the duties and requirements of the office and its surroundings, and thereby enable him to devote more of his time and attention to this, one of the most important of the industries of this district, upon which a goodly portion, and in some localities the entire population are dependant for their means of livelihood. It would also be an incentive to him to give especial attention to markets and freight rates for the fishermen of the inland lakes—as distinguished from the Lake of the Woods,—and not have the cream of values absorbed by the United States' dealers."

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Overseer D. F. Macdonell sends returns of a slightly increased catch in the upper part of Lake Superior, valued at \$107,300, but makes no remarks.

Overseer T. H. Elliott says that in the lower part of Lake Superior under his charge, the decrease of whitefish as compared with the previous year is 64,800 lbs., that of salmon-trout, 39,165 lbs., and pickerel, about 4,000 lbs. This decline is partially due to over fishing, but chiefly to the rough weather during September and October. Many fishermen suffered heavy losses by having their nets and boats destroyed during the heavy fall gales. The government sail boat did good service, but it was found necessary after the rough weather was over to use a small row boat in order to move quickly from point to point after night to detect the seiners. The catch consisting chiefly of whitefish and salmon-trout is computed at about \$100,000, making a total value for the whole lake of \$206,000, being a diminution of \$18,000 from the previous yield.

LAKE HURON.

North Channel or Manitoulin Division.

The above overseer who has also charge of this division, complains that fishermen and even large firms neglect to send him the returns of their catch. Some means should be adopted to compel them to report at the end of each season.

The steady decline of these fisheries is attributed to over fishing and to the towing of logs in those waters. With the exception of about two tons, all fish caught in this division are shipped to Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago. The principal abuses are trap-netting and seining. While the former is not so commonly resorted to, the latter seems prevalent. Many Indians and white men carry seines in their boats and haul them at night to prevent detection. Ten seines, seven trap-nets and five boats were confiscated for illegal use, and six convictions made. The privilege of fishing for herring during November affords those who are so disposed an opportunity of catching whitefish and trout. The use of pound-nets to capture herring during the close season for

whitefish and trout in waters frequented by these fish should not be allowed. Tons of these fish were noticed in the pounds ready to spawn and as these nets are in the water sometime five and six days without being lifted, a large quantity of eggs are destroyed. Mr. Elliott urges that the mesh of pound-nets should not be less than four inches in extension to prevent the destruction of young and immature fish now accomplished by the smaller mesh. If all fishing boats, tugs and nets were numbered it would be of great assistance to the officers in the discharge of their duties. Licenses should be granted to *bona fide* fishermen only, who actually go out to the nets and not to companies, firms or traders who often try to monopolize the fisheries to the exclusion of the actual fisherman. A uniform system of licenses for the great lakes should be adopted. There are no fish-ways in this district, but a cheap contrivance could be advantageously used on a few streams. This officer is of opinion that unless some means is devised for the better protection of whitefish, these waters will soon be depleted of this valuable food product, which is steadily decreasing.

Officer Lamorandière also corroborates the decline of fisheries in the vicinity of Killarney. A practical fisherman informed him that the result of last season's operations was 30 per cent below the previous one. Large quantities of young and small fish are wasted, being hauled ashore with seines and left there to decay, while only the salable fish are shipped. The illegal fish are generally taken to stations where there is no officer, as at Squaw or Round Islands. The total yield of this division is computed at \$204,500, being \$90,000 less than last year.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Overseer F. J. Smith reports that fishing was light all summer, and the fishermen who expected to make it up during the fall were badly disappointed, as the catch of October must have been about 250 tons short of the previous one. Trout, whitefish and pickerel are the staple fish of this division, nearly three million pounds being taken. A new way of fishing pickerel through the ice with hooks has been inaugurated; nearly 200 small houses were on the ice at one time; even boys can average more than a dollar per day by this primitive and inexpensive way of fishing. If traps and seines are kept out of the bay and close seasons adhered to, the pickerel cannot be fished out in any reasonable time. Mr. Smith visited the spawning beds of the Severn River and other rivers during the close season, and found fish so abundant that they were actually shoving each other out of their natural element. Salmon-trout and whitefish spawned at least two weeks earlier than usual, having all left the beds by the 8th of November. The mill-owners are doing all in their power by building docks and piling space for lumber, to keep saw-dust and rubbish out of the water. The towing of saw-logs across the bay seems to injure the whitefish grounds the most. He saw parts of nets completely ruined with bark grounded by the movements of these logs. He has confiscated and destroyed thirty trap and hoop-nets and one seine for illegalities, besides ten nets and twelve leaders and three traps when cruising on the patrol vessel "Dolphin," with Capt. Pierson. The yield of this division exceeds \$100,000.

Overseer J. Donaldson says that although some fishermen complain, the season was fairly good, but there is no doubt that the fish are not so plentiful as they were years ago. The decline, according to this officer, is attributed to the use of small meshed nets capturing yearly tons of immature fish, and to overfishing, which he would check by raising the license fee. He thinks that the waters are somewhat polluted by the drainage and dumping of filth from our towns and cities bordering on the lake shores. The whole catch is valued at \$84,000.

Overseer R. Edmonstone states that some tugs of his district were fishing in other divisions most of the season, and several boats only fished part of the time or with less nets than formerly. Owing to excessive fishing on the north-east shore of the bay, trout and whitefish are getting scarce. Three fourths of the fish caught there is sold in Canada.

Overseer Isaac Lennox reports a considerable falling off in whitefish, attributed to the scarcity of the species, whose feeding grounds are being ruined by the bark peeled off the logs towed across the bay. Owing to a larger number of persons engaged in the trout, herring and pickerel fisheries, the yield exceeds the previous one. All the pickerel, 80 per cent of herring, and 50 per cent of the trout and whitefish are exported, the balance is used at home. The close seasons are better observed as people see the officers determined to enforce the law. He has seized and destroyed nineteen trap-nets illegally set. He recommends that all kinds of fish shipped should be plainly marked, and should the one package contain two or more kinds, to be so specified on the labels.

The total value of the Georgian Bay fisheries, viz., from French River to Cabot's Head is computed at \$273,200, a decrease of 8 per cent from the preceding yield.

LAKE HURON CONTINUED.

(From Cape Hurd to Point Edward.)

Overseer Charles Briggs makes returns of about the same quantity of fish caught by the five tugs and 47 boats of his district, as last year. The large falling off in whitefish is made up by the surplus in salmon-trout. Notwithstanding the fact that few herring were caught in October and November, the yield is slightly in excess of the previous year. The weather was so rough and stormy that hardly any fishing was done during October and November. Many fishermen who set their nets in the beginning of October never visited them for twenty days after, and others never saw them again. So, practically the fish had a two months close time. This officer also complains of the nuisance from the bark of logs rafted across the lake. After a west wind a great deal of this bark is deposited on shore. He would like to see their waters rid of such coarse and voracious fish as suckers, mullets and pike, which prey on the ova of the finer grades of fish. Of this fact he has distinct evidence, having opened several and found them full of trout spawn. There was little or no illegal fishing carried on this year, nor any violations of the saw-dust and rubbish regulations. The only fish-way in his division near Southampton has been kept in good repair. Three-fourths of the catch, valued at \$82,500, is either exported or sold in Canada, the balance being used for home consumption.

Overseer Hugh McFayden says that speckled trout was not as plentiful in the Saugeen River as usual. Owing to the dry weather the streams were very low; however, he estimates the catch at 20,000 pounds. Very few abuses exist in his district; only one conviction was made therein. The streams are well provided with fish-ways, which have been kept in good repair. A new one was constructed this summer.

Overseer H. W. Ball reports a decreased catch which he ascribes more to casual circumstances than to the scarcity of fish. As the frozen fish of the previous season were not all disposed of, the fishermen were late in starting, then the stormy weather during October made the fishing season a short one, which greatly contributed to the better observance of the close season. Salmon-trout may have declined in size, as the fish now caught are smaller than twenty years ago, but more are captured and the average quantity is kept up. The difference in the mesh may have some effect on the decrease in the size of the fish taken. According to this officer, fishing for herring should not be permitted during the month of November, which is close time for whitefish and trout. To support his contention he gives the following reasons. Herring are getting scarce in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. November fishing never did and never will pay on the eastern shore. The gales then prevailing always prevent proper attention to these set nets. During these storms many nets are blown away and lost to their owners, but they are still in the waters gilling and teething fish until they become so loaded that they sink to the bottom to pollute the neighbouring waters to the detriment of marine life. Of course fishermen generally use their oldest nets during this period, so their intrinsic value does not amount to much. Near shore where her-

ring fishing is carried on, trout coming in to spawn are teethered in these small mesh nets, and in many cases even trout nets are set, and in a short time a herring barrel is filled with trout, which, of course, will be repacked after the close-season. The scarcity of herring is also attributed to the fact that other species feed on the young and immature fish. Of the whole catch, valued at \$63,700, about 80 per cent of the finer grades of fish and about 15 per cent of the coarse fish are exported.

Overseer H. B. Quarry says that fish seemed generally as plentiful as ever. The season's operations would have been more satisfactory had they not been curtailed by the mighty gales of October and November, which destroyed many pound and gill-nets. To these storms is specially attributed the decline noticed in sturgeon and pickerel, as the largest captures of these fish are usually effected in October. The fishermen ascribed the good supply of fish to the planting of fry from the hatcheries. The fishery laws were well respected and obeyed. Only one fine was imposed, and that was for illegal fishing under the ice.

Overseer J. C. Pollock states that pound-net fishing in the Lake Huron part of his division was satisfactory, the yield being the best for years; but on River St. Clair the seine fishermen commenced late and did poorly. A better feeling now prevails between the fishermen and the officer than when he took charge of the district, and the regulations are better obeyed. The total value of fish in that part of Lake Huron south of Cape Hurd is given at \$221,800, a slight increase over last year's product. For the whole lake, including North Channel and Georgian Bay, the total value is computed at \$700,000, a decrease of 12½ per cent.

LAKE ST. CLAIR DIVISION.

Overseer Joseph Boismier reports an increased catch in all kinds of fish and specially pickerel. Hook and line fishing was good in Detroit River. His only trouble was with foreign anglers in our waters. The fishermen of his division well observe the different regulations.

Overseer C. W. Raymond states that owing to the low water in Mitchell's Bay seining was poor. Angling was fair. Spearing was the only kind of illegal fishing that came under his notice. He claims to have spent 86 days in active protection of fisheries during which he sailed over 1,800 miles. For the better protection of bass, Mr. Raymond recommends spearing for pike and other coarse fish during the winter months.

THAMES RIVER.

Overseer Theo. Pelletier says owing to spring freshets and ice-jams, the fishing operations were delayed, however, a fair catch was effected. A new fish, called German carp, made its appearance in the Thames River. This fish appears to be very prolific and grows to a large size. Some of the specimens taken weighed 22 lbs.

Overseer John Crotty reports a decrease in pickerel, but an increase in carp. He does not consider the latter a desirable fish in our waters. It is true they are very prolific, but being of the same nature as the mullets, they suck the spawn of the better class of fish, and are as voracious as the pike. The saw-dust regulations were well looked after by him.

Overseer Peter McCann, of the upper waters of the Thames River, says that owing to the lateness of spring freshets the first run of fish was not as early as usual. Rod fishing seems to grow in popularity and the followers of this sport were enthusiastic over some of their large catches of fine bass. Fortunately these fish seemed more plentiful than coarse fish. Anglers are doing all in their power to protect bass by educating the public to its importance, they are advocating the prohibition of young bass under 10 inches in length. No doubt many of these immature fish are now

captured and wasted, especially by boys along the banks of this river. Several reports of spearing came to his notice but he could not make a single conviction. Two new fish-ways were built this season, making now thirteen, all in good repairs.

The total yield of the Thames River is computed at \$7,860, about the same as last year.

LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Capt. E. Dunn, commander of the cruiser "Petrel," in his report says that fishing in Lake Erie was in most places reported light, except in the vicinity of Rondeau, where the catch was far above the average. He attributes the shortage to the calm weather during the summer, the water becoming very warm near the shore, consequently the fish made for deeper waters. Capt. Dunn was informed that the water east of Rondeau was much colder than elsewhere along the shore, which is attributed to large springs of water in the vicinity. When the wind was north-east driving the colder water to the westward the fishing in that direction at once improved and *vice versa*. As another proof of his theory with reference to the warm water, he adds: "The fishing west of Pelee Point was almost an entire failure, the water in the vicinity being more shallow than any other portion of the lake. The shore fishing near Long Point and in Port Dover Bay was also light, while gill-net fishing in the deep water to the south of the Point was extra good."

Overseer Jas. E. Quick says the fishing season began early and was favourable till July, when the water became so warm that no fishing was done during that month and August, but resumed again in September. Herring and sturgeon yielded as much as the year before, but whitefish, bass and pickerel show a serious diminution. Anglers contend that more bass were caught by hook and line this season than for a number of years past. He observed them in abundance quite near shore during the month of May. The shortage in the general yield is attributed to the heavy gales of October. The fact that there were three pound-nets less fishing this season than last also makes quite a difference. The close seasons were well observed by our fishermen but unfortunately the same cannot be said of our neighbours, who seem determined to poach on our side whenever an opportunity offers. However, Capt. Dunn of the cruiser "Petrel" kept a close surveillance and confiscated several fishing implements. The catch is valued at \$6,500

Overseer Hy. Linley says although the fishing operation commenced later than usual the weather was exceptionally favourable until the heavy gales experienced in October damaged the nets. The catch of herring (2,690,000 lbs.) is above the average. This improvement in the staple fish of these waters is due to the protection given them on our spawning grounds, against foreign poachers who still persist in their unlawful methods. Sturgeon also shows a substantial increase; whitefish about the same, but pickerel yielded less than in 1894. Prices ruled low in the United States markets. Sportsmen complain that German carp are increasing too rapidly to the detriment of bass and other better class of fish frequenting Rondeau Bay. There is a growing inclination to take up nets and stakes earlier to avoid loss by the stormy fall weather. The consignment of whitefish fry was successfully planted off Cedar Springs. The close seasons were well observed by our fishermen. The catch of the county of Kent division is reckoned at \$121,550, an increase over the previous one.

Overseer Wm. Freeland says that fishermen have not succeeded as well as heretofore, owing to calm weather fish remained in deep water, and at no part of the season was the yield more than medium. One good haul at least is reported by a fisherman who captured a ton of whitefish at once. In this division the storms of October were also severely felt, especially in the eastern part not protected by Rondeau Point. This naturally shortened the season and the catch in proportion. The fishery laws and regulations are reported well observed. The value of the fish caught here is given at \$77,368, a decrease of 21 per cent as compared with the previous catch.

Overseer D. Sharp says that fishing in Inner Bay was the best for years, in fact fishing with pound and gill-nets was good everywhere until the summer, when the fishermen fared poorly. Then the fall fishing was greatly interfered with by the rough weather already alluded to by overseers of the western districts. To this more than to the scarcity of fish, must the decline of over 25 per cent be attributed. The decrease was general to all kinds of fish except whitefish which held its own. Only a couple of violations of the close seasons came under his notice and in both cases the nets were seized.

Overseer C. H. McCrae observes that to the low water in Lake Erie must be ascribed the shortage in the catch of fish, as the large captures on the other side would indicate no failure in the supply. Many nets were also destroyed or damaged in this division by the now famous gales of October. The fishermen of Grand River below Dunnville had a short season of it. The opening of the river was late and the freshets were of short duration before the close season began, so that the low water soon told on the fishing operations, but while it lasted fish were plentiful. Above Dunnville, angling and trolling were quite satisfactory, and splendid specimen of bass, pickerel, maskinongé, and even of coarse fish were secured. This officer favours the issue of a few dip-net licenses in their stream, but for domestic use only. It would afford the farmers an opportunity of securing a few coarse fish in the spring time when they are in their best condition. Carp are getting numerous, but are considered very poor food fish, even inferior to suckers. The fishery laws are well observed by licensed fishermen, but it is the outsiders whom he has to contend with. Since the foreign anglers are charged a fee, they are not so numerous nor so forward as in the past, all to the betterment of our fisheries. During the high winds of autumn quantities of dead pickerel were thrown ashore. The only fish-way in his division is in good order and works excellently.

Overseer W. P. Croome says that angling was fair in the upper waters of the Grand River under his charge. He considers the sewage of Brantford draining in this river as a serious nuisance, polluting the waters of that vicinity. With the exception of boys angling during the close season, whose fishing tackle he seized and destroyed, the laws were well respected. There are nine fish passes in this district and they are all in fair working order.

LAKE ONTARIO DIVISION.

Overseer F. Kerr, whose division comprises the east end of Lake Erie and the west end of Lake Ontario, linked by the famous Niagara River, reports the fishing operation generally better than for years past, while herring, salmon trout and pickerel have yielded considerably more than in the previous year. Whitefish and sturgeon have held their own. The catch of the Lake Erie part is valued at \$9,380, and that of Lake Ontario at \$41,130, aggregating \$50,500. The catch of herring, the staple fish of the division, is the largest of the past fifteen years, especially in Lake Ontario. The heavy run commenced in the last week of August and was maintained until the first week in December. During this unprecedented long run there was no visible sign of diminution in either size or catch. Some splendid individual hauls were reported at the different stations, one boat often capturing as much as 8,000 in a single night. Fishermen get about one dollar per hundred, which is considered profitable remuneration when fish is so abundant. These blue back herring, at their spawning time, come from deep water towards the shore in immense schools, remaining in the vicinity for some weeks, then retiring some two miles out to spawn, after which they scatter. It is then that large hauls are made, after which the schools disperse or disappear from observation until they congregate once more the following season. To maintain the average size of this commercial fish a regulation mesh should be adopted and enforced. Towards the end of the season when their size diminishes a smaller mesh is resorted to. The herring of Lake Erie are larger than those of Lake Ontario. The disappearance of the once valuable ciscoe herring from the latter lake is attributed by him to the use of the different sizes of mesh capturing young, small and large ones. More than double the quantity of salmon-trout was taken than during the previous season. It is true more men were engaged in this fishery, but trout were also

more plentiful. These fish, mostly of a splendid size and quality, were nearly all caught on the reliable old grounds of Winona and Grimsby. While the above improvement is noticed in salmon-trout, the same cannot be said of whitefish, of which only a few are occasionally gilled in the trout-nets. Sturgeon is getting to be a valuable fish and is in constant demand in the United States markets. Although it receives no protection and is sought after nearly the whole year round, the supply has not apparently diminished, but these are smaller than formerly. One fisherman near Ridgeway captured 10,000 lbs. alone in his pound-net. A great many are caught with night lines in the Niagara River. On the whole, sturgeon yielded more than in 1894. Pickerel were plentiful in Niagara River and large catches were made with hook and night-lines. Some anglers capturing as much as 500 lbs. in a few hours, while some years ago, a few fish would have been considered fair fishing. A fact worth noting is that these fish seem to take the bait better after night fall, and a great many farmers and others would line the wharfs at Bridgeburgh and Fort Erie in the evening, pulling in pickerel by the score. The above noted improvement is ascribed to the prohibition of seines in the vicinity and to the prevention of dumping of garbage from Buffalo. Since the seizure of the United States tugs they dump their scows seven miles out in their own waters, thereby leaving our waters in purer state. The placing of our cruiser had also a good effect on the gill-netters who mostly remained on the other side of the boundary. Between Point Abino and Fort Erie our fishermen now use more night lines than gill-nets, thus giving the fish a better chance to approach the river which was at one time a great spawning ground. During the heavy gales at the end of November, millions of dead young pickerel four to six inches long were washed ashore. The same misfortune happened in Burlington Bay near Dynes' Point where tons of catfish were spread on the shore mixed with pieces of broken ice. In this case, the fish were not dead and fishermen had quite a harvest for the short time it lasted, again verifying the old saying—"it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." As perch is becoming a valuable table fish, Mr. Kerr considers it should be included in the list of protected fish by a close season. They are always in demand and may be caught at almost any season of the year. This officer issued 44 angling permits to foreigners during the summer. The seizure of a boat with implements as well as the arrest of the delinquents for contravention to our regulations had the effect of dampening the ardour of these foreign anglers, but they need constant watching to keep them on their side of the river, when fishing is better on ours. A few seizures were also made in Burlington and Ashbridge Bays for illegalities by our own people, but generally the laws were well observed. During the absence of the regular cruiser "Petrel," this overseer had charge of the "Joe Milton" and cruised for three weeks in Lake Erie.

Overseer Wm. Sargent reports a decline in ciscoe herring, but the common herring seems to hold its own, while the former, a deep water fish, is caught from 10 to 15 miles out, the latter is taken from three to four miles. The half a million pounds of herring reported by this officer are all smoked and valued by him at over twice the rate adapted for statistical purposes for the fresh article. Bass seem to be increasing, and some good catches were effected by angling and trolling in the Twelve Mile and Sixteen Mile creeks. Trout is also improving, owing to the fry planted there some years ago. Farmers and others secured good fares of coarse fish during the spring freshets.

Overseer James Stanley states that while the catch of fish was light in the western part of his division, the eastern portion was better than in 1894, especially salmon-trout, whitefish and pike. Herring shows a considerable falling off. Coarse fish is about an average yield. Fishermen are strongly opposed to seining in this part of Lake Ontario, as they consider it injurious to all kinds of fish. One conviction for illegal trout fishing was made, and a fine imposed. An infraction to the saw-dust regulation was promptly checked by this officer.

Overseer A. R. Eagleson says that fishing is not overdone in the western part of Rice Lake under his charge. Two parties were fined for trolling during the close season.

Overseer N. Simmons reports a slightly decreased catch of fish in the Trent River district.

Overseer Jos. Redmond says that the fisheries of his district are not diminishing, considering the amount of net used. For a time in the spring so many young whitefish were caught in the eastern part of his district, that he compelled the fishermen to desist. Angling for bass in East, West and Consecon Lakes was good and attracted a great many tourists. Nine convictions were made and two sets of hoop-nets were seized for illegalities.

Overseer W. P. Clarke complains of the difficulty of securing reliable returns from the fishermen. If the catch of whitefish and herring in Bay Quinté was larger than last year, it is because seines were allowed this season. Catfish, pike and other coarse fish show a large increase, which he ascribes to the abundant food supply for these fish in the bay. About two-thirds of the catch is shipped to Buffalo and Cape Vincent, the remainder is used at home. Angling was better than it has been for years, but fishing through the ice was poor, as the bay was full of so-called alewives. The close time was well observed. The mill-owners did not dump any refuse in these waters lately. No illegalities came to his notice.

Overseer James McGlynn reports the fish more plentiful around Wolfe Island than they have been for years. This he ascribes to the better observance of the fishery regulations. He is of opinion that a license fee should be imposed on the numerous tourists who visit his district during the summer months for the purpose of angling and trolling. The catch is valued at \$4,700, nearly double that of the previous year.

Overseer E. H. Sills states that the total yield slightly exceeds that of last year. This improvement is almost general in every species. The fish were of a large size and of good quality. Excepting the spring fishing, pike and coarse fish were more plentiful than in 1894. Herring and whitefish show an average catch, but the fierce gales experienced in the fall not only shortened the season, but undoubtedly kept the fish from their accustomed haunts. The low water during the summer months also kept the fish in deeper water where the nets were set, hence the good captures effected. The punishment meted out to transgressors last year had a good effect, as no illegalities were noticed this season, and mill-owners were exceptionally careful with their sawdust and rubbish. Mr. Sills recommends that a metallic tag bearing the name of the licensee, with number of his license, be attached to each net or licensed fishing gear. Should this be adopted, it would no doubt greatly facilitate the performance of the officers' duties in detecting illegal apparatus. Many foreign anglers come for a few days' pleasure, and if not noticed by the overseer, will return in their boats without the regulation permit. To obviate this, the customs officer should be authorized to issue the said permits to anglers, or at least notify the local overseer of the arrival of such parties.

FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND LANARK COUNTIES.

Overseer John Purdy reports a larger yield of fish than last year. Illegal fishing has been discontinued, and licensed fishermen prosecuted their calling with renewed energy. Nearly the whole catch, valued at \$7,900, is exported to the United States by the way of Cape Vincent, N.Y. The close seasons as well as the saw-dust regulations have been well complied with. There are no fish-ways in this district.

Overseer George Lake reports about an average catch, half of which is sold to dealers and the balance used for domestic consumption. Only one case of illegal fishing came to his notice, two sets of hoop nets were seized and the culprit fined. No saw-dust or rubbish is allowed to drift in the streams. Repairs were ordered to the only fish-way in this district. He again recommends the placing of another fish-pass in the dam at the foot of Bob's Lake.

Overseer R. A. Gilbert reports good fishing with the rod. As no netting has been allowed in those inland waters for several years, fish are now abundant. Pleasure seekers and settlers are now able to get all the fish they need for their own use in a legal manner. These people are being convinced that by respecting the close seasons they derive the benefit during the remainder of the fishing time. Over

18,000 lbs. of fine trout are reported from this district alone. Many applications for netting are received by this officer, but these are mostly from transients who wish to capture fish for sale regardless of consequences. The lakes are now being surrounded by permanent settlers who delight in angling a few fish between busy farming periods; and for their sake, netting should not be allowed to deplete the waters in their immediate vicinity. Mr. Gilbert would like to see some of these lakes stocked with bass or pickerel.

Overseer H. R. Purcell reports fish generally improving in the inland waters, under his charge. Netting for domestic use is limited to lakes not frequented by game fish. Many of these waters well stocked with whitefish, bass, pickerel and herring, are visited by numerous tourists who spend part of the summer in that vicinity. The lakes where fry were planted years ago, now show decided improvement.

Overseers Jeacle and others in the county of Leeds report an average catch, especially in coarse fish, which is all used for home consumption.

BROCKVILLE TO LANCASTER.

Overseers Mooney and others on this part of the St. Lawrence River make returns of an average catch. No netting is permitted in this district, but by angling and trolling, with a few night lines for sturgeon, fair catches of fish are reported. Numerous tourists hire boats for that purpose, thereby giving more reliable employment to boatmen than if they were actually fishing. The amount thus left by visiting sportsmen is quite considerable.

Officer Davis says that owing to the present protection given to these waters, fish are getting so plentiful, that people can now secure all they want without resorting to nets; the violators of the past are becoming the informers of the present, so desirous are they to see that part of the mighty St. Lawrence become one of the finest sporting waters on the continent.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL COUNTIES.

The overseers of this district make returns of about the same quantity of fish as last year. *Overseer M. Riddle* states that with few exceptions the only persons fishing are farmers who use all their catch at home. About 35 fathoms of unlicensed nets were seized at Norway Bay, but he was unable to detect the owner. There are no fish-ways in his district, but he thinks there should be one at Galetta, on the Mississippi River.

RENFREW COUNTY.

The overseers of this large county return an insignificant catch of fish, estimated under \$1,000.

LAKE NIPISSING.

Overseer J. S. Richardson states that since no netting is allowed in this lake the fish are becoming more plentiful. The catch with hooks and trolls consists mostly of pike.

PARRY SOUND AND MUSKOKA.

Overseer George R. Steele says he visited the lakes and rivers under his charge, and that the law is fairly observed. With a couple of exceptions, the mill-owners complied with the regulations. Attempts of illegal fishing at Eagle Creek during the close season were detected in time, but the would-be poachers decamped and could not be identified. There are no fish-ways in his division, but one should be placed in the dam at the outlet of Deer Lake.

Overseer E. Forsyth states that although fish are as plentiful as ever, the quantity caught was not up to the average, owing to a less vigorous prosecution of this sport. All fish taken are used for domestic purposes. Mill-owners are generally willing to observe the saw-dust regulations. The close seasons were well respected. There are no fish-ways, nor does he consider any necessary in his district.

PETERBOROUGH DIVISION.

Overseer G. W. Fitzgerald reports bass and maskinonge more plentiful, but prices ruled lower than last year. The few fish shipped by the tourists to their respective homes are the only fish exports of this division. Sixteen cases of illegal fishing were dealt with by this officer, all were fined. In one case, that of allowing saw-dust to fall into the Burnt River, the mill owner was fined \$20. The fish-ladder built at Bobcaygeon proved quite efficient, Mr. Fitzgerald saw the fish himself going through. This should help the propagation of bass and maskinongé in Sturgeon Lake.

Overseer D. Breeze says maskinongé first commenced running up the creeks about the 26th April, and bass on 14th May. The change of close time for the latter fish has met with general approval there. One man was fined for having bass in his possession during prohibited season. Two boats and nets were also confiscated and destroyed for illegalities. On one occasion this officer met six boats containing about twenty persons starting on a spearing tour, all he could do was to capture two boats, being unable to arrest any of the parties, as they were disguised and armed. Mr. Breeze recommends that if overseers changed districts during the best part of the close season it would be easier to detect poachers who would not recognize the officer. The damming up of the waters between Lakefield and Peterborough by the construction of the Trent Valley Canal will afford splendid breeding grounds for fish, as the river in some places will be made both large and deep with a clean gravel bottom. The eight dams now between Rice and Clear Lakes should be provided with fish-ways, then these waters would become the best resort in the province for the propagation of bass and maskinongé. The saw-mills are provided with machinery to remove dust and debris; they were visited often and found in good order.

SIMCOE DIVISION.

Overseer Wm. McDermott says all kinds of fish found in this division were as plentiful as last year except brook trout, which seem to steadily diminish. As an offset, bass and pike are increasing in Holland and Nottawasaga Rivers. The fact that he has only a single conviction to report shows that illegal fishing has been reduced to a minimum, though not absolutely stamped out. The mill-owners have at last shown a commendable spirit in strictly complying with the provisions of the Saw-dust Act.

All fish-ways with one exception were found in good working order, and the deficient one has no doubt been repaired since.

Overseer George Clark states that the effect of the stringent enforcement of the fishery regulations are already being felt. Trout was more abundant in Lake Simcoe than for years past. Whitefish are also increasing. Bass fishing was not so good as usual. Spearing maskinongé in Holland River was often attempted during their spawning time and caused this officer a great deal of trouble. Three parties caught fishing with nets, which are not allowed in these waters, were fined severely, as he is determined to check poaching. Mill-owners seem to comply with the law now.

SCUGOG DIVISION.

The overseer of this division report a somewhat decreased catch, consisting chiefly of bass, maskinongé and coarse fish.

WELLINGTON COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Overseer David Coleman says owing to the good protection now given to speckled trout it is rapidly increasing. The upper waters of Credit and Nottawasaga Rivers having gravel bottoms afford excellent spawning beds for this valuable game fish. Private companies distribute fry every year to improve their reserves, at the same time destroy as many suckers as possible. Notwithstanding the high price of trout (50 cents per lb.), poaching is decreasing owing to the vigilance of officers and private guardians.

Overseer J. Graham is of opinion that the season for trout fishing should commence a month earlier and close a month sooner, as 90 per cent of the trout caught during the last month are full of spawn.

ONT

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Material, and Number
Ontario, for

Number.	DISTRICTS.	VESSELS, TUGS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.							FISHING	
		Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>Lake of The Woods.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Rainy River District.....	6	110	16200	19	66	4430	119	15430	1320
	Values.....	\$								
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>									
1	Lakes in Thunder Bay District—Whitefish, Arrow, Lac des Mille Lacs, Northern Light, Loon and Scotel.....					14	1800	28	11000	2475
2	Port Arthur.....	4	115	8500	20	10	2100	20	25000	3750
3	Nepigon.....	1	20	900	4	5	1000	10	14000	2850
4	Rossport.....	2	32	1600	7	7	1300	14	19000	3100
5	Jackfish.....					2	320	4	3500	700
6	Port Caldwell.....	2	37	2700	9	2	500	4	7000	1400
7	Caribou Islands.....					5	1170	10	15000	2300
8	Michipicoten Island.....					5	1050	10	15000	2300
9	Otter Head.....					3	475	6	9000	930
10	Richardson Harbour.....					2	260	4	3400	640
11	Ganley's Harbour.....					3	475	6	7000	930
12	Dog River.....					3	500	6	9000	1200
13	Little Gros Cap.....					2	200	4		
14	Indian Harbour.....					3	140	1	1000	100
15	Gargantua.....					2	350	4	4000	575
16	Lizard Islands.....	2	35	7000	15	5	1000	10	27000	6000
17	Mica Bay.....					2	110	4	8000	800
18	Point Mamaise.....					2	300	4	7500	900
19	Batchewana.....					2	350	4	5000	600
20	Goulais Bay.....					6	300	12	2000	200
21	Gros Cap.....					2	300	4	7500	700
	Totals.....	11	239	20700	55	87	14000	174	199900	32150
	Values.....	\$								

ARIO.

of Men employed, &c., with the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Province of the Year 1895.

MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE.	
Number.	Pound-Nets. Value.	Hoop-Nets. Number.	Hoop-Nets. Value.	Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Number.	
\$		\$												\$	cts.
76	12690	10	400	....	466500	4800	....	....	715950	940	209600	54665	80000	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	37320	480	....	....	42957	56	10480	2187	1600	*116,440	00
23	3450	....	....	165	19000	13500	....	....	....	....	9000	5000	....	3,520	00 1
1	150	....	....	40	275000	215000	125	17000	20000	....	16000	....	....	48,910	00 2
5	800	....	....	70	50000	48000	85	4000	1500	....	3500	....	....	10,915	00 3
....	....	....	....	....	85000	125000	125	1500	3600	....	2200	....	....	21,621	00 4
3	574	....	....	....	15000	27000	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,450	00 5
....	....	....	....	....	39000	80000	650	....	4500	....	....	....	....	17,890	00 6
2	600	....	....	....	1770	140175	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,159	10 7
....	....	....	....	....	42520	145200	....	1200	....	....	....	....	....	17,957	60 8
....	....	....	....	....	5760	23800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,840	80 9
....	....	....	....	....	23075	28520	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,698	00 10
....	....	....	....	....	19820	22000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,785	60 11
....	....	....	....	....	25350	20200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,048	00 12
2	1000	....	....	....	23840	16260	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,533	20 13
....	....	....	....	....	7050	1610	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	725	00 14
....	....	....	....	....	5410	18200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,252	80 15
5	1000	....	....	....	138320	195200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30,585	60 16
....	....	....	....	....	2660	760	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	288	80 17
....	....	....	....	....	20420	20420	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,675	60 18
5	1000	....	....	....	41660	25270	....	....	4040	....	2450	....	....	6,224	70 19
3	1000	....	....	....	6340	5850	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,092	20 20
....	....	....	....	....	22400	11865	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,978	50 21
49	9575	....	....	275	875395	1183830	1040	23700	33640	....	33150	5000	....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	2750	70032	118383	10400	711	2018	....	1657	200	....	206,151	50

*In No. 1 include 65,800 lbs of sturgeon caviar and bladders valued at \$21,360.

Fishing Material, &c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.		
										\$ cts.	
19700	8000		1500	520	700	3400	10000	12920	200	3,328 60	1
51900	48900	160		1900		6800		700		10,230 00	2
6700	38600		4500					550		4,542 00	3
12000	6000			10000		10000		200		2,664 00	4
10000	100000		10000	400		2000		200		11,228 00	5
4600	6250		2000	11470		75700		600		5,538 20	6
16000	14000							100		2,682 00	7
24325	12600		3000				500	105		3,318 10	8
300	250		10000					253		354 00	9
52000	17300			8650		12650				7,041 50	10
33950	16530			50		2400	100	300		4,502 00	11
52700	19880		6000		430	500		340		6,441 60	12
15840	4780				20	650	220	50		1,788 70	13
22120	7370					1000	450	200		2,578 60	14
150360	48400			1540	40	6400	2040	890		17,383 00	15
1400			5500	6200		1500	3500	200	200	874 00	16
26000	32000		5000					50		5,431 00	17
136100	228990							600		33,787 00	18
1500	51500				1000	500				5,367 00	19
260	15290					100	100			1,558 80	20
27860	237360		4900					500		26,121 80	21
9300	137600		30700					1000		15,445 00	22
32000	271274							150		29,690 40	23
6330	21000		2000					320		2,672 80	24
713245	1343874	160	85100	40730	2190	123600	16910	20225	400		
57060	134387	720	2553	2144	131	6180	676	405	12	204,568 10	

Fishing Material, &c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

—Continued.

MATERIAL.		KINDS OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Hoop-Nets.		Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, bbls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Pereh, lbs.		
Number.	Value.											\$ cts.	
.....	.....	90000	80000	.....	.....	2000	500	40000	3000	9000	.....	17,650 00	25
.....	.....	72470	114530	.....	.....	2780	660	31630	4100	10650	.....	19,415 50	26
.....	.....	80000	120000	.....	.....	2000	.....	12000	4000	.....	.....	19,280 00	27
.....	.....	35000	30000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,700 00	28
10	100	30600	88000	1300	.....	4000	.....	14000	2000	4000	.....	18,195 00	29
17	200	2000	1000	50	.....	.....	.....	238000	127000	48000	.....	18,425 00	30
15	175	10000	15000	150	.....	1800	700	70000	110000	37500	.....	11,775 00	31
.....	.....	285460	556400	80	43100	26600	1490	38030	3040	7340	.....	83,985 10	32
.....	.....	2000	102000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,360 00	33
.....	.....	2500	233800	10	7500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,850 00	34
.....	.....	32000	378000	150	45000	.....	.....	25000	.....	.....	.....	43,635 00	35
42	475	642030	1718730	1940	95600	39180	3350	468660	253140	116490	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	51362	171873	8730	2868	2351	201	23433	10126	2330	.....	273,273 60	.....

Proper)—Concluded.

.....	.....	3300	737200	1640	39100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,537 00	36
.....	.....	.....	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	37
.....	.....	6000	110000	.....	26000	.....	9000	2500	150	23100	29000	14,263 00	38
.....	.....	4100	436000	.....	18000	4000	24000	2000	1200	55100	70000	49,498 00	39
.....	.....	.....	52700	.....	12500	.....	.....	.....	.....	930	1250	5,701 50	40
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	20600	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	624 00	41
.....	.....	28000	2850	.....	27400	20150	.....	23800	.....	17200	2050	6,151 50	42
.....	.....	1760	81600	10	86200	13300	.....	29500	.....	4500	.....	13,294 80	43
.....	.....	220	200	.....	12260	12900	.....	21570	.....	350	.....	2,264 90	44
.....	.....	14850	9750	62	156540	466800	.....	206560	.....	4000	.....	45,554 20	45
.....	.....	58230	1450350	1712	398600	517150	33000	285930	1350	105250	102300	221,888 90	.....
42	475	642030	1718730	1940	95600	39180	3350	468660	253140	116490	.....	273,273 60	.....
.....	.....	713245	1343874	160	85100	40730	2190	123600	16910	20225	400	204,568 10	.....
.....
45	475	1413505	4512954	3812	579300	597060	38540	878190	271400	241965	102700	.....	.....
.....	.....	113080	451296	17154	17379	35824	2312	43910	10856	4839	3081	699,730 60	.....

Fishing Material, &c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.											
Pound-Nets.		Hoop-Nets.		Whitefish, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	VALUE.	Number.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.												
	\$		\$										\$ cts.		
4	700	19	330	1175	19400 1300	17120 42110 650	2235 550	340 33000	60870 24770 35600	9250 14050	5450 95500 173500	3150	4,782 10 6,617 30 7,864 00	1 2 3 4	
				19500			100	100	100	225	1500		1,616 00		
4	700	19	330	20675	20700	59880	2885	36950	121340	23525	275950	3150			
				1654	621	3593	173	2217	6067	941	5519	94	20,879 40		
39	21000			30000	675000	75100		15600	60900		601300	160000	47,963 00	1	
18	5700			9300	62930	38400	4900		15320		25800		6,511 90	2	
54	21600			18640	2689300	53610		4000	660350		145500		121,554 30	3	
55	19950			56300	1196300	73500		10600	573400		50000	75300	77,368 00	4	
8	2400			11960	47550	12530		200	57100		7460	5790	6,323 20	5	
5	1500			10550	52700	68000			19000		3300	1500	3,894 00	6	
					3800			500	28600	13300	12750	18950	2,929 50	7	
								4070	25650	8170	45000	24060	3,475 30	8	
								2460	14280	2080	8050	58000	6,398 70	9	
18	3500			8600	118430	18810		2525	72250		35220	29880	12,943 80	10	
4	800			2260	192080	5820		125	3680		7900	7100	1,822 40	11	
				400	32230		540	2750	13700	3100	13100	8000	2,507 30	12	
					5000			100	3000		2000		346 00	13	
					6000			1000	1000		5000		390 00	14	
3	1800				30060	10000	1500	25000	2000	11300	8200		3,393 80	15	
					4000	25000			69700	2000	4000		5,265 00	16	
204	78280			148010	5139710	319570	5440	45430	1642930	30650	977680	396720			
				11841	154191	19174	326	2726	82146	1226	19554	11902	303,086 20		

*Estimated.

Fishing Materials, &c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

		KINDS OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Number.	Hoop-Nets.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	
Value.	%											\$ cts.	
.....	.....	.....	6000	35000	.....	2800	.....	5000	30000	.....	10000	3000	5,420 00 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	40000	.....	.....	.....	2000	5000	.....	20000	5000	2,120 00 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	2000	.....	2000	3000	350 00 3
.....	.....	2000	6000	160000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	12000	6,000 00 4
.....	.....	2000	12000	165000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	12000	6,710 00 5
.....	.....	500	5000	230000	4000	.....	.....	2000	.....	5000	11000	10000	8,520 00 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25000	129000	43000	.....	78000	120,010 00 7
.....	.....	1300	2000	520000	400	.....	.....	1000	.....	1000	41000	600	16,866 00 8
.....	.....	.....	2500	34800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	7500	.....	1,484 00 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	3650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	100	.....	113 50 10
18	270	5400	.....	20000	900	.....	.....	1000	.....	40000	20000	.....	3,146 00 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65000	80000	.....	.....	5000	.....	*8,800 00 12
74	1550	.....	3000	.....	10000	1000	50000	50000	35000	40000	135000	8000	13,250 00 13
10	200	60000	70000	30000	2000	5000	2000	4000	4000	8000	102500	8000	16,290 00 14
89	2020	15100	.....	114000	5800	.....	100	3200	11780	130000	215900	31800	16,235 00 15
51	1000	20050	.....	54000	7330	1240	.....	1450	22250	136700	104400	49500	13,978 70 16
.....	.....	9700	2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	2300	3800	.....	1800	1,527 00 17
25	600	10600	.....	800	7070	4050	.....	.....	4420	36600	34500	26340	4,704 40 18
267	5640	126650	109300	1407250	37500	39290	117100	179150	245750	445150	714900	249040	.....
.....	.....	10132	10930	42218	2250	2357	7026	10749	12288	17806	14298	7471	137,524 60

*Estimated.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

Number.	DISTRICTS.	VESSELS, TUGS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
		Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Hoop-Nets		Whitefish, lbs.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	<i>Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark.</i>			\$		\$		\$		\$			
1	Howe Island.....					6	90	7	1658	225	5	100	.....
2	Kingston and Pittsburg.....					19	350	19	2000	150	29	662	.....
3	Frontenac County.....					47	470	100	4000	770	11	88	1000
4	*Gananoque to Rockport.....					50	2250	150	.....		3	25	.....
5	Charleston, Beverly and other lakes in Leeds and Lanark.....					13	230	22	140	45	39	840	1000
	Totals.....					135	3390	298	7798	1190	87	1715	2000
	Values.....			\$									160
1	†St. Lawrence River from Brockville to Lancaster.....												
2	†Prescott and Carleton Counties.....												200
3	†Renfrew County.....												
4	†Lake Nipissing.....												
5	†Parry Sound and Muskoka.....												2500
6	†Peterborough and vicinity.....												
7	†Scugog Lake and vicinity.....												
8	†Lake Simcoe and vicinity.....												31000
9	†Wellington County and vicinity.....												

* Angling and trolling. † With night-lines, hooks or troll.

Fishing Materials, &c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Trout, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.		
										\$ cts.	
		1200		100	600		9400	7300		636 00	1
		30000					97560	109150	450	7,898 90	2
19300	16000	1100			4800	1700	3800	27000	1200	3,657 00	3
		29000	15000	1600	40500	1000	195000	78000	18000	15,116 00	4
8000	1500	1800			12500	2500	16200	145200	1800	5,514 00	5
27300	17500	63100	15000	1700	58400	5200	321960	366650	21450	32,821 90	
2730	525	3786	900	102	3504	260	12878	7333	644		
		2700	16800	1200	12400	1000	12500	4500		2,626 00	1
		7050	400	5450	7200	6200	10300	67700	7250	3,515 50	2
150		1650	3000		1500	2050	5500	4600	550	815 00	3
				4000	2000		5300	5700		686 00	4
14750	2000			4000	11750	13900	7900	25200	1900	4,252 00	5
16700		10300		88200	126300			46200	6000	16,262 00	6
		8300		105100	66400			82500	1000	12,468 00	7
76000	25000			17800	78000	140000	35000	33000		25,638 00	8
12500		400			1200	100	400	10500		1,577 00	9

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Tugs, Boats and Fishing Material, and Number of Men employed, &c., with the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Province of **Ontario**, for the Year 1895.

Number.	NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	TUGS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.				
		Tugs.			Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Seines.		Pound-Nets.		Hoop-Nets.		Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, brls.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.			Value.
1	Lake of The Woods.	6	110	16200	19	66	4430	119	15430	1320	.....	.....	76	12690	10	400	466500	1
2	Lake Superior.	11	239	20700	55	87	14000	174	199900	32150	.....	.....	49	9575	42	475	875395	2
3	Lake Huron, including Georgian Bay.	43	727	138200	255	442	49685	998	1584770	187040	.....	.....	85	23090	19	330	1413505	3
4	Lake St. Clair.	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	1850	187	.....	.....	3450	3490	4	700	19	.....	20675	4
5	Lake Erie.	19	566	56900	74	239	20185	422	58850	9230	4400	1535	204	78250	267	5640	148010	5
6	Lake Ontario.	4	133	10800	14	306	2825	644	173225	20165	1650	1195	3	1000	87	1715	126630	6
7	Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark.	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	3390	298	7798	1190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	7
8	St. Lawrence River, Brockville to Lancaster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	8
9	Prescott and Carleton Counties.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Renfrew County.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Lake Nipissing.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Parry Sound and Muskoka.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Peterborough and vicinity.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Sequoia Lake and vicinity.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Lake Simcoe and vicinity.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Wellington County and vicinity.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Totals.		83	1775	237800	417	1346	96365	2842	2036973	251095	9500	6220	421	125305	425	8560	275	3086435

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Tugs, Boats and Fishing Material, &c.—Province of Ontario—Concluded.

Number.	NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE. \$	Number.
		Trout, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bas, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.
1	Lake of The Woods	4800					715950	940		209600	54665	80000	
2	Lake Superior	118830	1040		23700		33640			33150	5000		
3	Lake Huron, including Georgian Bay	4512954		3812	579300		597060			878190	271400		
4	Lake St. Clair				20700		59880	2885	38540	121340	23525	241965	102700
5	Lake Erie				5139710		319570	5440	36950	1642930	30650	977680	3150
6	Lake Ontario	109300			1407250	37500	392900	117100	45430	243750	445150	714900	396720
7	Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark	27300			17500	63100	13000	1700	58400	5200	321960	366650	21450
8	St. Lawrence River, Brockville to Lancaster					2700	16800	1200	12400	1000	12500	4500	
9	Prescott and Carleton counties					7050	400	5450	7200	6200	10300	67700	7250
10	Renfrew County	150				1650	3000		1500	2050	5500	4600	550
11	Lake Nipissing							4000	2000		5300	5700	
12	Parry Sound and Muskoka	14750			2000			4000	11750	13900	7900	28200	1900
13	Peterborough and vicinity	16700				10300		88200	126300			46200	6000
14	Seaboard Lake and vicinity					8300		105100	66400			82500	1000
15	Lake Simcoe and vicinity	76000			25000			17800	78000	140000	35000		
16	Wellington County and vicinity	12500				400			1200	100	400	10500	
	Totals	5958284	1040	3812	7215160	131000	800590	353815	665220	3299410	1229250	2937045	789760
													1,584,473 70

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of Ontario, for the Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whitefish.....	Brls. 275	10 00	2,750 00
do.....	Lbs. 3,086,435	0 08	246,914 80
Trout.....	" 5,958,284	0 10	595,828 40
do.....	Brls. 1,040	10 00	10,400 00
Herring.....	" 3,812	4 50	17,154 00
do fresh.....	Lbs. 7,215,160	0 03	216,454 80
Eels.....	" 131,000	0 06	7,860 00
Sturgeon.....	Lbs. 800,590	0 06	108,035 40
do caviare.....	" 62,624	0 30	18,787 20
do bladders.....	" 3,216	0 80	2,572 80
Maskinonge.....	" 353,815	0 06	21,228 90
Bass.....	" 665,220	0 06	39,913 20
Pickrel.....	" 3,299,410	0 05	164,970 50
Pike.....	" 1,229,250	0 04	49,170 00
Coarse fish.....	" 2,937,045	0 02	58,740 90
Perch.....	" 789,760	0 03	23,692 80
Total for 1895.....			1,584,473 70
do 1894.....			1,659,968 66
Decrease.....			75,494 96

STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Fishing Tugs, Boats, Nets, &c, used in **Ontario**, for the
Year 1895.

Articles.	Value.
	\$ cts.
83 tugs and vessels (1,775 tons, 417 men).....	237,800 00
1,346 boats (2842 men).....	96,365 00
2,036,973 fathoms of gill-nets.....	251,095 00
9,500 do seines.....	6,220 00
421 pound-nets.....	125,305 00
425 hoop-nets.....	8,560 00
	725,345 00
220 freezers and ice-houses.....	67,960 00
101 piers and wharfs.....	38,200 00
Total value.....	831,505 00

APPENDIX No. 8.

MANITOBA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA, FOR THE YEAR 1895, BY
THE INSPECTOR, R. L. TUPPER.

SELKIRK, MAN., 2nd January, 1896.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my report, with synopsis of the reports from the different fishery officers of Manitoba, as well as the statements of the catch for the season of 1895.

[*Extracts from Inspector Tupper's Report.*]

“Last season was not a prosperous one for the fishermen for many reasons. The depression in the western states, which is our principal market, prevented the purchase of fish there, and consequently prices were low. Added to this, the lakes froze up very brokenly, making it almost impossible to run the nets under the ice, thus hindering the winter fishermen in their work, and causing them loss. I am glad to be able to report that although the commercial fishing is carried on principally at Horse Island, in the extreme north of Lake Winnipeg, a distance of 300 miles, yet another year has passed without any wreck of boats or loss of life in the prosecution of the fisheries. The new range light, placed by your department at the mouth of the Red River, has been of the greatest benefit to steamers and sail-boats, whose owners have expressed their satisfaction.

COMMERCIAL FISHING.

“The commercial companies fishing in the northern end of the lake have had a very satisfactory catch this summer. I visited them in June and inspected all their freezers and the manner of work done. I found the utmost cleanliness prevailing, all offal carefully kept from the lake water as far as possible, in fact it was all removed except the washing of the decks of the tugs and boats after a catch, when the slime, blood, etc., has to be washed overboard. In the case of the companies whose plant is in the harbour of Selkirk Island, I do not think it matters, as none of this stuff goes out of the harbour, but is taken there by millions of young fry of the spring spawning fishes, so that none gets into the whitefish grounds farther out in the lake.

A NEW METHOD OF SHIPPING WHITEFISH.

“The Manitoba Fish Company, through Mr. Overton, brought in from Selkirk, splendid specimens of lake trout, whitefish, etc., unfrozen, which were forwarded to the World's Fair simply packed in ice and which were pronounced by Commander Wakeham and others to be in perfect condition on arrival at Chicago. Last season a demand arose in the United States for similar fresh fish which has not been frozen; of course they were for immediate use and do not, except to a very small extent, interfere with the sale of frozen fish as the market for each is at a different time of the year. These fresh fish were packed in broken ice at Selkirk Island, brought in the cold storage hold of the

steamer, teamed over to East Selkirk, (a distance of four miles); from there they went to market in refrigerator cars, and in every instance arrived in perfect condition.

"Preparations for shipping largely in this manner are being made, and as it requires a greater outlay and gives more employment here, it will tend to the increased well-fare of the fishermen on the lake. The returning prosperity across the border and the consequent assurance of a market has stimulated the fishermen here, and I believe that seventy-five thousand dollars will be expended this winter in improved freezers, steamers, and other methods of handling fish.

STURGEON.

"A good deal of time and money was spent looking for sturgeon fishing grounds and finding out the best method of capturing them. Some of the cotton nets used in Delaware Bay and other points on the Atlantic coast were tried and found useless here. It seems that linen gill-net and pound net must be used.

"The fishing regulations in Manitoba need revising, owing to the many partial changes made in them, and the changed condition of fishing on the lakes. The so-called "domestic" license issued to resident fishermen is used really for commercial fishing, and there are no less than seven small freezers now on the lake, owned by fishermen living on the lake, and these are used for storing fish for export. It will be necessary to frame new regulations regarding them.

"The close seasons here have been well observed, with the exception of a very few cases in the Red River, last spring, and of a few Indians taking white-fish in the close time for their own use.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORT.

Assistant Inspector, M. Sutherland, of Winnipeg, reports that owing to extreme low water on the opening up of the Red River there was not a great run of fish in the former part of the season, however, from the middle of June until the end of July the river rose considerably, and the number of fish caught during the whole season compares favourably with that of last year. The fishery laws and regulations were well observed throughout the whole district, and both the fishermen and people are generally well satisfied with them, and the prevailing opinion is that it would be difficult to improve them.

Overseer Daniel Devlin of St. Laurent states that during his tour of inspection of the different fishery points he visited northward Oak Point, Marshy Point, Swan Creek Point, Rabbit Point, Rocky Point, and Longue Point, but, no infractions of the fishery laws came under his observation. Afterwards he visited to the South Lake Francis Creek, Rocky Island, Clandeboy Bay, Portage Creek and Toboggan, and also found the regulations duly observed. He inspected Blackwood Bros.' freezer, and found it well operated. In November, he made a special trip to the principal fishing grounds, but detected no wrong. His returns show that the following fish were marketed, 40,760 lbs.; whitefish at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 210,070 lbs. doré at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and 185,408 lbs. pike at $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents, valued at \$12,431.28, besides 20,070 lbs. mixed fish for home consumption, valued at of \$501.75; bringing the total catch for 1895 to represent a value of \$12,933. Some of the fishermen requested permission to catch a few whitefish for home consumption during close season, but if this privilege were granted it might lead to fraud and under any circumstances it would make it difficult to discriminate who was evading the law or not. As the ice began forming around the lake shores on 9th November, he considered it useless to proceed any further as all fishing was effectually stopped in consequence.

Overseer H. Martineau, of the Narrows, Lake Manitoba, reports that he has visited the several fishing grounds under his supervision, comprising part of the public waters of Lakes Manitoba, Ebb and Flow and Dog Lake, from Crane River to Big Point and White Mud River, on the west side of Lake Manitoba, a distance of 137 miles, including the

Crane River Reservation, Round Island, Crane Bay, The Bluff, The Narrows of Lake Manitoba (west side), Ebb and Flow Lake Reservation, Village Manitoba, Manitoba House, The Icelandic Settlement, Sandy Bay Reservation and Big Point on the east side of Lake Manitoba; and from Elm Point, Dog King Bay, The Narrows, east side, Dog Lake, Birch Island and Lillie Bay, on the east side of Lake Manitoba, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, with all the creeks and streams adjacent thereto; and found that the close season was generally well observed.

Fishing operations are always carried on in winter, as the inhabitants fish mostly for a living during the balance of the year. Last year, owing to the fact that he could not notify all the fishermen of the alterations in the fishery regulations, they were too late to realize the situation, and in consequence December was allowed to pass without fishing, thus giving rather a poor return. The spawning season for whitefish was earlier this year than last by one week, beginning early in September to the first week in October. All the fishermen and the settlers agree that the close season for whitefish should be from the 10th of September to the 15th of November, covering all the period during which they spawn. The ordinary gill-nets are used solely by the fishermen, the quantity used amounted to 16,470 fathoms, valued at \$1,483. They used 83 boats and skiffs, valued from \$5 to \$10; their carrying capacity varied from one to five tons, and about 162 men were engaged in fishing during the year. Eight barrels of whitefish at \$7 per barrel, and 112,200 pounds of whitefish at about 3 cents, and 5,100 pounds of smoked at 6 cents were marketed during the year, realizing altogether \$3,167. 57,000 pounds of pike at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, value \$285; 14,600 pounds of pickerel or doré at 1 cent, value, \$146; and 10,200 pounds of Tullibee at 1 cent, value, \$102; aggregating a value of \$3,700.

Overseer Wm. McEwen, of Dunara, transmits his annual report for the district comprising Little Saskatchewan, Reindeer Island, Swampy Island, Berens River and Doghead. The fishery laws and regulations are well kept and respected, with the exception of Indians fishing for sturgeon in Pigeon River during the close time, and keeping them in ponds until the regular season begins, and then selling them to dealers. He also recommends a change in the grounds for collection of spawn for the hatchery.

He finds that the fishing industry is rapidly increasing as he has already received applications from new men for licenses for next year, owing to his having, throughout his trips, urged the advantage of their having licenses.

Overseer J. H. Adam, of the Water Hen River, reports on the fisheries of the district comprising Lake Dauphin, the southern portion of Lake Winnipegosis, and Water Hen River and Lake.

The total catch for the year, including that for home consumption, amounted to 439,500 pounds, valued at \$6,010. The quantity sold in Canada amounted to 16 per cent, or 71,500 pounds. The larger catch, this year, is principally due to the fishery regulations having been amended during the year 1894, allowing 500 yards to fishermen and winter fishing to commence two weeks earlier. From private informations gathered carefully, he thinks that the close seasons were fairly observed. In future, with a view to get the law better respected, and, with the least possible outlay, he recommends that every net in use, for which a license has been granted, be numbered or marked so that it may be readily distinguished from the illegal ones.

Fishery Officer Chas. Wood, for Fairford district, reports the catch of whitefish this season lower than that of former years. Not so much fish was shipped as in the past, owing to the dulness of the fish market. The fishermen went hunting instead of fishing. This fall fish seemed to be plentiful, they come in early to their spawning grounds and were not molested as in former years by the large fishing companies. It being strictly prohibited to fish now at the mouth of Little Saskatchewan River and in Sturgeon Bay, so they had better chances ascending that river to spawn at Lake St. Martin and Fairford. He regrets that the Indians are still allowed to fish during the close season wherever they choose. So soon as the fish get to their spawning grounds the Indians commence to catch them, and their increase is consequently interfered with. In his opinion, the department should grant them *fishery reserves* and limit

them therein and thus benefit the people of this district and other places. However, they acted very well this year, they now begin to understand that they are to be blamed for the shortage of our fish supply, and this fall, they respected the law and obeyed the fishery regulations. He feels confident that in the future, improvements will be noticed in our fisheries that is, if fishing in Sturgeon Bay is prohibited.

Overseer Mr. Leo Schanus, of Fort Alexander, sends the annual return of the yield of the fisheries of the district No. 3, Lake Winnipeg, east side, Brokenhead to Doghead. He visited his district twice, in January and in October. Every fisherman took out a license, only the treaty Indians refuse to do so. Close season is generally well observed. One of the best spawning grounds for whitefish is at Rice River. No two fishermen agree about Sturgeon spawning time, as they find ripe roe in them in every month of the year, they conclude that they spawn all the year round. These fish are very numerous in this district for the last years, on the other hand whitefish is decreasing. Sturgeon usually haunt the spawning grounds of whitefish. Some fishermen are of opinion that sturgeon should not be protected by close season, because they are not much fished for during winter.

The decrease in the catch of whitefish and tullibee, is attributed to the scarcity of fish. About 696,220 pounds of different kinds of fish were caught, and of this amount 342,100 pounds were sold to Canadian buyers of Selkirk, and the remainder used for home consumption. No illegal fishing is carried on and all the fishermen in this district, Canadian citizens, own their fishing gear and dispose of their catch to Canadian firms. Robinson & Co. have two mills in this district: one at Bad Throat River, and the other at Rice River; at both places the law was well observed, in regard to dumping mill refuse in the water.

Fishery Officer G. W. Thompson, of the Gemli District, says it is difficult to determine the proper spawning time for sturgeon, opinions vary so much on that point, however, it seems evident that when the close season begins under the present law, most of the fish have spawned. The best time to catch the sturgeon is just after the ice has cleared away. From what he could gather, he thinks the close season should be between May 1st and June 1st, so that those who would request leave to catch the sturgeon after June 1st should be permitted to do so on trial. Close season for pickerel should also be changed from the 20th of May to the 20th of June, for it has been fully established that the above mentioned date is the proper spawning time for that species. Less whitefish have been caught this year than previously in this district. It is difficult to tell the real cause of this scarcity, but it may be ascribed to overfishing. The Indians and half-breeds catch a good many near the east coast of the lake, during the close season. There are more spawning places on that side than on the western. It has often been ascertained that the whitefish spawn before the 20th of November, so the close season might be shortened a few days. To benefit the poor settlers, he recommends that the license fees be rated per fathoms instead of a general fee for all nets. The present fishing regulations have been well obeyed. No breach of the law, or even rumours of such came to his knowledge.

TOBA.

Number of Men employed, &c., with the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Province of the Year 1895.

KINDS OF FISH.											VALUE.	Number.
Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, smoked, lbs.	Pickrel or Doré, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Tullibee, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Catfish, lbs.	Mixed fish, lbs.	Home consumption, lbs.		
168	2689609	.....	16850	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ cts.	1
.....	.....	.....	108600	183400	.....	.....	23450	36300	41400	.....	108,949 06	2
.....	51050	.....	197010	61535	75800	38000	.....	25324	247500	354120	7,937 50	3
.....	137880	.....	260880	35500	.....	230600	.....	18100	206700	313280	24,044 40	4
.....	3000	1000	32000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13700	.....	1,267 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	80000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	6
.....	40760	.....	40070	185400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20070	6,741 20	7
.....	239520	.....	31680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49000	244860	13,469 80	8
.....	171000	.....	23500	59000	.....	.....	6000	.....	170000	368000	14,165 00	9
8	112200	5100	34600	83600	.....	10200	.....	.....	58400	107900	9,360 00	10
.....	784000	.....	186000	.....	28440	.....	.....	.....	72000	520000	43,997 60	11
176	4229019	6100	931190	689395	104240	278800	29450	79724	858700	1928230	.....	.....
880	169161	305	27936	13788	4170	5576	294	797	8587	19282	250,766 00	.....

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of **Manitoba**, for the Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whitefish.....	Brls.	176	5 00	880 00
do fresh.....	Lbs.	4,229,019	0 04	169,160 76
do smoked.....	"	6,100	0 05	305 00
Pickarel.....	"	931,190	0 03	27,935 70
Pike.....	"	689,395	0 02	13,787 90
Sturgeon.....	"	104,240	0 04	4,169 60
Tullibee.....	"	278,800	0 02	5,576 00
Perch.....	"	29,450	0 01	294 50
Catfish.....	"	79,724	0 01	797 24
Mixed fish.....	"	858,700	0 01	8,587 00
Home consumption.....	"	1,928,230	0 01	19,282 30
Total.....		9,170,048		250,776 00

STATEMENT of the Fishing Material in **Manitoba**, for the Year 1895.

Material.	Value.
	\$ cts.
6 fishing tugs, 163 tons, 60 men.....	21,690 00
4 do vessels, 1,127 tons, 25 men.....	69,150 00
862 do boats, 1,200 men.....	14,622 00
301,670 fathoms gill-nets.....	28,720 00
330 do seines.....	335 00
67 freezers and ice-houses.....	55,434 00
18 piers and wharfs.....	5,200 00
Total.....	195,151 00

APPENDIX No. 9.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR 1895 BY THE INSPECTOR, F. C. GILCHRIST.

NOTE.—The following is more in the nature of a preliminary report, as Inspector Gilchrist died before completing his regular annual report. Hence the lack of information on this large and important district. The absence of the overseers' reports also rather abbreviated this appendix.

FORT QU'APPELLE, N.-W. T. 2nd January, 1896.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—The yield of fish in the Territories is somewhat short of the previous years. The principal reason for this falling off is the extending of the area on which the regulations are being enforced. There are other causes of the decrease but they are more of a local nature and effects. Where the decline follows the carrying out of the regulations, it means that to the extent of the greater part of the decrease the fish have been allowed to propagate themselves unmolested for the first time perhaps in years.

PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT.

The catch in this section is somewhat greater than last year, owing largely to the fact that a number of settlers, principally half-breeds, who had, owing to the drought, very poor or no crops, began to fish in the lakes north of Prince Albert for the market. These people are selling their fish to the representative of an eastern firm, and intend carrying on the industry most of the winter. Several prosecutions for infractions of the regulations have taken place, but, on the whole, the law has been well observed.

BATTLEFORD DISTRICT.

The catch of fish in this district shows a small increase. The law has been fairly well observed.

LAC LA BICHE DISTRICT.

A reduction is shown in the catch of this district. The close season was, considering everything, well observed at Lac la Biche, and the lakes in the neighbourhood this past fall, and if it can be kept so, the fisheries cannot fail to improve. This lake is at a critical stage, for its fish have been largely reduced in numbers, and as there are about 300 resident half-breeds there who live very largely on fish, it is a serious matter to them and to the country.

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

The catch here shows a general falling off, owing to the better enforcement of the close seasons, the only exception being at Pigeon Lake, where the catch has been steadily increasing for the last three years. This is due to the persistent carrying on of, principally, winter fishing by licensed white, half-breeds and Indian fishermen, the close seasons being strictly observed.

CALGARY AND BELLEY DISTRICTS.

These districts cover that portion of the Rocky Mountains lying within the territories between the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the international boundary line, and the streams running out of them, as far east as the trout go down stream. The fish are almost entirely mountain and river trouts, caught by hook and line, except in the Kootenay, Crow's Nest Pass, and Minnewankan (Devil's) lakes, where there are lake trout, and, in the first mentioned, whitefish (*chipeiformis*) as well. The law is not so well observed here as it should be ; but the district is large and the work so expensive that it is difficult to see how matters can be improved until such time as the financial state of the country admits of the expenditure of larger sums of money in the protection of the fisheries. Still, some good work has been done by guardians, both N. W. Mounted Police and civilian.

LONG LAKE DISTRICT.

There was heavier fishing done in this valuable lake during the past year than heretofore ; and its fisheries are in good order.

QU'APPELLE DISTRICT.

In this district, which is more immediately under my own control, the catch shows an improvement. The guardians at Eagle Quill, Qu'Appelle and Crooked Lakes have carried out their instructions, and, in consequence, there have been very few cases of illegal fishing.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

In the vicinity of Cumberland House the close season this fall was observed, but at a distance from this post it was not. This was due to sickness and death in the family of the guardian there, which prevented his leaving home for any length of time, and the natives took advantage of this by going some miles away to fish. However, the grounds that had been worked for years were given a rest, and so much at least was gained.

To one acquainted with the immensity of this country it is not easy to explain the difficulties your officers have to contend with in carrying out the law. Take the Cumberland District as an example. All arrangements for the protection of the breeding fish must be made months ahead ; and, if anything should, at the last moment occur to upset these plans there is no help for it, for it requires at least two months to set things right by mail. It is the same way with Lac la Biche district. The protection of the valuable fisheries of these outlying districts is very expensive.

STATEMENT

OF the Yield of Fisheries in the North-west Territories for the Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Whitefish.....	6,657,150	332,857 50
Trout.....	8,450	422 50
Pickarel.....	3,100,000	93,000 00
Pike.....	1,445,000	28,900 00
Sturgeon.....	132,000	3,960 00
Tullibee.....	40,000	800 00
Coarse and mixed fish.....	4,175,200	41,750 00
Totals.....	15,557,800	501,690 00

STATEMENT of fishing boats and nets in the North-west Territories.

260 fishing boats.....	\$2,600
20,500 fathoms gill-nets.....	4,500
Total.....	\$7,100

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of Manitoba and the North-west Territories
for the Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Whitefish..... Brls.	176	880 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	10,886,169	502,018 26
do smoked..... "	6,100	305 00
Pickarel..... "	4,031,190	120,935 70
Pike..... "	2,134,395	42,687 90
Sturgeon..... "	236,240	8,129 60
Tullibee..... "	318,800	6,376 00
Trout..... "	8,450	422 50
Perch..... "	29,450	294 50
Catfish..... "	79,724	797 24
Coarse and mixed fish..... "	5,033,900	50,337 00
Home consumption..... "	1,928,230	19,282 30
Totals.....	24,684,374	752,466 00

APPENDIX No. 10.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR
THE YEAR 1895, BY INSPECTOR JOHN McNAB.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 2nd January, 1896.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of British Columbia for the year 1895, together with tabulated statements of their yield and value.

The season has been the most prosperous in the history of the industry in British Columbia, and, omitting fur seal skins, the value of the products of the fisheries proper is greater than that of any former year.

Twenty million seven hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and seventy pounds of salmon were canned on the Fraser River, and *eight million sixty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-two pounds* in the other districts of the province.

The aggregates of the value of the salmon canned for five years are as follows:—

1891.....	\$1,517,060
1892.....	1,148,860
1893.....	2,916,990
1894.....	2,362,714
1895.....	2,884,710

The catch in the traps of the United States fishermen at Point Roberts was about equal to 12 per cent of the Fraser River catch.

Forty-seven canneries were operated during the season, 31 on the Fraser, 16 on the northern coast and one on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

A great deal of activity was manifested during the summer in searching for places where canneries could be established with good prospects of a salmon supply to ensure a successful business and likely several new establishments will be opened next year,

The large increase of salmon noted in the Fraser River in late years is, in my opinion to be credited to the hatchery and to the fact that the depredations of the Indians on the spawning grounds and their destruction of young salmon when descending from the lakes, has been kept more under control than formerly.

The catch of salmon in the Skeena River was unsatisfactory. The other northern streams gave a fair average.

The experiment of shipping fresh salmon to Europe, via Australia, in cold storage has proved fairly successful, and the company engaged therein have determined to enlarge the capacity of their cold storage premises in New Westminster and make larger shipments during the season of 1896.

The grand total of salmon cured by various methods together with the shipments of fresh salmon from the province forms the immense aggregate of 31,818,593 pounds.

The export of fresh halibut during the season was larger than during the previous year by upwards of 500,000 pounds.

The capital invested in fishing plant and materials, including the fur seal fleet, &c., is for

1895.....	\$2,085,435
1894.....	1,942,978
Increase.....	<hr/> \$ 142,457

PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

The protection service was, on the whole, satisfactory during the season, and the guardians active and faithful, but as it is now necessary to keep a patrol boat employed all the year around on the Fraser River and lakes, a more suitable boat than the open launch "Claymore" is required, in order that the service—the importance of which cannot be over-estimated—may be efficiently performed.

The catch of fur seals by Canadian vessels was less than that of 1894 by 23,115 skins.

The guardians employed on the northern rivers all reported good catches of salmon, with the exception of the Skeena, where the catch was again small.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McNAB,

Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.

A.—SCHEDULE of Salmon Canneries in British Columbia, Season 1895.

Owner or Agent.	Name of Cannery.	Year first operated.	No. of Boats.	Packed in 1-lb. Cans.			
				1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
<i>Fraser River.</i>							
Bon Accord Fishing Co.	Sea Island.	1890	20	384,480	2,109,600	1,216,704	960,816
J. H. Todd & Son	Beaver.	1888	20	609,600	1,573,536	1,210,560	1,287,216
do	Richmond.	1882	20				
Ewen & Co.	Ewen's.	1876	20	384,000	2,112,000	1,200,000	1,296,000
British Columbia Canning Co., London.	Fraser River Cannery.	1876	20	36,400	640,900	360,000	337,200
	Harlock's.	1882	20	200,064	722,640	484,368	
	Delta.	1887	20	204,000	872,960	521,904	
Victoria Canning Co., T. E. Ladner, Agent.	Wellington.	1880	20	288,000	615,200	706,752	3,246,000
	Ladlaw's.	1878	20	192,800	610,122	286,704	
	Holly.	1890	20	180,000	662,400	545,520	
	Wadham's.	1887	20				
	British Columbia.	1887	20				
	British American.	1887	20				
Anglo-British Columbia Canning Co. (Limited), H. Bell-Irving, Agent.	Canoë Pass.	1888	20	1,582,208	6,296,832	4,021,200	5,743,048
	Phoenix.	1887	20				
	Gary Point.	1889	13				
	Annapdale.	1891	20				
	Dumfries.	1891	20				
Terra Nova Packing Co.	Terra Nova.	1892	20	216,000	794,400	432,000	453,600
Lulu Island Canning Co.	Lulu Island.	1893	20		1,032,000	753,600	624,000
Pacific Coast Packing Co.	Pacific Coast.	1893	20		736,800	636,480	550,560
Steveston Canning Co.	Steveston.	1883	20		1,056,000	837,216	708,000
Short & Squire.	Imperial.	1893	20		816,000	598,320	600,000
Canadian Pacific Canning Co.	Canadian Pacific.	1893	20		1,296,000	988,180	936,000
Brunswick Canning Co.	Brunswick.	1893	20		816,000	792,000	601,200
Fisherman's Canning Co.	Fisherman's.	1894	20		549,744	549,744	565,840
Gulf of Georgia Canning Co.	Gulf of Georgia.	1894	20		884,640	816,480	816,480
Good Murphy, Deansuore & Co.	Good Murphy.	1894	20		425,280	425,280	460,800
Victoria Canning Co.	Standard.	1890	20	540,000	354,432	317,952	338,832
Balmoral Canning Co.	Balmoral.	1886	20	540,000	305,856	307,200	436,000
Royal Canadian Packing Co.	Royal Canadian.	1892	20	576,000	456,000	331,200	378,834
Cunningham & Son.	Skene.	1883	20	540,000	387,120	336,000	360,000
Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co.	British American.	1883	20	540,000	364,800	360,000	546,480
do	North Pacific.	1889	20	540,000	355,200	456,000	441,600
British Columbia Canning Co. (Limited), London.	Windsor.	1878	20	540,000	321,600	445,488	.....
Turner, Beeton & Co.	Inverness.	1878	20	540,000	288,000	374,400	391,824

Cunningham & Rood.....	Lower Inlet Cannery.....	1890	.....	540,000	420,144	360,000	415,680
F. Boutilier & Co.....	Boutilier.....						389,000
Costello & McMoran.....	Star.....						769,921
Alliance Canning Co.....	Alliance.....						182,400
Atlas Canning Co.....	Atlas.....						192,000
Munn & Holland.....	Carlisle.....						336,000
<i>Rivers Inlet District.</i>							
British Columbia Canning Co. (Limited), London	Rivers Inlet Cannery.....	1882	20	264,000	720,000	820,800	961,872
do	Victoria Cannery.....	1882	20	230,400	500,000	524,400	495,360
R. P. Rithet & Co., Agents.....	Wanook.....	1884	20	223,440	480,000	582,528	442,464
Alert Bay Canning Co.....	Alert Bay Cannery.....	1881		206,400	177,936		301,584
Anglo-British Columbia Co.....	Good Hope.....						912,000
Namu Cannery Co.....	Namut.....						144,000
Clayoquot Cannery Co.....	Clayoquot.....						158,400
<i>Nas River District.</i>							
Federation Canning Co.....	Federation.....	1888	20	540,000	360,000	960,000	936,000
do	Mill Way.....	1889	20	352,800	192,000		
Grand Totals.....				11,588,592	29,169,908	23,627,140	28,847,101

B.—REPORT of Catch, &c., of British Columbia Sealing Fleet, Season, 1895.

Vessels.	Masters.	CREWS.					CATCH.					
		Tons.	Whites.	Indians.	Boats.	Canoes.	B. C. Coast.	Japan Coast.	Copper Isld Coast.	Behring Sea.		Totals.
										Males.	Females.	
Agnes McDonald...	M. F. Cutter...	107	28	14	8	7		711		593	669	1,973
Aimoko...	G. Heater...	75	7	26	2	13	325			479	515	1,319
Amateur...	C. Jipson...	18	2	14		7	65					65
Annie C. Moore...	C. Hackett...	113	8	30	2	15	105			730	812	1,647
Annie E. Paint...	A. Bissett...	82	26		8			1,121	135	191	575	2,022
Arietis...	O. Scarf...	86	22		7			680	426			1,106
Aurora...	T. Harold...	41	7	22	2	11	108			186	527	821
Beatrice, of Shanghai	D. G. Macauley...	66	5	28	1	14	230			608	838	1,676
Beatrice, of V'ncouv'r	L. Olsen...	49	18		6	2				93	109	202
Borealis...	E. Robbins...	37	21		6			801	110	96	641	1,648
Brenda...	C. E. Locke...	100						881				881
C. D. Rand...	J. J. Whiteley...	51	7	16	3	8	143			182	459	784
Carlotta G. Cox...	C. J. Harris...	76	26		8			920	22	176	449	1,567
Casco...	C. Le Blanc...	63	19		6			1,308	351			1,659
City of San Diego...	S. Pike...	46	17		5			370	243			613
Diana...	A. Nelson...	50	19		6			872	292			1,164
Director...	F. W. Gilbert...	87	23		7				71	317	300	688
Dora Seward...	H. F. Seward...	93	7	36	2	18	503			766	813	2,082
E. B. Marvin...	W. D. Byers...	96	27		8			946	10	125	251	1,332
Enterprise...	J. Daly...	69	7	30	2	15	221			947	782	1,950
Favourite...	L. McLean...	80	5	36	1	18	150			927	720	1,797
Fawn...	M. Keefe...	59	6	28	1	14	248			460	316	1,024
Fisher Maid...	C. Chippis...	21	1	12		6	109					109
Florence M. Smith...	L. McGrath...	99	8	41	2	20	285			564	594	1,443
Fortuna...	J. Cousins...	97	18		5			219				219
Geneva...	W. O'Leary...	92	29		9			1,137	470			1,607
Henrietta...	W. D. McDougall...	31	7	8	2	4				45	156	201
Kate...	O. Buckholz...	58	6	21	2	10	181			279	394	854
Katherine...	J. Gould...	81	7	21	2	11	159			288	403	850
Kilmeny...	R. Southby...	18	3	8		4	15					15
Labrador...	J. G. Searle...	25	4	11		6	51			107	152	310
Libby...	F. Hackett...	92	8	21	2	11	234			451	1,016	1,701
Mary Ellen...	G. R. Ferey...	63	10	20	5	10		854		106	356	1,316
Mary Taylor...	R. O. Lavender...	43	18		5		369		434			803
Mascot...	E. Lorenz...	40	7	16	2	8		787	168	126	223	1,304
Maud S...	R. E. McKiel...	97	2	32	9	16	287			750	642	1,679
May Belle...	E. Shields...	58	7	28	2	13	234			437	676	1,347
Mermaid...	W. H. Whitely...	73	24		7			1,113	753			1,866
Minnie...	V. Jacobson...	46	8	18	3	9				266	393	659
Mountain Chief...	J. Nawassen...	23	2	16		6	39					39
Ocean Belle...	P. Martin...	83	23		7			1,056	562			1,618
Oscar & Hattie...	T. Magnusen...	82	9	24	3	12	147			648	519	1,314
Otto...	J. McLeod...	86	8	32	3	14	285		30	432	364	1,111
Pachwillis...	J. Nyetan...	19		14		7	66					66
Penelope...	W. Heater...	69	5	24	2	12				238	532	770
Pioneer...	W. E. Baker...	66	24		7			845	790			1,635
Rosy Olsen...	A. B. Whidden...	39						627				627
Sadie Turpel...	J. Anderson...	56	19		6			798	470			1,268
Sapphire...	Wm. Cox...	108	8	37	3	19	192			827	956	1,975
San Jose...	M. Fley...	32	5	20	2	10	147			318	251	716
Saucy Lass...	D. Martin...	38	6	21	1	10	257			269	432	958
Shelby...	C. Clausen...	16	10		4		124					124
South Bend...	C. F. Dillon...	21	4	10	1	4				37	111	148
Teresa...	G. Meyer...	63	8	17	2	9	102			335	532	969
Triumph...	C. M. Cox...	98	8	43	3	19	353			862	995	2,210
Umbrina...	C. Campbell...	99	25		7			1,187	562			1,749
Vera...	W. Shields...	60	19		6			853	15	177	272	1,317
Victoria...	R. Balcan...	63	7	25	2	12	187			601	566	1,354
Viva...	M. Pike...	92	23		7			601	367			968
Walter L. Riel...	S. Balcan...	76	9	24	2	12	145			678	534	1,357
Wanderer...	H. Paxton...	25	2	10	1	5				197	159	356
Indian canoe-catch...							3,787					3,787
Totals...		3,892	788	854	217	421	9,853	18,687	6,281	15,914	20,004	70,739

Total Canadian catch... 70,739

Catch of "Director," off Falkland Islands... 620

do American schooners landed at Victoria... 2,255

Grand total... 73,614

C.—RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Number of Men engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the Province of **British Columbia**, for the Year 1895.

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.				FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.							
	Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Seines.		Lines, value.	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon in cans.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Number.	
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.								
																Fathoms.	Value.
1 Fraser River District.	40	154480	130	1770	70800	8529	260000	195000	1800	2000	950	1068	8000	20780171	350000	1
2 Howe Sound to Rivers Inlet.	5	7000	15	160	6400	654	14500	10850	250	375	150	145	5000	3113280	.....	2
3 Rivers Inlet to Skeena River.	10	40180	30	425	12750	2500	75500	56000	1000	1500	50	1000	15000	600	3809250	3
4 Skeena River to Alaska boundary.	1	2500	3	90	3500	360	18000	13500	.....	.....	.....	150	8000	10000	986000	4
5 East Coast of Queen Charlotte Island.	.....	.....	.....	25	3750	110	2500	2500	250	375	1000	60	1500	2000	.....	5
6 West Coast of Queen Charlotte Island.	.....	.....	.....	20	2000	60	1200	900	300	450	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7 Cape Scott to Comox.	.....	.....	.....	15	1500	35	1500	1000	300	450	250	25	25000	5500	.....	7
8 Comox to Victoria.	55	11000	160	60	3600	120	3000	2000	4000	6000	3000	50	50000	5000	25000	8
9 Victoria to Cape Beale.	5	1500	15	20	1000	60	1500	1000	1000	1500	4000	150	25000	8000	.....	9
10 Cape Beale to Cape Scott.	3	750	12	15	750	50	1500	1000	200	300	200	500	4000	2500	158400	10
Totals.	119	217410	365	2600	106050	12478	379200	283750	9100	12950	9850	3148	1795892	46600	28847101	375000

D.—RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of **British Columbia**, for the Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, in cans	Lbs.	28,847,101	0 10	2,884,710 10
do fresh	"	1,795,892	0 10	179,589 20
do salted	Brls.	3,148	10 00	31,480 00
do smoked	Lbs.	46,600	0 15	6,990 00
Sturgeon, fresh, dressed	"	375,000	0 05	18,750 00
Halibut, fresh	"	2,586,700	0 05	129,335 00
Herring do	"	249,500	0 03	7,485 00
do smoked	"	27,530	0 10	2,753 00
Oulachans, fresh	"	370,700	0 05	18,535 00
do smoked	"	9,500	0 15	1,425 00
do salted	Brls.	1,070	10 00	10,700 00
Trout, fresh	Lbs.	56,350	0 10	5,635 00
Fish, assorted and mixed	"	447,900	0 05	22,395 00
Smelts, fresh	"	58,000	0 05	2,900 00
Codfish do	"	282,000	0 05	14,100 00
Skill, salted	Brls.	85	10 00	850 00
Fur seal skins	No.	71,359	10 00	713,590 00
Hair do	"	3,660	0 75	2,745 00
Sea otter	"	16	125 00	2,000 00
Oysters	Bush.	4,000	2 00	8,000 00
Clams and mussels				9,080 00
Crabs and abelonies				18,600 00
Shrimps and prawns				5,000 00
Caviar				1,500 00
Isinglass				750 00
Fish oil	Galls.	135,000	0 40	54,000 00
Fish guano	Tons.	50	20 00	1,000 00
Estimate of fish consumed in the province, not included in the above.				250,000 00
Value of seal skins landed in Victoria by United States vessels.				4,401,354 80
Grand total.				22,550 00
				4,423,904 80

E.—Capital invested in Fishing Plant and Material, including the Fur-seal Fleet, Boats, &c., of **British Columbia**, for the Year 1895.

Kinds of Fish.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
49 salmon canneries—average.....	20,000	980,000
12 oil factories.....	750	9,000
4 cold storage and freezers.....		35,000
salteries.....		4,000
119 vessels.....		217,410
2,600 boats.....		106,050
379,200 fathoms of gill-nets.....		283,750
910 do seines.....		12,950
lines, hooks, &c.....		9,850
scows and flat boats.....		6,000
61 vessels employed in fur-seal fishing.....	389,200	1,664,010
217 boats do do.....	21,700	
421 canoes.....	10,525	421,425
Grand total.....		2,085,435

Hands employed in boat fishing.....	12,478
do do vessel fishing.....	365
Sailors and hunters in sealing fleets—	
Whites.....	788
Indians.....	854
	14,485

APPENDIX No. 11.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE OF CANADA
BY COMMANDER O. G. V. SPAIN.

OTTAWA, 15th December, 1896.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the work of the Fisheries Protection Service under my command during the past season, as follows:—

The vessels comprising the fleet are as shown in the following table :

Vessel.	Officer Commanding.	Date of Commission.	Date Paid off.
Cruiser "Acadia".....	Commander Spain.....	May 26.....	Nov. 12.
do "La Canadienne".....	do Wakeham.....	May 10.....	Nov. 21.
do "Stanley".....	Capt. Finlayson.....	June 20.....	Sept. 11.
do "Constance".....	do May.....	March 10.....	Nov. 25.
do "Curlew".....	do Pratt.....	April 15.....	Dec. 4.
do "Petrel".....	do Dunn.....	April 30.....	Dec. 3.
Patrol Launch "Dolphin".....	do Pearson.....	April 30.....	Dec. 3.
Cruiser "Osprey".....	do McKenzie.....	Sept. 16.....	Nov. 12.
do "Kingfisher".....	do Kent.....	April 1.....	Dec. 15.
do "Vigilant".....	do McKenzie.....	April 20.....	Sept. 15.
do "Aberdeen".....	do Knowlton.....	At my disposal for a short time during the early part of the season also for a couple of weeks when the "Stanley" paid off.	

The "Acadia" was employed in general superintendence of the work, from Cape Sable on the coast of Nova Scotia, to Cape Gaspé in Quebec.

"La Canadienne" took up her usual station on the Quebec and Labrador coasts. This vessel acts independently of the rest of the fleet, and is commanded by Dr. Wakeham, the officer in charge of the Quebec division of fisheries. She was also employed a considerable part of her time in lighthouse and buoy work.

The "Stanley" was employed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and north shore of Prince Edward Island, cruising between east point of the island and Port Daniel in Quebec, but was paid off early on account of getting her ready for winter work, when she was replaced for a short time by the "Aberdeen."

The "Constance" was employed in revenue work in the River St. Lawrence, and round the Gaspé coast. She has made some seizures, and has done her work well, but smuggling is being carried on round our shores to an enormous extent, and one vessel is quite unable to put a stop to it. I would suggest the following for the approval of the Honourable the Controller of Customs:—let the "Constance" make her headquarters at Gaspé, and look after the Baie Chaleurs and as far up the river as possible; have a good stout steam launch with her headquarters at Rivière du Loup: let her work down to where the "Constance" stops, and have a vessel of about 160 tons, to steam about 14 knots, with headquarters at North Sydney. This, no doubt,

would entail a certain expenditure, but I am under the impression that I could guarantee to put a stop to smuggling, if my suggestions were carried out. We could seize more contraband in the season than would pay for the vessel, or we could prevent it coming at all, which would be just as good. The vessels under my command in the Fisheries Protection Fleet have altogether too much to do looking after our own and United States fishermen to allow of adequate attention to smugglers.

"Curlew."—This vessel was employed in the Bay of Fundy, and on the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coast.

The "Petrel" was employed mainly in Lake Erie, with headquarters at Port Stanley and Amherstburg, looking after our fishermen's interests.

"Dolphin."—This patrol boat was employed in the Georgian Bay with headquarters at Owen Sound. She was carrying out the rules and regulations of the department, looking after our own fishermen.

"Osprey."—This is the new schooner built by Mr. Joseph McGill, of Shelburne. She is 120 feet over all, 100 feet water line, 25 ft. 6 in. beam, and 13 feet draught of water, and about 127 tons. Her deck planking is Oregon pine, oak planked to water line; bottom planks of birch, and masts of Oregon pine. I am of the opinion that this vessel is the fastest of her class on the continent. She spreads 2,227 square yards of canvas, and does her work most admirably. Her station has been from Canso to Sydney, with headquarters early in the season at Canso, and later on at Sydney.

"Kingfisher."—Principally employed off the east point of Prince Edward Island, and from there in the fall went to Sydney, and escorted the last of the United States fishermen off our coasts, making Shelburne her headquarters during the latter part of the season.

"Vigilant."—This vessel was engaged on the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coasts, more especially looking after the lobster fishermen. She was too slow for any other kind of work. The "Osprey" took her place in the middle of September, and she was handed over to Mr. McGill in part payment of the new vessel.

"Aberdeen."—This vessel, under the command of Captain Knowlton did most excellent service in the spring, protecting the three-mile limit. She made the seizure of the United States schooner "Frederick Gerring, Junior."

In all my former reports I have drawn attention to the extreme desirability of retaining the services of our good men through the winter, and it was a source of gratification to me to be able to place a few good men in the "Newfield" and the "Stanley."

SEIZURES.

The only seizure of a United States fishing vessel made during the season was that of the schooner "Frederick Gerring Junior." She was seized within one and one-half miles of Gull Ledge, off the coast of Guysborough, Nova Scotia, on the 25th May, by Captain Knowlton, for bailing mackerel out of a seine inside the limits. The master pleaded that the fish were caught outside, and if she was inside at the time of seizure, she had drifted in, and that the act of fishing was finished when the fish were once inclosed in the seine. The case was tried in the Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia before the Chief Justice, and the vessel was condemned and confiscated. However, the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court at the capital. The case was heard, but judgment has been reserved.

LICENSES FOR FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS.

An Order in Council being passed sanctioning the continuance of the system of the issue of licenses commenced under the *modus vivendi* appended to the Treaty of Washington, 1888, similar licenses were again issued for 1896, and the charge of \$1.50 per ton formerly made was continued.

The following table gives a list of the vessels which took out these licenses during year 1896:

SCHEDULE of United States Fishing Vessels to which Licenses were issued under the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States of America," during the year 1896.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Port of Issue.	Fee.
Robin Hood.....	Gloucester.....	88	Shelburne, N.S.....	132 00
Elector.....	do.....	113	Pubnico, N.S.....	169 50
Alice R. Lawson.....	do.....	115	do.....	172 50
Monitor.....	do.....	104	Tusket, N.S.....	156 00
Mystery.....	do.....	114	Pubnico, N.S.....	171 00
Fernwood.....	do.....	124	do.....	186 00
Josie M. Calderwood.....	do.....	86	Tusket, N.S.....	129 00
Annie Wesley.....	do.....	88	do.....	132 00
Thetis.....	do.....	91	do.....	136 50
Nellie Burns.....	Portland.....	64	Yarmouth, N.S.....	96 00
Margaret.....	Salem.....	107	Tusket, N.S.....	160 50
Madonna.....	Gloucester.....	110	do.....	165 00
Howard Holbrook.....	do.....	92	Liverpool, N.S.....	138 00
American.....	do.....	113	Tusket, N.S.....	177 00
A. E. Whyland.....	do.....	128	Yarmouth, N.S.....	184 50
Emma M. Dyer.....	do.....	77	Campobello, N.B.....	115 50
Judique.....	do.....	115	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	172 50
Pinta.....	do.....	94	Canso, N.S.....	141 00
Ettie.....	do.....	44	Halifax, N.S.....	66 00
Mayflower.....	do.....	108	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	162 50
Masconomo.....	do.....	91	do.....	136 50
Mary E.....	do.....	64	St. Peter's, N.S.....	96 00
Notice.....	do.....	63	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	94 50
Oliver Cromwell.....	Provincetown.....	60	do.....	90 00
Frank G. Rich.....	Booth Bay.....	72	St. Peter's, N.S.....	108 00
Willie L. Swift.....	Provincetown.....	95	do.....	142 50
Volunteer.....	Gloucester.....	102	Canso, N.S.....	153 00
Annie G. Quiner.....	Bucksport.....	79	St. Peter's, N.S.....	118 50
Winona.....	Gloucester.....	103	Liverpool, N.S.....	154 50
Stranger.....	do.....	82 ³ / ₄	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	123 76
Flora L. Nickerson.....	Booth Bay.....	63	Louisburg, N.S.....	94 50
Carrier Dove.....	Gloucester.....	82	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	123 00
Carrie E. Sayward.....	do.....	59	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	88 50
Joseph B. Maguire.....	do.....	88 ¹ / ₂	do.....	132 75
Carrie W. Babson.....	do.....	86	do.....	129 00
Gladiator.....	do.....	107	Amherst, M.I., Que.....	160 75
D. A. Wilson.....	Salem.....	61	Pubnico, N.S.....	91 50
Everett Pierce.....	Gloucester.....	65	Souris, P.E.I.....	97 50
Marathon.....	do.....	65	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	97 50
Arbutus.....	do.....	114	Amherst, M.I., Que.....	170 75
Lizzie J. Greenleaf.....	do.....	88	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	132 00
Edward Trevo.....	do.....	88	Liverpool, N.S.....	132 00
Penobscot.....	do.....	85	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	127 50
Davy Crockett.....	do.....	80	Canso, N.S.....	120 00
Louis & Rosie.....	Booth Bay.....	49	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	73 50
Landseer.....	Gloucester.....	94	do.....	141 00
Addie M. Story.....	do.....	58	do.....	87 00
Richard Lester.....	do.....	69	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	103 50
Florence Nightingale.....	do.....	39	do.....	58 50
J. E. Garland.....	do.....	76	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	114 00
Abbie M. Deering.....	do.....	96	Souris, P.E.I.....	144 00
Reporter.....	do.....	79	do.....	118 50
Mist.....	do.....	68	Canso, N.S.....	102 00
Hereward.....	do.....	85 ⁶ / ₁₀	Lockeport, N.S.....	128 40
Mattie Winship.....	do.....	73	Pubnico, N.S.....	109 50
John Smith.....	do.....	62	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	93 00
Matthew Keany.....	do.....	67	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	100 50
Lottie S. Morton.....	do.....	64	do.....	96 00
Noonday.....	do.....	72	do.....	108 00
Hattie Evelyn.....	do.....	66	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	99 00
Dido.....	do.....	78	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	117 00
Charles H. Taylor.....	do.....	92	Canso, N.S.....	138 00
Grace L. Fears.....	do.....	85	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	127 50
Geo. S. Boutwell.....	do.....	74	do.....	96 00
Ralph E. Eaton.....	do.....	65	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	97 50

SCHEDULE of United States Fishing Vessels, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Port of Issue.	Fee.
Epes Tarr	Gloucester.....	66	Port Hawkesbury, N.S....	99 00
Wm. E. McDonald	do	94	Port Mulgrave, N.S....	141 00
Golden Hope	do	101	Pubnico, N.S.	151 50
Lizzie M. Stanwood.....	do	100	Souris, P.E.I.	150 00
David Sherman.....	do	67	do	100 50
Lizzie Walworth.....	Millbridge.....	8	Campobello, N.B.	12 00
Margaret Mather.....	Gloucester.....	91	Souris, P.E.I.	136 50
F. R. Walker.....	do	68	do	102 00
Meteor.....	do	119	Lockeport, N.S.	178 50
Pendragon	do	68	Charlottetown, P.E.I. ..	102 00
Joseph Rowe	do	177	Liverpool, N.S.	190 50
F. W. Homans	do	62	Amherst, M.I., Que....	92 75
Total		6,390 ⁶⁰		9,585 65

SUMMARY.

Total number of vessels.....	77
Total tonnage.....	6390-60
Total amount received in fees.....	\$ 9583 65

In connection with these licenses it is highly gratifying to notice that the condition *re* sale or transfer of supplies by licensed United Vessels to unlicensed inserted in the licenses for last year has been of some considerable effect.

In former years, as pointed out in my last report, it apparently was the custom for one United States vessel to purchase a license, and then supply five or six others. In fact, a United States schooner was detained by me in North Sydney, being caught at this very offence. To prevent cases of this description as much as possible for the future, a clause was inserted in the *modus vivendi* licenses issued to the United States fishing vessels, warning them that if provisions, &c., are sold by a vessel with a license to a vessel without one, the immediate cancellation of the license will ensue, and no license will be granted to the same vessel again.

In consequence of this extra paragraph, instead of only 47 licenses being issued as last season, 77 were issued this year.

I gave a short history of these *modus vivendi* licenses in my last report. The following is a statement of the number of these licenses issued each season since 1888 :—

1888	36
1889	78
1890	119
1891	98
1892	108
1893	71
1894	53
1895	47
1896	77

It will be noticed that there were more licenses issued last year than any year since 1892. There has been and still is a large demand in the United States for fresh fish. Their own shore fisheries cannot supply this, and consequently their fishermen have to get larger vessels, and come off our shores, and we find them all about the different banks off the Canadian coast. While carrying on this fishery it is absolutely necessary for them to have bait, ice, provisions, etc., and to enable them to procure these privileges they have to take out licenses. In my opinion the payment of \$1.50 per ton in no sense

represents the enormous value in return, still it, in a great measure, does away with the friction which the Treaty of 1818 would inevitably entail if uniformly carried out.

Canadian fishermen vary in reference to this license system. Many of the deep sea fishermen contend that the licensed United States fishermen compete with them for what has recently been a limited bait supply, whereas on the other hand, shore fishermen say they get better prices for their bait, and of course the merchants are benefited to a large extent in all our seaport towns. The opinion is often expressed by United States fishermen that they could get on just as well without the use of our ports at all. To show how fallacious this is, a glance at the long list of United States vessels that do make use of our harbours will suffice, more especially at the town of Liverpool, Nova Scotia. See Annex B to this report.

The returns from Canso, Nova Scotia, form Annex C to this report.

The returns from Sand Point, Shelburne County, form Annex D to this report.

The returns from Souris, Prince Edward Island, form Annex E to this report.

The returns from Sydney, Nova Scotia, form Annex F to this report.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

As usual the mackerel appeared off our shores about the 23rd of May, and big hauls were made outside Sambro, Nova Scotia, on that day. There were between 40 and 50 United States fishing schooners there. The mackerel schooling both in and outside the limits in enormous quantities. On the following day two United States schooners took 300 barrels about 4 miles off Prospect and 4 other about 800 barrels a short distance to the eastward. The market price in Boston was \$13 per barrel salted. The Dominion cruisers "Aberdeen," "Kingfisher" and "Curlew" were watching these vessels, and it was a case of untiring vigilance to keep track of them thoroughly up and down the coast.

The mackerel followed the shore very closely. Inside the limits our fishermen were very fortunate, doing better than any outside, but if the swarm of United States seiners had been allowed to come up against our shores, and throw their seines, the fish would have been scattered, and our shore fishermen would have done nothing.

On the 2nd of June two United States fishing schooners, the "Ethel B. Jacobs," and the "Yosemite" arrived at Boston from the cape shore with 380 and 350 barrels respectively, the "Jacobs" taking her last fish about 4 miles off Canso on the 30th of May. She stocked \$5,700 on this trip alone. On the 3rd of June the estimated catch, from my reports, of the United States mackerel fleet off our coast was 6,000 barrels.

A rather curious coincidence about the sudden disappearance of the mackerel in the middle of the summer this year was, that they were reported in very large quantities at Indian Island on the Canadian Labrador. These mackerel were of large size. It is probable that they went far north after entering the gulf in the spring.

Two more devices for catching mackerel were invented and tested the past season. The first consists of two long poles attached to the vessel's side, a mass of netting and bait thrown broadcast upon the water.

From a point abreast fore rigging a boom 20 feet long is swung out at right angles with the hull, while at the same time a smaller pole is swung just forward of the main shrouds, rings to which are fastened the ends of a square cut bag net play loosely on these poles. The distance between poles is approximately about 40 feet, the length of the net on its inner edge. By means of outhaulers the net is hauled out to boom ends. The forward boom is suspended near horizontally, but the after end is lowered till its outer end and most of the netting are below the surface. Freshly ground bait is thrown out over the hidden bag, the mackerel rush for it, and if they swarm thickly, the net is hoisted until the rim is above water, when the fish are bailed on board. This latest scheme saves wear and tear, and is easily handled.

The second device is entirely different to the above, and is nothing less than an electrical engine designed to allure the mackerel to a certain spot where their capture is supposed to be almost sure.

The boat is equipped with a dynamo, to which is attached a long wire from which depends some four incandescent lights. This can be let down to a depth of 1,200 feet if necessary, or to a depth a little below the surface, the current is then let on, the mackerel are supposed to gather round it, and the seine is placed around everything.

If this contrivance is what it is claimed to be, it will revolutionize the fishery, but I sincerely trust that the engine will never be allowed in our waters. The law prohibits the purse seine, and this contrivance would be much worse in every way, in regard to the destruction of the fish.

Last fall a few purse seiners did fairly well off Sydney and the Cape Breton coast. In Canada we have a law absolutely prohibiting purse seining in territorial waters, both by our fishermen, and of course by foreigners, but the mackerel at the present time are pursued right up to the limits, and made wild and scattered. The purse seine is a most destructive engine, and if some international agreement could be arrived at for doing away with it altogether, it would be of immense benefit to the fishery.

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels, boarded by Dominion Government Cruisers, in Canadian waters, on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, during the season of 1896; showing Port of Registry of each vessel, tonnage and number of men on board, &c.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	License or no License.	Date, Left Home.
1	Alice	Provincetown	86	17	No.	8th May, 1896.
2	Annie Wesley.	Gloucester	88	18	Yes.	27th March, 1896.
3	Agnes E. Downs.	do	80	16	No.	20th April, 1896.
4	Abbie M. Deering	do	96	17	Yes.	10th May, 1896.
5	Andrew Burnham	do	86	17	No.	12th do 1896.
6	Albert Geiger.	do	53	15	No.	12th do 1896.
7	Augusta E. Herrick.	Boston.	95	18	No.	12th do 1896.
8	Annie Greenlow.	Gloucester	102	17	.....	12th do 1896.
9	Alice M. Parsons.	do	72	17	No.	12th do 1896.
10	Annie C. Hall.	do	84	16	No.	10th do 1896.
11	Alice C. Jordan	do	82	17	No.	20th do 1896.
12	Ada K. Damon.	Provincetown	90	14	No.	20th do 1896.
13	Annie W. Hodgdon.	Gloucester	24	5	No.	25th do 1896.
14	Alice F. Morris.	do	77	11	No.	7th Aug., 1896.
15	Argo	do	109	17	No.	20th do 1896.
16	Addie M. Story.	do	58	12	Yes.	25th June, 1896.
17	Arbutus.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Annie R. Lawson.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	American	Gloucester	118	.....	.....	.....
20	A. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Annie G. Quiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Blue Jacket	Gloucester.	110	18	No.	20th March, 1896.
23	Braganza	do	91	17	No.	10th May, 1896.
24	Bessie M. Wells	do	93	17	No.	18th do 1896.
25	Commonwealth.	do	81	18	No.	10th do 1896.
26	Centennial	do	110	17	No.	12th do 1896.
27	Carrie E. Phillips.	Provincetown	110	18	No.	20th do 1896.
28	Carrie W. Babson	Gloucester.	85	16	Yes.	15th June, 1896.
29	Carrie E. Sayward	do	59	16	Yes.	18th do 1896.
30	Charles H. Taylor.	do	92	18	Yes.	8th July, 1896.
31	Canopus.	do	68	16	No.	8th do 1896.
32	Carrie & Annie.	do	90	16	No.	20th June, 1896.
33	Cecil H. Low.	do	75	11	No.	12th Aug., 1896.
34	Carrier Dove	do	82	16	Yes.	30th June, 1896.
35	Carleton Belle.	Booth Bay, Me.	132	20	No.	1st May, 1896.
36	Davy Crockett.	Gloucester.	81	15	Yes.	12th do 1896.
37	David Sherman.	do	68	17	Yes.	12th do 1896.
38	Dido	do	78	15	Yes.	8th July, 1896.
39	D. A. Wilson.	Beverley	87	15	Yes.	30th do 1896.
40	Emma M. Dyer.	Gloucester.	77	15	Yes.	24th April, 1896.
41	Eva M. Martin.	Ellsworth	11	3	Yes.	1st May, 1896.
42	Emma E. Wetherall	Boston.	109	17	No.	10th do 1896.
43	Emma	Portland	77	16	No.	12th do 1896.
44	Edith S. Whalen	Gloucester	79	17	No.	12th do 1896.
45	Emerald.	do	40	14	No.	15th do 1896.
46	Eliza H. Parkhurst.	do	115	17	No.	15th do 1896.
47	Eddie Davidson	do	77	17	No.	20th do 1896.
48	Edward Trevoys.	do	89	16	Yes.	15th June, 1896.
49	Epas Tarr.	do	67	14	Yes.	15th July, 1896.
50	Everett Pierce.	do	65	14	Yes.	1st do 1896.
51	Ella M. Doughty.	Portland	71	17	Yes.	1st do 1896.
52	Edward A. Rich	Gloucester	79	16	No.	20th Aug., 1896.
53	E. C. Hussey	Salem, Mass.	81	17	No.	29th do 1896.
54	Ethel	Gloucester	68	11	No.	10th Sept., 1896.
55	Ettie	do	44	6	Yes.	28th June, 1896.
56	Eleazar Boynton	do	85	15	No.	1st Oct., 1896.
57	Elector	do	113	18	Yes.	12th Aug., 1896.
58	Ethel B. Jacobs	do	125	18	No.	15th Oct., 1896.
59	F. W. Homans	do	63	16	Yes.	10th May, 1896.
60	Fredonia	do	109	17	No.	12th do 1896.
61	Frederick Geering	do	67	16	No.	12th do 1896.
62	Flora L. Nickerson	Booth Bay, Me.	99	17	Yes.	18th do 1896.
63	Frank Butler	New London	71	17	No.	20th do 1896.

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels, boarded by Dominion Government Cruisers, in Canadian waters, &c.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	License or no License.	Date, Left Home.
64	Florence Nightingale.....	Gloucester.....	39	6	Yes...	20th June, 1896.
65	F. R. Walker.....	do.....	68	11	Yes...	25th July, 1896.
66	Florence.....	do.....	63	13	No...	3rd Sept., 1896.
67	Fannie S. Orne.....	do.....	81	13	No...	14th do 1896.
68	Fernwood.....					
69	Frank G. Rich.....					
70	Gatherer.....	Gloucester.....	91	17	No...	5th May, 1896.
71	George W. Pierce.....	Portland.....	59	17	No...	12th do 1896.
72	Grayling.....	Gloucester.....	115	19	No...	12th do 1896.
73	George F. Edmunds.....	do.....	142	18	No...	22nd do 1896.
74	Geneva Mertis.....	do.....	42	16	No...	20th do 1896.
75	Gertie Evelyn.....	do.....	81	17	No...	20th do 1896.
76	George S. Boutwell.....	do.....	64	15	Yes...	15th July, 1896.
77	Grace L. Fears.....	do.....	85	16	Yes...	20th do 1896.
78	George Campbell.....	do.....	106	17	No...	16th Sept., 1896.
79	General Cogswell.....	do.....	130	17	No...	3rd Oct., 1896.
80	Gladiator.....					
81	Golden Hope.....					
82	Hiram Lowell.....	Gloucester.....	120	18	No...	20th April, 1896.
83	Hattie Maud.....	Portland.....	86	16	No...	1st May, 1896.
84	Hattie & Lottie.....	Dennis.....	96	16	No...	10th do 1896.
85	Hustler.....	Gloucester.....	92	17	No...	12th do 1896.
86	Henrietta Frances.....	Portland.....	73	16	No...	10th do 1896.
87	Harry G. French.....	Gloucester.....	95	17	No...	12th do 1896.
88	Herald of the Morning.....	do.....	68	17	No...	12th do 1896.
89	Harry L. Belden.....	Boston.....	117	18		12th do 1896.
90	Hattie M. Graham.....	Gloucester.....	133	19	No...	10th do 1896.
91	Henry Morganthan.....	Portland.....	85	18	No...	12th do 1896.
92	Hattie A. Heckman.....	Gloucester.....	105	18	No...	12th do 1896.
93	Harvard.....	do.....	106	17	No...	12th do 1896.
94	Hattie E. Worcester.....	do.....	112	18	No...	20th do 1896.
95	Hattie Evelyn.....	do.....	66	16	Yes...	10th July, 1896.
96	Hereward.....	do.....	86	16	Yes...	12th do 1896.
97	Horace Albert.....	do.....	66	16	No...	12th do 1896.
98	Henry W. Longfellow.....	do.....	78	17	No...	30th June, 1896.
99	Henry M. Stanley.....	do.....	110	18	No...	4th Nov., 1896.
100	Howard Holbrook.....					
101	Iolanthe.....	Gloucester.....	71	16	No...	1st May, 1896.
102	Josie M. Calderwood.....	do.....	86	16	Yes...	1st April, 1896.
103	John S. Presson.....	do.....	89	17	No...	10th May, 1896.
104	Jennie P. Phillips.....	Swampscott.....	53	14	No...	10th do 1896.
105	James Dyer.....	Portland.....	81	17	No...	12th do 1896.
106	James G. Blaine.....	Gloucester.....	98	16	No...	12th do 1896.
107	John M. Plummer.....	Portland.....	96	17	No...	12th do 1896.
108	J. W. Collins.....	Gloucester.....	74	16	No...	8th July, 1896.
109	J. J. Clarke.....	do.....	66	10	No...	15th May, 1896.
110	J. E. Garland.....	do.....	76	17	Yes...	20th June, 1896.
111	Joseph B. McGuire.....	do.....	86	15	Yes...	1st July, 1896.
112	John Smith.....	do.....	62	14	Yes...	1st do 1896.
113	Judique.....	do.....	115	17	Yes...	20th Oct., 1896.
114	Joseph Rowe.....					
115	Kenneth Frances.....	Portland.....	73	16	No...	8th May, 1896.
116	Kearsage.....	Gloucester.....	101	17	No...	20th do 1896.
117	Lizzie Smith.....	Provincetown.....	73	17	No...	8th do 1896.
118	Lizzie J. Greenleaf.....	Gloucester.....	88	16	Yes...	10th do 1896.
119	Lucille.....	do.....	99	18	No...	12th do 1896.
120	Lottie Gardner.....	do.....	111	18	No...	12th do 1896.
121	Latona.....	do.....	103	18	No...	12th do 1896.
122	Louisa Polleys.....	do.....	69	15	No...	20th do 1896.
123	Lucy W. Dyer.....	Portland.....	78	17	No...	10th do 1896.
124	Louis & Rosie.....	Booth Bay, Me.....	74	17	Yes...	15th July, 1896.
125	Lizzie M. Stanwood.....	Gloucester.....	100	17	Yes...	15th do 1896.
126	Lottie S. Morton.....	do.....	64	16	Yes...	1st do 1896.
127	Landseer.....	do.....	94	18	Yes...	1st do 1896.
128	Lizzie M. Centre.....	do.....	70	17	No...	18th Oct., 1896.
129	Lizzie Walmouth.....					

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels, boarded by Dominion Government Cruisers, in Canadian waters, &c.—*Concluded.*

No.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	License or no License.	Date, Left Home.
130	Mystery.....	Gloucester.....	114	18	Yes...	1st April, 1896.
131	Monitor.....	do.....	104	18	Yes...	1st May, 1896.
132	Madonna.....	do.....	104	18	Yes...	28th March, 1896.
133	Miranda.....	do.....	103	17	No...	12th May, 1896.
134	Miritis H. Perry.....	Boston.....	58	14	No...	12th do 1896.
135	M. S. Ayer.....	Gloucester.....	76	17	No...	12th do 1896.
136	Margaret Mather.....	do.....	91	14	Yes...	12th do 1896.
137	Maud D. Wetherall.....	Portland.....	103	17	No...	12th do 1896.
138	Mariner.....	Gloucester.....	107	17	No...	12th do 1896.
139	Mist.....	do.....	69	15	Yes...	25th June, 1896.
140	Marathon.....	do.....	65	15	Yes...	8th do 1896.
141	Matthew Keany.....	do.....	67	16	Yes...	20th do 1896.
142	Marsala.....	do.....	76	15	No...	1st July, 1896.
143	Mary E.....	do.....	64	15	Yes...	20th Aug., 1896.
144	Mattie Winship.....	do.....	73	16	Yes...	10th July, 1896.
145	Margaret.....					
146	Mayflower.....					
147	Masconoma.....					
148	Meteor.....					
149	Nereid.....	Gloucester.....	92	18	No...	12th May, 1896.
150	Norman Fisher.....	do.....	76	18	No...	12th do 1896.
151	Norumbega.....	do.....	120	18	No...	15th do 1896.
152	Notice.....	do.....	63	10	Yes...	15th do 1896.
153	Noonday.....	do.....	71	15	Yes...	10th July, 1896.
154	Nellie Burns.....					
155	Osesa.....	Gloucester.....	82	16	No...	8th May, 1896.
156	Oliver Cromwell.....	Provincetown.....	60	8	Yes...	15th do 1896.
157	Orient.....	Gloucester.....	84	16	No...	15th do 1896.
158	Oliver Eldridge.....	do.....	68	15	No...	25th June, 1896.
159	Pendragon.....	do.....	58	16	Yes...	12th May, 1896.
160	Pinta.....	do.....	94	18	Yes...	27th do 1896.
161	Procyon.....	do.....	108	17	No...	22nd July, 1896.
162	Pathfinder.....	do.....	63	13	No...	30th do 1896.
163	Penobscott.....	do.....	85	18	Yes...	30th June, 1896.
164	Robin Hood.....	do.....	88	14	Yes...	30th April, 1896.
165	Ralph E. Eaton.....	do.....	68	16	Yes...	12th May, 1896.
166	Reporter.....	do.....	78	16	Yes...	12th do 1896.
167	Ralph Hodgdon.....	do.....	86	17	Yes...	20th June, 1896.
168	Richard Lester.....	do.....	69	15	Yes...	
169	Stowell Sherman.....	Provincetown.....	87	17	No...	1st May, 1896.
170	Speculator.....	Gloucester.....	104	18	No...	10th do 1896.
171	Sarah Lee.....	do.....	98	16	No...	1st do 1896.
172	S. F. Maker.....	do.....	104	17	No...	12th do 1896.
173	S. R. Lane.....	do.....	68	18	No...	15th July, 1896.
174	Stranger.....	do.....	82	16	Yes...	20th June, 1896.
175	Thetis.....	do.....	91	18	Yes...	10th April, 1896.
176	Talisman.....	do.....	118	17	No...	12th May, 1896.
177	Volunteer.....	do.....	102	18	Yes...	20th July, 1896.
178	Winona.....	do.....	104	14	Yes...	1st June, 1896.
179	William E. McDonald.....	do.....	93	18	Yes...	1st July, 1896.
180	William H. Oakes.....	do.....	68	11	No...	20th do 1896.
181	Willie L. Swift.....					
182	Ycsemita.....	Gloucester.....	115	17	No...	15th May, 1896.
	Total.....					

MEMO.— 6 vessels left home before the 15th April.

11	do	between 15th April and 1st May.
19	do	do 1st May and 10th May.
48	do	do 10th May and 15th May.
14	do	do 15th May and 25th May.

LIST of United States and Nova Scotia Mackerel "Hookers" in Bay, 1896.

Name of Vessel.	Home Port.	Master's Name.	Catch.
Annie W. Hodgson.	Gloucester (netter)	Forrestall.	55
Abbie M. Deering.	do	McLean.	
Addie M. Story.	do	Sweet.	
Addie F. Cole.	Provincetown.	McIntyre.	
Aroostook.	Liverpool.	Smith.	25
Ben Hurr.	Port Hawkesbury.		89
Carrier Dove.	Gloucester.	Wright.	30
Carrie E. Sayward.	do	Moody.	
Carrie W. Babson.	do	Lawson.	
Carrie and Annie.	Boston.	Gayton.	
Canopus.	Gloucester.	McPhil.	
Davy Crockett.	do	Critchett.	
D. A. Wilson.	Beverley.	Kenney.	
Dido.	Gloucester.	Cuddy.	
Dove.	Port Hawkesbury.	Renolds.	11
Edith Annie.	St. John's, Nfd.	Power.	None.
Ettie.	Gloucester.	Martin.	Netter.
Everatt Pierce.	do	Brown.	
Edward Trovey.	do	Trevo.	
Ella M. Doughty.	Portland.	Doughty.	
Epes Tarr.	Gloucester.		
Florence Nightingale.	do (netter).	Cogill.	190
F. W. Homans.	do	Wharf.	
Geo. S. Boutwell.	do	Parsons.	
Grace L. Fears.	do	McPhee.	
Gertie Evelyn.	do	McShane.	
Hattie Evelyn.	do	Bradford.	
Hereward.	do	Leaman.	
Henry W. Longfellow.	do		
Horace Albert.	do	McKinnon.	
Hustler.	do	Keen, senior.	
J. J. Clark.	do	Hudder.	130
Joseph B. Maguire.	do	Irwin.	
J. E. Garland.	do	Beaton.	
John Smith.	do	Stewart.	
J. W. Collins.	do	Fewers.	
Lizzie J. Greenleaf.	do	Latham.	
Landseer.	do	Osier.	
Lizzie M. Stanwood.	do		30
Lottie S. Morton.	do	Crawford.	
Louis and Rosie.	Booth Bay.	Maguire.	
Marathon.	Gloucester.	Collins.	
Mist.	do	McDonald.	
Marsals.	do	McKay.	
Matthew Keany.	do	Gould.	
Mattie Winship.	do	Roberts.	
Margaret Mather.	do	Eaton.	
Margaret.	St. Andrews (netter).		
Mary E.	Gloucester.	Hamilton.	
Maritime.	Lunenburg.	Himelman.	
Notice.	Gloucester.	Jackman.	203
Noonday.	do	Harty.	
Norman Fisher.	do (seiner).	Anderson.	
Nereid.	do do	McLean.	
Oliver Cromwell.	Provincetown.	Freeman (netter).	150
Oldridge.	Gloucester.	Noonan.	
Orient.	do	Turner.	
Oriole.	Lockeport.	McGinn.	
Penobscot.	Gloucester.	McDonald.	
Pendragon.	do	Johnson (seiner).	
Rialto.	Shelburne.	Thorborn (netter).	60
Richard Lester.	Gloucester.	Horton.	
Reporter.	do	Steele.	
Ralph F. Hodgdon.	do	Greenleaf.	
Ralph E. Eaton.	do	McDonald.	
Stranger.	do	Purdy.	
S. R. Lanes.	do		
Venus.	St. Andrews.	Holmes.	55
Vesta.	Chester, N.S.	Evans.	15
Wm. E. McDonald.	Gloucester.	Osier.	

LIST of United States Mackerel Seiners that fished on Cape S core, year 1896.

Name of Vessels.	Home Port.	Master's Name.	Catch.
Alice M. Parsons.....	Gloucester.	Mayner.....	250
Alice C. Jordan.....	do.....	Warren.....	330
Albert Geiger.....	do.....	Mailman.....	150
Annie Greenlaw.....	do.....	Greenlaw.....	140
Annie C. Hall.....	do.....	Pitts.....	140
Abbie M. Deering.....	do.....	McLean.....	110
Augusta E. Herrick.....	Boston.....	Ellis.....	120
Andrew Burnham.....	do.....	Blake.....	100
Alice.....	Provincetown.....	Chase.....	110
Actress.....	Gloucester.....	No report.	
Bragzanda.....	do.....	Corkhum.....	210
Centennial.....	do.....	Nausland.....	221
Charles Levi Woodbury.....	do.....	Miller.....	350
Commonwealth.....	do.....	Grants.....	110
Carrie E. Phillips.....	do.....		52
David Sherman.....	do.....	Melanson.....	162
Davy Crockett.....	do.....	Critchett.....	80
Ethel B. Jacobs (stocked \$5,700 this trip)	do.....	Jacobs.....	520
Eddie Davidson.....	do.....	Cromwell.....	169
Elsie M. Smith.....	do.....	Hall.....	425
Edith S. Walen.....	do.....	Kimball.....	30
Emma E. Wetherell.....	do.....	Rowe.....	425
Emerald.....	do.....	Wilson.....	200
Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	do.....		80
Emma.....	Portland.....	No report.	
Frederick Gerring, jr.....	Gloucester.....		180
F. W. Hounans.....	do.....	Carrigan.....	275
Fredona.....	do.....	Morgan.....	270
Flora Nickerson.....	Booth Bay.....	Eben Lewis.....	600
Frank Butler.....	Provincetown.....	Rich.....	50
George W. Pierce.....	Portland.....		150
Gertie Evelyn.....	Gloucester.....	Hall.....	110
George F. Edmunds.....	do.....	Corkhum.....	317
Grayling.....	do.....		180
Gatherer.....	do.....	McGray.....	370
Geneva Mertis.....	do.....	McLeod.....	160
Herald of the Morning.....	do.....	McLean.....	140
Harvard.....	do.....	Swim.....	396
Hattie E. Worcester.....	do.....	Maguire.....	220
Hustler.....	do.....	Keen.....	370
Harry L. Beldon.....	do.....	Whalen.....	161
Hattie M. Graham.....	do.....	Graham.....	420
Harry G. French.....	do.....	Gore.....	220
Hattie A. Heckman.....	do.....	Heckman.....	225
Hattie and Lottie.....	Dennis Port.....	Ab. Nickerson.....	195
Hattie Maud.....	Portland.....		150
Henrietta Francis.....	do.....	Edwards.....	220
Henry Morgenthau.....	do.....	No report.	
Iolanthe.....	Gloucester.....	John White.....	140
James G. Blaine.....	do.....	McDonald.....	240
John S. Presson.....	do.....	Williams.....	180
James A. Garfield.....	do.....	Pitts.....	300
James Dyer.....	Portland.....	Dyer.....	71
John M. Plummer.....	do.....	Pool.....	35
Kearsarge.....	Gloucester.....	Mills.....	420
Latona.....	do.....	Croucher.....	180
Lizzie J. Greenleaf.....	do.....	O'Brien.....	325
Lottie Gardner.....	do.....	Parris.....	240
Lizzie M. Centre.....	do.....	Smith.....	470
Lucille.....	do.....	Welsh.....	140
Louise Polleys.....	do.....	Cavanagh.....	60
Lizzie Maud.....	Portland.....	Spurling.....	
Lilla B. Fernald.....	do.....	No report.	
Lizzie Smith.....	do.....	Chase.....	107
Miranda.....	Gloucester.....	Cluett.....	120
Margaret Mather.....	do.....	Eaton.....	100
Marguerite Haskins.....	do.....	Harty.....	375
Margie Smith.....	do.....	Smith.....	
Mariner.....	do.....	Swim.....	250

List of United States Mackerel Seiners that fished off Cape Shore, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Vessels.	Home Port.	Master's Name.	Catch.
M. S. Ayers.....	Gloucester.....	Cole.....	75
Mertis H. Perry.....	Boston.....	.....	150
Maud S.....	Booth Bay.....	Seavy.....	300
Maud B. Wetherell.....	Portland.....	McKay.....	286
Norumbega.....	Gloucester.....	McKinnon.....	400
Nereid.....	do.....	McLean.....	169
Norman Fisher.....	do.....	Anderson.....	240
Orient.....	do.....	Turner.....	50
Pendragon.....	do.....	Johnson.....	.....
Polar Wave.....	do.....	Carroll.....	70
Reporter.....	do.....	Leaming.....	260
Ralph E. Eaton.....	do.....	McDonald.....	296
Sarah E. Lee.....	do.....	White.....	130
Speculator.....	do.....	McDonald.....	290
S. F. Maker.....	do.....	Payson.....	200
Stowell Sherman.....	Provincetown.....	Hatch.....	120
Talisman.....	Gloucester.....	McKay.....	190
Yosemite.....	do.....	McFarlane.....	550
Total catch.....Brls.			17,447

Towards the end of the season one of the island journals had the following remarks to make about the mackerel fishery, with which I cordially agree:—

“The fishermen of Prince Edward Island, on the north side at least, should give more attention to cod fishing. There is always sale for this fish, and usually at fairly good prices, and if, instead of idling away week after week waiting for mackerel to strike in, the fishermen would take to catching cod, of which they can secure any amount, they would make good wages, and a failure in the mackerel would not leave them in a bad way financially. True, cod fishing is much harder work than mackerel fishing, in which there is always the hope of making a lucky catch or two, which means good returns for weeks of waiting, and it is perhaps not so romantic and fascinating an occupation, but there is very little romance about bread winning in any occupation of life nowadays, and our fishermen are making a mistake in not taking advantage of the cod fishery to a greater extent than they do.”

LOBSTERS.

During the past season a great proportion of my time was taken up in enforcing the lobster regulations. The most persistent law breakers were the fishermen in Northumberland Straits, and on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia, and we had a considerable amount of trouble with them, in fact, at one place in Nova Scotia one of my men was shot at. My instructions were to put a stop to illegal fishing, and in carrying out these orders it was necessary to destroy a large quantity of valuable gear, such as traps, back lines, &c. The canning was not carried on in the factories at all, but at small shanties in the woods, which were particularly difficult to find. Whenever we did come across them, I immediately pulled the whole place down, and destroyed the boilers, &c. In most cases it was quite impossible to find out the guilty parties, because people would not report about their neighbours. In connection with this work I found it necessary to hire a tug in Charlottetown, as the draught of the vessels under my command was too great to allow them to get in close to the shore. This tug was manned from the “Acadia,” and did most effective work.

Mr. W. C. Hobkirk, Fishery Overseer for Queen's, Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Milne, 2nd officer of the “Acadia” were of the greatest assistance to me in endeavour-

ing to put a stop to this illegal fishing. We also had the steam launch belonging to the "Acadia" cruising up and down the coast between Richibucto and Cape George on one side of the Straits, and West Point and Cape Bear on the other.

I append extracts from the annual report and from *Captains Dunn, Pearson, Kent and Pratt*. Also a report from Captain Walbran of the Dominion cruiser "Quadra" in reference to British Columbia waters.

ANNEX A.

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS FROM CRUISERS' OFFICERS.

CAPT. E. DUNN, *Commander of the D. G. S. "Petrel,"* reports that the Fisheries Protection Cruiser "Petrel" was fitted out, and departure taken from Owen Sound on the 29th April. Nothing of importance occurred until the 1st May, when a seizure was made of thirteen (13) American gill-nets, in the vicinity of the "Hen and Chickens" to the westward of Pelee Island. These were disposed of by sale and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.

On the 6th May, off Mohawk Island, two tugs were observed fishing, but upon my approach they made off towards Erie. I found two net buoys near where they had left. The weather being too hazy to determine their exact position, "I logged the distance into Mohawk Point, and found that the buoys were close to the boundary with the nets leading south. I concluded not to lift, although the nets were found to belong to the Tug "Grace," a former seizure.

From this until the 20th June, the "Petrel" was employed patrolling along the boundary line from end to end of Lake Erie. The effectiveness of this patrol was clearly apparent, as no Americans were seen by either the "Petrel" or any Canadian fishermen, poaching in our waters.

From the 1st June to about the middle of July, large quantities of dead fish were met with in all parts of the lake, but more especially at the west end. They were more or less well matured fish, chiefly herring, pickerel and bass.

On the 20th June, having received instructions to proceed to Lake Huron to investigate report of illegal fishing which ultimately proved to be an act of poaching or stealing in a small boat from pound nets. As this was done close inshore and also close to the boundary line, the work of capture could not be done by the "Petrel." I advised the local officer to attend to this matter in a small boat. While on this cruise, I was fortunately in the vicinity of Cabots Head Lighthouse, and aided with boats crews in suppressing the fire which would have utterly destroyed it. On the 26th June I recommenced the patrol of Lake Erie.

On the 17th I was engaged in investigating the irregularities reported by Officer Quick. The pound-nets having been "shingled" by unknown parties at Point Pelee. This case was further investigated at different times when opportunity offered, but no clue to the perpetrator was obtained.

On the 29th August, I received instructions to make a strict inspection of all light stations and fog alarms, when sailing in their vicinity. This I did from time to time, and I am pleased to say that this inspection had a good effect. Most of the lights appearing to better advantage on the second visit.

Later in the season I made an attempt to blow up the sunken "Wissahickow," but owing to heavy seas, the wires from the battery were broken, and I was compelled to desist. On the 5th I made another attempt, and was successful in blowing up the wreck. The location was swept to a depth of 20 feet, and no obstruction was found. On the 6th Capt. Jarmin, who had been in charge of the dynamite, left the ship.

On the 14th October I was successful in making a seizure of 106 American gill-nets, nearly new. This seizure was made to the south of the west (cut) lighthouse on Long Point, about seven miles north of the boundary line. On the 28th I again made a seizure of 14 sturgeon and 8 herring gill-nets, in the vicinity of Wind Mill Point, near Buffalo. On the 6th, having received instructions to proceed to Ottawa, for the purpose of assisting the Customs Department in the matter of the seizure of the tug "Grace Ruelle" and consort for garbage dumping in the Detroit River. I was absent until the 10th. On the 17th, on account of the threatening and stormy weather, and this being a favourable day, I concluded to take up the middle ground gas buoy, which was successfully done, a spar buoy being left in its place. This gas buoy was also towed to Amherstburg. Both of them were placed on the bank, the valves were encased, and the lanterns and cages were placed in charge of Lightkeeper Hackett.

On the 20th November I seized 62 American gill-nets, to the eastward of Pelee Island, between four and five miles from the boundary line, and containing about half a ton of fish, chiefly herring. On the 29th I departed for Owen Sound for winter quarters, where I arrived on the 3rd December. The catch in this lake (Lake Erie) has been very light on both sides by the pound-net fishermen, but generally good by gill-net fishing. This I attribute to the unusual stormy nature of the summer months, which kept the water near the shore in a very unsettled and muddy condition. The fish naturally taking towards the centre of the lake for the clearer waters. The gill-net fishermen have been exceedingly fortunate in their catch during the months of October and November, when large catches have been reported to me by Canadian fishermen, who were fishing these nets.

As will be noticed, from the 1st May to 14th October, no seizures of nets were made. The effectiveness of the patrol, which was continually made from end to end of the lake, was proven by the fact that large numbers of American tugs were frequently observed at work, but always in their own waters, as many as 15 tugs being seen in a single day. Inquiries made from lightkeepers and our own fishermen further prove the effect of this system of patrol. The total amount of miles logged during the season was 15,992.

CAPTAIN GEO. W. PEARSON, of the Patrol Cruiser "*Dolphin*,"—According to instructions the "*Dolphin*" was placed in commission on the 28th April. After adjusting compass on the ranges in Owen Sound, I proceed to the north shore of Georgian Bay where I cruised until the 22nd of May. I then cruised on the south shore until the 30th of May, returning to the north shore, cruising there until the 12th of June, I then made continuous cruises from Owen Sound to Penetanguishene and along coast towards Killarney, with an occasional cruise toward Tobermory and adjacent islands. On the 1st August I left for the North Channel, arriving at Sault Ste. Marie, proceeding on to Lake Superior, and investigating report of alleged fishing by Americans in the vicinity of Parisian Island, finally leaving for Lake Huron and Georgian Bay on the 12th August, where I cruised until the 21st August. I then received instructions to proceed to Lake Superior and attend to fisheries duties there. I remained there until the 7th September, again returning to Georgian Bay, where I resumed cruising until the 6th October, when I was ordered to the Duck Islands to investigate the grievance of the gill-net fishermen against the practice of pound-net fishermen using an "apron" in the pots of their nets thereby catching large quantities of small immature fish. The result of the investigation was reported to the department on the 10th October. From this date I resumed cruising on Georgian Bay until ordered to take "*Dolphin*" out of commission. During the whole of my season's work I have much pleasure in stating that the regular gill-net fishermen were law-abiding in every respect and gave me no trouble.

I found, however, that extensive poaching was being done by means of trap-nets and seines, especially on the north shore from Parry Sound to Little Current, and in the vicinity of Tobermory, I was successful in seizing and destroying 41 trap-nets of an estimated value of \$3,300, four hoop-nets value \$100, six seines, value \$600 and 39 gill-nets value about \$150. I also seized the tug "*H. Gauthier*" owned by S. E. Oldfield, and operated by H. & S. Oldfield, in trap-net fishing.

CAPTAIN J. H. PRATT, *in charge of the Government Cruiser "Curlew,"* states that while this steamer was in winter quarters at St. John, a thorough overhauling was given to the ship's machinery, etc., and on the 15th of April, our pennant was hoisted. On the 16th April we steamed down the bay, cruising among the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the international boundary line, between New Brunswick and state of Maine, I found that the season's fishing operations were just beginning, and several American bankers had already been to Eastport to procure herring for bait. Cruising continually on the New Brunswick shore of the Bay of Fundy, with occasional cruises to the Nova Scotia coast, as far south as Cape Sable, and calling at the several ports on that coast, was continued till 13th May, when orders were received to immediately proceed to the eastward of Cape Sable, and cruise between that point and Sambro. A large fleet of United States mackerel seiners were just arriving on that coast, following the numerous schools of mackerel, which were then beginning to show between Cape Sable and Sambro. Nearly one hundred schooners were found within a distance of thirty miles along the coast, the crews thereof burning with anxiety to secure a fare, in as short a time as possible, and probably not with much anxiety as to which side of the three-mile limit they succeeded in capturing their fish, providing they escaped detection by the cruisers. Slowly following the schools of mackerel, as they pursued their course to the eastward, a number of the seiners got fairly good hauls and sailed for home. Others met with very poor success, and returned to their home ports, disheartened and in debt. The mackerel were large and of very good quality. Accompanying the fleet we arrived at North Sydney on June 2nd, and found quite a large fleet of foreign seiners, anchored and here for shelter and seeking mackerel off the Cape Breton coast. We cruised with the fishing fleet on that coast till June the 13th and found the most of the seining captains desirous of obeying the Canadian fishing and customs regulations, experience having taught them that those laws could not be violated with impunity. June 13th we steamed to the westward again, looking sharply along the coast, anchoring in Sheet Harbour that night. Only a few scattering seiners were seen on our run that day, and those were sailing homewards with light fares. We arrived at Lunenburg on Sunday the 14th, finding no seiners there, and mackerel very scarce. On the 16th we arrived in the Bay of Fundy, anchoring in St. Andrews harbour on June 17th, and found fishing matters in the district in a prosperous condition, especially the herring fishery. The catching of small herring for sardine canning purposes had been stopped already, previous to my return, several times, by strikes among the employees of the canning factories on the United States side, and the weir owners were suffering from loss of employment. Cruising in the Bay of Fundy to Cape Sable and on the New Brunswick side, principally on the international boundary lines, was continued during the summer season. Fogs prevailed almost incessantly during this time, interfering with our cruising operations very much.

On October 28th, telegraphic orders were received from you, to immediately cruise between Canso and Sydney, and steaming to the eastward anchoring in Canso harbour on the evening of the 29th October. There, orders were received from you to proceed to Ecum Secum, and Marie Joseph, and stop illegal lobster fishing.

We anchored in Marie Joseph harbour on the 30th, and cruised among the islands there till November 4th, searching for lobster traps, and finding nearly 300 of them, which were destroyed. These traps were nearly all set on trawls, without any watch buoys to denote their location, and grapnels were used to drag the bottom. However, owing to the handy working of the "Curlew" the several fishing grounds were quickly and easily examined by the ship and boats, and the traps seized and destroyed.

On November 13th, the weather having moderated, steamed along shore to Isaac's Harbour where several American mackerel hookers were found seeking shelter.

Marie Joseph was reached on the 16th, and searching for lobster traps among the islands there was resumed until the 18th, but only a few were found. The fishermen seemed to have learned a lesson evidently, by the action taken by us on our previous visit. On the 18th, we again steamed along shore to the westward, and anchored in Lunenburg that night, no American vessels were found here, and fishermen were only taking a few mackerel in their nets. We called into all the small ports, on our cruise to the westward being resumed, finding several foreign fishing vessels seeking shelter in

a few of the ports, and all abiding by the customs and fisheries regulations which govern their conduct when in our ports. On November 26th, we arrived in the Bay of Fundy, and found matters had been going on quietly during our absence, with the exception of several lobster fishermen, who had set their traps at the Wolves Islands, and along shore between Latete and Lepreaux. However, the day after our arrival, the weather being favourable, I took the Cofil's Ledge patrol men and their boat, and visited the suspected districts. We destroyed all traps and cars numbering several hundreds. I steamed to St. John on December 4th, discharged the crew, placed the ship out of commission that evening.

During the season I have called into innumerable ports on the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coasts, and have invariably found the inhabitants well pleased at having the "Curlew" in their harbours, even if her presence there was necessary in consequence of fisheries violations by residents of the place.

Some complaints of poaching by United States fishing vessels were reported to me at several ports, which I found on investigation to be groundless. The bounty flag which is used by Canadian fishing vessels, I find to be of great service in denoting the vessel's nationality, although this regulation is not as strictly enforced by the fishery officers as they should be. The small herring fishing for canning as sardines, was hampered very much during the season, by the low price of the manufactured article, and the incessant strikes in the canneries at Eastport and Lubec, Maine. Consequently the price for small herring remained very low nearly all the season, with a very uncertain demand, although the schools were very numerous. Large herring were also very plentiful in the Bay of Fundy, with very low prices. In Grand Manan during the fall months, herring of a large size were more plentiful than they have been for a great many years, and very large hauls were made by the weirs and netters, at the south part of the island.

CAPT. W. H. KENT, of the Cruiser "*Kingfisher*," reports that she was put in commission on 1st April, cruising on the south shore of Nova Scotia, my station extending from Cape Sable to Lunenburg, with headquarters at Shelburne. I made one visit as far west as Pubnico, my time being taken up looking after the spring fleet of bankers from the United States calling at different ports on my station. On May 11th the first American seiners came along, by the 26th they would number about ninety sail. I patrolled the coast from Shelburne to Cape LaHave till 24th. The first school of mackerel was seen by us on the 20th off Port Medway, only a few hundred yards outside the limit. The Americans were there, but too far away to notice them. Large school of mackerel were seen off Cape LaHave on the 24th, only three seiners then remaining. They did not take any fish, as they were rather close to run the risk. On the 29th I again proceeded east, when off Egg Island I saw several seiners about there, who had made good hauls that day. In the afternoon the wind came on from the east with fog and rain, I put into Sheet Harbour in company with the American seiner "*Jas. A. Garfield*," which had taken 235 barrels the day before. We lay there in the fog till 2nd of June, when we came out and spoke to "*Maud S.*" off Beaver with 370 barrels, bound home, which reported getting his fish off Guyon Island. I then proceeded on, following the latter part of the fleet. When off Guyon Island I fell in with the main part of the fleet, that had been up off Sydney and found nothing, they reported loosing all trace of the fish after leaving Guyon Island. I continued to cruise off Louisbourg with the fleet. On the 7th June they moved to the westward, bound home. I followed them to Cape Canso. I then proceeded to Arichat, later we cruised to the westward, following up the last remaining part of the fleet, calling at different ports as far as Cape Sable. I returned east in the latter part of June, cruising for a few days about Chedabucto Bay. On 16th July I left the straits for North Bay, arriving on my station off East Point, P.E.I., on 17th July, where I remained cruising till 4th November. Whilst here I was presented by Capt. Chas. Purdy of the American fishing schooner "*Stranger*" with two lobsters $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, they were taken by him off East Point, P.E.I., about four miles. He informed me they were schooling in large quantities, time of capture being the last week in June. I have forwarded them to Prof. Prince of the Fisheries Department, Ottawa. About sixty sail of

hookers remained on this station the chief part of the year. The Magdalen Islands proved a failure, thus causing the fleet to keep to the Prince Edward Island coast. The catch was very small, fares ranging from 20 to 110 barrels. After October came in, the vessels began to gradually drop out and go home. On 4th November I left the gulf in company with the last remaining American hooker, proceeding to Sydney, where but six seiners remained. On 10th November they also left for home; I followed on 13th. The catch at Sydney was fair, ranging from 120 barrels to 180, one vessel of the fleet never got a fish. After leaving Sydney the weather became very bad. I worked along looking after the lobster fishing, to see if the law was observed. Owing to the boisterous weather it was hard to do much; as far as I could ascertain the law was very well observed. I called at Whitehead, Liscomb, Marie-Joseph, Ecum, Secum, Jegogan, Sheet Harbour, and on to Lunenburg and Shelburne, arriving at Sand Point on 2nd December, when I found a number of American fishermen fitted for the haddock fishery, also several vessels bound to Newfoundland for frozen sturgeon. I cruised about there till the 10th, when I docked the ship, paying off on 12th December. During this season the "Kingfisher" sailed 7,117½ miles, 1,761¾ hours at sea, and made 416 boardings.

CAPTAIN WALBRAN, *D. G. S. "Quadra," Victoria, B.C.*, reports:

During the winter months of November, December and January, on account of the rough weather, the United States fishing vessels are not usually engaged in fishing in British Columbia waters for halibut. The months when this fishing chiefly takes place are March, April and May, and in the autumn months of September and October. In the months of March and April, I am told, the halibut are in their prime; in winter these fish go out into deep water, returning in the spring. To catch them in the winter, the vessels have to keep well off shore.

In the spring months United States fishing vessels have been frequently seen at work within the 3-mile limit of the Scott Islands, making Bull Harbour, their headquarters for shelter. The New England Fishing Company have their fishing station for halibut six miles west of Refuge Bay on the south shore of Edye Passage. From this place the fish is taken for shipment east by the company's chartered steamers "Coquitlam," "Capilano," and "Thistle." Many United States vessels have been seen fishing off this station, taking their catches to Seattle, Washington. I understand these fishermen use only the best part of the fish, the remainder being thrown away. The New England company pack their fish in ice and ship them whole. Smuggling and illegal trading is apparently carried on all along the coast, every settlement having its tale of small vessels engaged in this work during the summer months. Winter is too rough for these vessels, as they are only small and could not withstand the prevailing gales of that season.

In Shushartie Bay, not so long ago, an American schooner laden with potatoes, and ostensibly bound for Alaska, called there, and tried to sell some of her cargo.

At Port Simpson I was assured that illegal trading during the summer months was constantly carried on at the north end of Queen Charlotte Islands, and that the information sent down to Victoria of the crews of United States vessels landing and breaking into Indian houses, the owners being away, was perfectly correct. All kinds of provisions are sold by these vessels, flour, bacon, biscuits, &c., to the great detriment of Canadian traders. These vessels made Virago Harbour their headquarters.

Some Indians gave me the same information, but said there had not been a vessel there for one moon. I asked them if the vessels came there in winter, and their reply was "halo" (no).

It is impossible for the "Quadra" to put a stop to any of this reported illegal trading by a flying visit now and again up north. To do any permanent good, the vessel should be stationed there for at least two months at a time in the summer, when this work is carried on, making her principal cruising ground between the Queen Charlotte Islands and Port Simpson.

CAPTAIN C. T. KNOWLTON reports: The work done by Dominion Government cruiser "Aberdeen" while employed as fishery protective service cruiser has included the under-mentioned.

On 16th May we proceeded and cruised between Sambro and Lunenburg.

On 21st fell in with a large fleet of United States seiners and cruised with the fleet between Sambro and Liscomb.

On 25th May fell in with United States seiner "Frederick Gerring" of Gloucester, $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles from Gull Ledge, dipping mackerel from her seine. We took her in tow, went to Liscomb for the night.

On 26th proceeded, and on 27th handed the schooner over to yourself at Halifax. We then proceeded eastward, doing some marine work in connection with our other work. On 1st June while at Sydney was informed that "Aberdeen" was no longer required in the fishery protective service. We then took up marine until 23rd August, when we left Quebec with instructions to take up fishery protective work at Magdalen Islands. We continued the work until 19th September in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island waters.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

This bureau has again proved of great benefit to our fishermen. Information as to the movements of the fish is obtained daily from fifty-five reporting stations, and reported in the morning and evening papers.

Mr. Hutchins, the clerk, was appointed permanently in charge of this branch of the fisheries protection service last year, and has performed his work in a very creditable manner. He reports on the movements of the fish during the season.

Appended is a list of the reporters.

The whole most respectfully submitted.

O. G. V. SPAIN.

Commander of the Fisheries Protection Service.

LIST of Fisheries Bureau Reporters who are Government Officials.

Residence.	Name.	Allowance.
		8 cts.
Alberton, P.E.I.	J. P. Brennan	15 00
Arichat, C.B.	Rémi Benoit	15 00
do (West), C.B.	C. P. LeLacheur	15 00
Bayfield, N.S.	F. G. Randall	15 00
Campobello, N.S.	A. J. Clarke	15 00
Causo, N.S.	Thos. C. Cooke	15 00
Cheticamp, C.B.	S. Aucoin	15 00
Digby, N.S.	J. M. Viets	15 00
Gabarus, C.B.	R. McLean	15 00
Georgetown, P.E.I.	Chas. Owen	15 00
Grand Manan	E. A. Calder	15 00
Hawkesbury, C.B.	J. C. Bourinot	15 00
Liverpool, N.S.	J. H. Dunlop	15 00
Lockeport, N.S.	J. R. Ruggles	15 00
Louisbourg, C.B.	P. O'Toole	15 00
Mabou, C.B.	Louis McKeen	15 00
Malpeque, P. E. I.	J. M. McNutt	15 00
Margaree, C.B.	M. A. Dunn	15 00
Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S.	George Rowlings	15 00
North Sydney, C.B.	A. G. Hamilton	15 00
Petit de Grat, C.B.	P. T. Fougère	15 00
Port Hood, C.B.	E. D. Tremaine	15 00
Port La Tour, N.S.	J. W. Taylor	15 00
Port Medway, N.S.	E. E. Letson	15 00
Port Mulgrave, N.S.	David Murray	15 00
Pubnico, N.S.	J. A. D'Entremont	15 00
Sand Point, N.S.	R. H. Bohman	15 00
Spry Bay, N.S.	W. C. Henley	15 00
St. Ann's, C.B.	D. McAulay	15 00
St. Peter's, C.B.	D. Urquhart	15 00
Total		450 00

ANNEX B.

MEMO: United States Fishing Vessels and other United States Vessels arriving at the
Port of Liverpool, N.S., for the year ending December, 1896.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Vessels from Gloucester (for shelter).....	116	11,141	1,912
do do (under license for shelter).....	7	638	69
do do (do supplies).....	1	127	18
do do (do bait).....	1	103	18
do do (do ice).....	1	92	18
do fishing (for shelter).....	23	1,886	355
do do (for repairs).....	6	637	98
do do (for water).....	4	313	52
do do (for medical aid).....	3	231	45
do Provincetown (for shelter).....	4	346	71
do do (for repairs).....	1	77	15
do Portland (for shelter).....	9	661	126
do do (for lobsters, fresh).....	26	983	75
Total Fishing Vessels from United States.....	202	17,235	2,872
Other United States Vessels (for freight).....	4	775	22
Grand totals United States Vessels.....	206	18,010	2,894

ANNEX C.

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which reported at the Customs Office,
Port of *Canso*, during the Year 1896.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence arrived.	Licensed or Unlicensed.	What in Port for.
1896.							
Jan. 4	Gertie Evelyn.	Gloucester.	81	16	Banks	U	Shelter and repairs.
do 16	Orient.	do	89	7	Gloucester.	U	do
do 22	American.	do	118	8	do	U	do
April 15	Nourmahal.	do	109	18	do	U	A man sick.
do 15	Senator Frye.	do	85	18	do	U	do
do 27	Mabel R. Bennett.	Salem.	116	6	Boston.	U	Shelter.
May 4	Pinta.	Gloucester.	99	18	Gloucester.	L	Bait, ice and license.
do 4	Orpheus.	do	105	16	do	U	Shelter and water.
do 4	Robin Hood.	do	88	14	do	L	do
do 19	F. Nightingale.	do	39	6	do	U	do
do 27	David Sherman.	do	60	17	Off shore.	U	do
do 27	H. C. Worcester.	do	112	18	do	U	do
do 27	Norumbega.	do	120	18	do	U	do
do 27	Reporter.	do	79	16	do	U	do
do 27	Speculator.	do	104	18	do	U	do
do 27	Alice M. Parsons.	do	72	17	do	U	do
do 27	Talisman.	do	119	17	do	U	do
do 27	Harry G. French.	do	95	17	do	U	do
do 27	Abbie F. Deering.	do	96	17	do	U	do
do 27	Elsie M. Smith.	do	106	17	do	U	do
do 27	Lizzie Maud.	do	95	18	do	U	do
do 27	Kearsage.	do	101	19	do	U	do
do 27	Pendragon.	do	68	16	do	U	do
do 27	Alice C. Jordan.	do	81	17	do	U	do
do 27	Briganza.	do	91	17	do	U	do
do 27	Miranda.	do	103	17	do	U	do
do 29	Marguerite Haskins.	do	96	17	do	U	do
do 29	Stowell Sherman.	Provincetown.	87	17	do	U	do
do 29	Lizzie Greenleaf.	Gloucester.	88	17	do	U	do
do 29	Ralph E. Eaton.	do	65	16	do	U	do
do 30	Sarah E. Lee.	do	98	16	do	U	do
do 30	Hattie A. Heckman.	do	105	17	do	U	do
do 30	Eddie Davidson.	do	78	17	do	U	do
do 30	Hustler.	do	92	17	do	U	do
do 30	Louise Polleys.	do	69	15	do	U	do
do 30	Annie C. Hall.	do	84	17	do	U	do
June 2	Volunteer.	do	102	16	Gloucester.	L	do and license.
do 18	Elector.	do	113	18	Banks.	L	Ice, bait, &c.
do 18	Arthur D. Story.	do	98	17	Gloucester.	L	Shelter and water.
do 30	David Crockett.	do	80	16	do	L	License do
July 1	Carrie and Annie.	do	90	16	do	U	Shelter, repairs.
do 2	D. A. Willson.	do	61	16	do	L	Water, bait, &c.
do 3	Winona.	do	103	16	Banks.	L	Ship fish and refit.
do 6	Pinta.	do	99	18	Gloucester.	L	Ice, bait, water.
do 6	Mist.	do	68	14	do	L	License, water.
do 6	Marsala.	do	76	15	do	U	Shelter and water.
do 8	John Smith.	do	62	14	do	U	do
do 11	M. Kearny.	do	66	16	do	U	do
do 13	Chas. H. Taylor.	do	92	18	do	L	Ice, bait and license.
do 18	Grace L. Fears.	do	84	16	do	U	Shelter and water.
do 20	Thetis.	do	91	18	Banks.	L	Log, water, &c.
do 21	Volunteer.	do	102	16	Gloucester.	L	Ice, bait, water.
Aug. 14	Emma M. Dyer.	do	77	16	do	L	do
do 19	Pinta.	do	99	18	Halifax.	L	do

LIST of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of *Canso*,
&c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.			Whence arrived.	Licensed L. Unlicensed U.	What in Port for.
			Tons.	Men.			
1896.							
Aug. 28	Mary E	Gloucester	64	18	Gloucester	U	Shelter, water.
do 28	Annie W. Hodgson	do	24	5	Bay St. Lawr. . . .	U	do
do 31	Chas. H. Taylor	do	92	18	Gloucester	L	Ice, bait, water.
Sept. 15	Carrier Dove	do	82	16	Bay St. Lawr. . . .	L	Shelter, water.
do 15	Marguerite	do	103	17	Banks.	L	do
do 15	Winona	do	103	17	Gloucester	L	Ice, bait, water.
do 28	Ettie	do	44	6	Bay St. Lawr. . . .	L	Shelter do
do 28	L. M. Stanwood	do	100	16	Boston	L	Men, water.
do 28	Nightingale	do	39	6	Bay St. Lawr. . . .	L	Shelter, water.
do 28	Gladiator	do	100	17	Banks.	U	Ice, bait, water.
Oct. 9	Eleazer Boynton	do	84	14	Gloucester	L	Shelter do
do 10	Elector	do	119	18	Banks.	L	Bait, shelter, ice.
do 12	Mystery	do	114	18	do	U	do
do 26	Matthew Kenny	do	67	16	Bay St. Lawr. . . .	L	do
do 26	Everett Pierce	do	64	16	do	L	do
do 26	Wm. E. McDonald	do	94	16	do	L	do
do 26	Thetis	do	91	18	Banks.	L	do
do 26	Richard Lester	do	69	14	Bay St. Lawr. . . .	L	do
do 26	D. A. Willson	do	66	16	do	L	do
do 26	Margaret	St. Andrews	49	12	do	L	do
do 26	Wm. Collins	Gloucester	74	16	do	U	do
do 26	David Crockett	do	80	16	do	L	do
do 26	J. B. McGuire	do	88	14	do	L	do
do 27	Canopus	do	68	14	do	U	do
do 30	G. E. Boutwell	do	64	14	do	L	do
do 30	Lottie S. Martin	do	64	14	do	L	do
do 30	Hattie Evelyn	do	66	16	do	L	do
do 30	Lois & Rosie	Booth Bay	49	14	do	L	do
Nov. 2	Abbie M. Deering	Gloucester	96	17	do	L	do
do 4	L. M. Stanwood	do	100	18	Gloucester	L	do ship men.
do 4	Mary E	do	64	14	Bay St. Lawr. . . .	U	do
do 5	Edward Trevo	do	88	6	Gloucester	U	do repairs.
do 5	Edward F. Esoleth	do	84	14	Banks.	U	Man sick and do
do 9	G. F. Edwards	do	141	17	Off shore	U	Shelter, water.
do 9	Carrie E. Sawyer	do	59	14	Bay St. Lawr. . . .	L	do
do 9	Norma	do	104	18	Gloucester	U	do and repairs.
do 9	Stranger	do	82	16	Bay St. Lawr. . . .	L	do
do 9	Horace Albert	do	65	16	do	U	do
do 13	Ethel B. Jacobs	do	125	16	Off shore	U	do
do 13	Kearsage	do	101	17	do	U	do
do 21	Edgar S. Foster	Bucksport	94	5	Boston	U	do
Dec. 1	Annie G. Quiner	do	79	6	do	U	do
do 1	Masconoma	Gloucester	91	18	Gloucester	L	Bait, water.
do 1	Thetis	do	91	7	do	U	Shelter, water.
do 5	J. Collins	do	74	13	Banks.	U	do
do 14	Hattie E. Worcester	do	112	18	Gloucester	U	do repairs.

United States Fishing Vessels calling at the Port of *Souris*, during season 1896.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of men.	Port of Registry.	Licensed or not Licensed.	Remarks.
Ettie	44	6	Gloucester.....	L.	Supplies.
Notice.....	63	10	do	do	do
Carrier Dove.....	82	14	do	do	do
Joseph B. Maguire.....	88	15	do	do	do
Everett Pierce	65	12	do	do	Purchase license.
Carrie E. Sayward.....	59	16	do	do	Supplies.
Marathon	65	14	do	do	do
Abbie M. Deering.....	96	13	do	do	License and supplies.
Reporter.....	79	14	do	do	do
Mist.....	68	15	do	do	Supplies.
Stranger.....	82	16	do	do	do
Richard Lester.....	69	15	do	do	do
Lottie S. Morton.....	64	15	do	do	do
D. A. Wilson.....	61	15	Salem.....	do	do
J. E. Garland.....	76	17	Gloucester	do	do
Noonday.....	72	15	do	do	do
Florence Nightingale.....	39	6	do	do	Bait and supplies.
Lois and Rosie	49	16	Booth Bay	do	Supplies.
Hereward	85	16	Gloucester.....	do	do
Penobscot	85	18	do	do	do
Hattie Evelyn.....	66	14	do	do	do
George F. Boutwell.....	64	14	do	do	do
Epps Tarr	66	13	do	do	Ship a man and supplies.
Carrie W. Babson.....	86	18	do	do	Supplies.
Ralph F. Hodgdon.....	85	17	do	N.	Temporary repairs.
Horace Albert.....	65	14	do	do	do
Carrie and Annie.....	90	16	do	do	do
J. W. Collins.....	74	16	do	do	do
Marsala.....	76	15	do	do	do
David Crockett.....	80	15	do	L.	Supplies and repairs.
Lizzie M. Greenleaf.....	88	17	do	do	Supplies.
Orient.....	89	16	do	N.	Shelter and repairs.
Oliver Eldridge.....	68	15	do	do	do
Matthew Keany.....	67	16	do	L.	Supplies.
David Sherman.....	67	15	do	do	License and supplies.
Lizzie M. Stanwood.....	100	17	do	do	do
Margaret Mat. er.....	91	16	do	do	License and supplies, to land a sick seaman.
Dido.....	78	14	do	do	Supplies.
F. R. Walker.....	68	11	do	do	License and supplies.
Landseer.....	94	19	do	do	Supplies.
Addie M. Storey.....	68	14	do	do	do
Henry W. Longfellow.....	78	17	do	N.	Temporary repairs.
Ralph E. Eaton.....	65	15	do	L.	Supplies.
Wm. E. McDonald.....	93	18	do	do	do
Grace L. Fears.....	85	15	do	do	do
Edward Trevo.....	88	17	do	do	do
Mattie Winship.....	73	16	do	do	do
L. W. Homans.....	63	15	do	N.	Land a sick man.
Pendragon.....	68	15	do	L.	License and supplies.
John Smith.....	62	14	do	do	Supplies.
Mary E.....	64	15	do	do	do
Canapus.....	68	14	do	N.	Temporary repairs.
Gertie Evelyn.....	81	15	do	do	do
Morman Fisher.....	76	14	do	do	For shelter.
Nereid.....	92	15	do	do	do
S. R. Lane.....	68	14	do	do	do
Ella M. Doughty.....	52	14	do	L.	do
Annie W. Hodgdon.....	24	5	do	N.	do

United States Fishing Vessels calling at *N. Sydney* in 1896.

Number.	Names.	Tonnage.	Number of men.	Port of Registry.	License.	Remarks.
1	Maggie & May.....	115	18	Gloucester	L	In for shelter.
2	Marguerite	107	18	Salem	L	water.
3	Harvester	101	16	Gloucester		harbour.
4	J. M. Calderwood.....	86	16	do	L	land sick man.
5	Howard Holbrook.....	92	18	do	L	bait and water.
6	do	92	18	do	L	water.
7	America.....	118	19	do	L	shelter.
8	Maggie & May.....	115	18	do		do
9	Speculator	104	18	do		do
10	J. M. Calderwood.....	86	16	do	L	do
11	Thetis	91	18	do	L	repairs.
12	James G. Blain.....	98	17	do		shelter.
13	Lucy W. Dyer.....	78	17	Portland		water.
14	Elsie M. Smito.....	106	17	Gloucester		shelter.
15	Abbie M. Deering.....	96	17	do		water.
16	Harry G. French.....	95	17	do		do
17	Norumbega.....	120	18	do		shelter.
18	Latonia.....	103	18	do		water.
19	James Dyer.....	81	17	Portland		repairs.
20	Iolanthe.....	70	17	Gloucester		do
21	Orient	89	16	do		water.
22	Pendragon.....	68	16	do		shelter.
23	Geo. F. Edmunds.....	142	18	do		do
24	Louis Pollys.....	69	15	do		do
25	Alice M. Parsons.....	72	17	do		water.
26	Hattie E. Worcester.....	112	18	do		do
27	Commonwealth.....	81	17	do		shelter.
28	Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	115	17	do		do
29	Sarah E. Lee.....	98	16	do		In to see doctor.
30	Orient	89	16	do		In for repairs.
31	Carrie E. Philips.....	109	18	do		shelter.
32	David Sherman.....	69	17	do		water.
33	Fredonia.....	109	17	do		shelter.
34	Hattie E. Worcester.....	112	18	do		do
35	Pendragon.....	68	16	do		do
36	Louis Pollys	69	15	do		do
37	Hattie E. Heckman.....	105	17	do		harbour.
38	Harry L. Beldon.....	117	19	Boston.....		water.
39	Louis Pollys.....	69	15	Gloucester		do
40	James G. Blain.....	98	17	do		harbour.
41	James B. McGuire.....	88	14	do	L	do
42	Carrie W. Babson.....	85	14	do	L	do
43	James B. McGuire.....	88	14	do	L	repairs.
44	Marathon.....	65	12	do	L	harbour.
45	Norman Fisher.....	76	16	do		do
46	Hustler.....	92	16	do		do
47	Margaret Mather.....	91	16	do	L	do
48	Nereid.....	92	16	do		do
49	Hattie E. Worcester	112	17	do		do
50	do	112	17	do		repairs.
51	Kearsage	101	17	do		harbour.
52	Norman Fisher.....	76	16	do		do
53	Margaret Mather.....	91	17	do	L	do
54	Nereid.....	92	16	do		do
55	Hustler.....	92	16	do		do
56	Hattie E. Worcester.....	112	17	do		do
57	Geo. F. Edmunds.....	141	17	do		shelter.
58	Norman Fisher.....	76	16	do		do
59	Hattie E. Worcester.....	112	17	do		do
60	Hustler	92	16	do		do
61	Geo. F. Edmunds.....	141	17	do		do
62	Kearsage.....	101	17	do		do
63	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	125	16	do		harbour.
64	do	125	16	do		do

United States Fishing vessels calling at *N. Sydney*—Con.

Number.	Names.	Tonnage.	Number of men.	Port of Registry.	License.	Remarks.
65	Norman Fisher.....	76	16	do		In harbour.
66	Lizzie M. Centre.....	77	17	do		do
67	Kearsage.....	101	17	do		do
68	Hattie E. Worcester.....	112	17	do		do
69	Hustler.....	92	16	do		do
70	Nereid.....	92	16	do		do
71	Geo. F. Edmunds.....	141	17	do		do
72	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	125	16	do		shelter.
73	Norman Fisher.....	76	16	do		do
74	Hattie E. Worcester.....	112	17	do		do
75	Kearsage.....	101	17	do		do
76	Hustler.....	92	16	do		do
77	Valkyrie.....	132	8	do		do
Total.....		7,521	1,272			

To further demonstrate the importance of our ports to the United States fishing vessels, it is sufficient to state that no less than 212 such vessels called at Sand Point, Shelburne County, during the season of 1896, mostly for shelter and repairs. More than 50 per cent of these calls are during the months of November, December and January.

ANNEX D.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

HALIFAX, N.S., 29th December, 1896.

Commander O. G. V. SPAIN,
In charge Fisheries Protection Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau for the season, 1st May to 15th October, 1896.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BAYFIELD.

Codfish and haddock were first reported in light and fair quantities, respectively, on 1st July.

Herring appeared about 27th April in fair quantities, but on 6th May they became plentiful, and excellent catches were made until the 15th. Thence until 3rd June the catches were light, owing chiefly to high winds which prevailed. With the exception of a good catch on 2nd July they were not afterwards reported.

Lobster fishery commenced about three weeks earlier this season, traps having been set about 4th May. From the 6th to 16th light catches were made each day, but on the 17th they were reported very good, and the average catch until 30th June was fair. From 4th to 24th June light catches were regularly reported, after which the fishery was fair until the season closed on 15th July. The total catch is reported above the average.

Mackerel struck in on 7th June, but with the exception of some fair hauls having been made during the last week in June and the third week of July they were light until 7th August, as they would neither mesh nor take hooks. On 8th August they commenced to take hooks, and fair fishing was afterward reported until 9th September, when the average catch was good until the 20th, when mackerel were reported to be slackening off owing to the stormy weather. Total catch estimated above the average.

Salmon first appeared on 13th June in light quantity, and the catches remained light until the 16th, from which date they were fairly good until the 22nd. After a week's poor fishing they became plentiful, and excellent catches were made until 6th July, but a slight falling off was noticeable. During the following week the catches were good each day until the 16th, after which they were scarce until 6th August, when this fishery closed. The total catch is said to have been in excess of that of 1895.

CANSO.

Codfish were first reported on 13th May, but the catches were light until the 15th, owing to the limited number engaged in this fishery. From the 16th to 20th very fair supplies were landed each day, but from the 20th to 4th June the catches were again light. During the remainder of June the average catch was good, and with the exception of a few light catches during the first week of July, the remainder of the month proved very satisfactory, as good fishing was reported. Throughout August the weather was stormy and bait scarce, and consequently the catches were light; but as the weather throughout September was not so stormy, fishermen made on an average very fair catches. Although the inshore catch has not been large, it is reported that it has been an improvement on the previous year.

Haddock were reported on 10th June, and the catches until 2nd July varied from good to fair. From 2nd July to 31st although a good many catches were light, some very good were made during the third week, and the average catch for the month was fair. Throughout August and September this fishery met with the same reverses as the cod fishery, and the catches until the close of the season were almost identical. The remarks of Messrs. A. N. Whitman & Son regarding the development of another branch of this very important fishery, which will be found in the appended report, are interesting.

Herring were first reported on 14th May, but the catches throughout the season were light. Although the September run of this fish is closely watched, it proved this year a complete failure, and is mainly attributed to the discouragingly low prices obtained last season.

Lobster fishery commenced on 4th May, from which date light but regular catches were reported each day. The total catch of this fish is considered about half that of 1895, and is probably owing to the rough weather which prevailed during most of the lobster season. It is reported that there is a gradual diminution of the supply and size of lobsters, but that the increased outfit and price obtained help to maintain the total quantity and value, approximately, up to that of previous years.

Mackerel appeared in light quantities on 26th May, and the catches were light during the remainder of the month. On the 30th, however, they struck in fairly plentifully in Chedabucto Bay, and they were reported schooling on the coast on the 3rd. From 8th June to 6th July the catches were light but regular, and the total yield of summer mackerel is considered the smallest known. Nothing was afterwards reported until 8th October, when they were schooling in Chedabucto Bay and light hauls made; fish having been reported to be fat and of good quality. It is further reported that the June run in Chedabucto Bay, the past season, has been an unusually good one as regards number and size.

Salmon were taken in light but regular quantities from 19th May to 14th July, and although the catch was greater on some parts of the coast, the total amount taken at this station was smaller than usual.

Squid were first reported on 22nd June, and fair catches were made the following week. During the first week of July, the catches were light, but for the remainder of the month was a good average. From 1st August to 10th this fish was very scarce, but on the 11th a fair supply was taken, and throughout the following week light catches were made each day. After this they were very irregular, but a few hauls were made. Notwithstanding that a few excellent catches were taken in the second week of September, the catch throughout the month only averaged fair. During the past season the greater number of the Lunenburg fleet obtained their supplies of bait on the Newfoundland bank, and as a result the income to fishermen of this locality for bait was very small.

DIGBY.

Codfish appeared in good quantities on 1st May, and until 15th June this fishery was good, there having been some excellent catches reported during the second and fourth weeks of May. About 16th June the catches became somewhat lighter, but fair and regular fishing was reported each day until 3rd July, from which date they were mostly light until the close of the season. Dogfish were not reported to have been destructive as in the past seasons, and no scarcity of bait is reported to have prevailed. Manifests received at the Digby custom-house from the outports of Sandy Cove and Tiverton show that nearly 2,000 qtls., were shipped during the fourth week of August to St. John, Yarmouth and Halifax. The total yield is estimated at 380,000 lbs., but as a part of the Digby fleet sold their catches at Yarmouth and St. John, it would probably equal or be in excess of the total catch of 1895.

Haddock appeared in fair quantities on 1st May, but on the 4th became scarce, and only light catches were made until about 9th July, from which date they were fair until the last of August, after which, although some poor captures were made during the

month of September, the average was only fair until the close of the season. Total is estimated at 589,000 lbs.

Hake were taken in fair quantities from 16th June to the last of the month, after which they became more plentiful and good catches were reported each day until 14th September, when this fishery became very good, and continued so until the season closed. Report from Weymouth about 7th August states that hake were scarce, but it is probably judged by the light catches, which were owing to the prevalence of dogfish. The total catch is estimated at 607,000 lbs.

Halibut were first reported on 1st May, and the catches were fair and regular until 10th July. Nothing was afterwards reported. Total catch this season is estimated at 3,200 lbs.

Herring struck in in good quantity on 4th May, and very fair catches were taken until the 9th, when they became scarce and remained so until the 26th of May. They were not again reported until about 6th August, when some fair catches were made for a few days. Throughout September none were reported, but during the first three days of October light catches were made each day.

Lobster fishing commenced 1st May, and the catches until the 26th were fair. On the following day an improvement was reported, and the catches until the last of June were good. Fair catches were made during the first ten days of July, but nothing afterwards. This season the total catch is estimated at 1,247 brls., which shows an increase in comparison with 1895, and which is possibly attributed to the new fields operated upon as mentioned in the report of 1895.

Mackerel struck in on 19th May in fair quantities, and the takes during the remainder of that month varied from fair to poor. Throughout June no catches were reported, but on 9th July small mackerel were reported to have struck in St. Mary's Bay, below Sea Wall, and light catches were made each day for about a week. On 6th and 7th August they were reported schooling in the Bay of Fundy, but no takes were made. About the 15th they were in fair supply in St. Mary's Bay, and altogether a fair catch was made on that date. The takes during the remainder of that month were light, and they were not afterwards reported.

Salmon were first reported on 10th June, but the catches altogether fair only lasted a few days. With the exception of a good catch on the 27th, they were not afterwards mentioned.

Shad were reported first on 7th July, and light catches were taken pretty regularly until 5th August. On the 6th this fishery became good in St. Mary's Bay, and large quantities were taken. Reports state that from Brier Island to the head of the bay the fishermen reaped a harvest, as the shad were large and very fat. About this time the Trout Cove boats averaged 5 brls., which varied in price from \$12 to \$15 per brl. Encouraged by these good catches it was reported that a number of vessels fitted out for this fishery in the Bay of Fundy; but, as far as reported, the catches were light until 1st September, after which date none were reported.

In addition to the above branches reported upon, the following information will no doubt be of interest:

Total quantity of pollack taken is estimated at 60,100 lbs.
do sounds do 2,800 lbs.
do cod oil do 3,004 galls.

HALIFAX.

During the past season the following quantities of lobsters were exported to the United States:—

March quarter,	1,337	crates, valued at.....	\$ 7,771.
June	“	3,320 “ “	17,285
Sept.	“	311 “ “	1,558
Dec.	“	Nil.	

Total....	4,968	“ “	\$26,614
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ISAAC'S HARBOUR.

Codfish were reported irregular throughout the season, but fair catches seem to have been made when weather permitted. About 8th August boats were reported to have averaged ten quintals. Throughout September the weather was unfavourable and boats could only get on fishing grounds one or two days a week, and the fish caught could not be satisfactorily dried for the market. During the following month weather proved stormy also, but when boats were successful in getting on fishing grounds cod appeared to be plentiful, especially in the latter part of October, and boats varied from four to five quintals, which will greatly aid the fishermen in preparing for the winter as it is feared that quite a number will have to seek aid from the lobster packers by an advance.

Herring.—The catch of fat herring the past season has been small but well cured, and the result is that they have all been marketable, whereas last season, owing no doubt to the large quantity, they became more or less tainted and depreciated in value very much.

Lobsters were first reported on 7th May, but the catches appear to have been light throughout the season, and the total catch is considered 25 per cent short of last season. It is reported that last winter the lobster fishery was actively prosecuted, and all lobsters of the required size taken were shipped to Boston. This business, however, proved a great injury, and the result is that during the approaching winter this fishery will be dispensed with.

Mackerel were very scarce the past season, and it is estimated that the total catch between New Harbour and Fishermen's Harbour will not exceed twenty-five barrels.

LIVERPOOL.

Alewives appeared on 4th May and the catches throughout the month were light but regular.

Codfish were first reported on 8th May as usual, and until the 14th the catches were light, although on the 12th the fishery was reported good ten miles off shore. On 14th May this fishery greatly improved and good catches were always reported except when stormy weather interfered, until 4th July when this fishery began to decline and only light catches were made until 14th July, after which very few were taken owing to the great scarcity of bait. Total catch estimated very much below an average catch.

Haddock were only reported during the second week of May and the catches were very light.

Halibut were taken in light quantities during the third week of May.

Herring were first reported on 14th May when they were schooling about six miles off-shore and during the following week they became plentiful and were striking inshore. No takes were reported until the 22nd when some good hauls were made during that week. A few light hauls were made during the first week of June, but nothing was reported afterwards until 26th September when some very good catches were made for a few days, boats having as high as 5 brls. Total catch estimated at one-tenth of last season's.

Lobsters appeared in good quantities on 4th May, and although the catches became poor for a very short period during the latter part of the second week of May, the catches as a whole have been a good average until 22nd June, from which date they were poor until 8th July, after which none were reported. Total catch considered a good average. It is estimated that the total number of cases canned is 4,000, and of lobsters exported alive 160,000.

Mackerel were reported schooling 5 miles off Little Hope on 16th May, but no catches were made until 26th June when a light haul was secured. Nothing was afterwards reported until 28th September, when boats varied from 2 to 15 fish of good quality. Total catch estimated at not over 10 brls.

Salmon appeared on 8th May in light quantities, but on the 15th they became good but slightly fell off about the 18th, from which date the catches were fair until the

28th. From latter date until 22nd June, good catches were very regularly reported but nothing was reported afterwards. The season's catch has been very large and it is estimated that more salmon were caught the past season than in any of the past 15 years.

Squid appeared first in light quantities on 26th June, but on the following day a very good supply was taken; but with the exception of a few light hauls during the first week of July, nothing further was reported. It is said that this fish was very destructive, destroying what few mackerel were taken in nets.

LOCKEPORT.

Alewives were reported in good quantities on 2nd May, and although some good catches were made during that week they were not afterwards reported until the 16th and were then only taken in light catches when the fishery closed.

Codfish.—About 4th May the offshore boats were reported to be fitting out and on the 9th the best offshore boat obtained 40 quintals of fine cod. These catches, with very few intermissions, continued until about the 22nd, when there was a slight decrease until about 5th June when bankers were reported doing well and the offshore fishery greatly improved; one boat with four men having taken 50 quintals in one week. The offshore catches continued excellent until 3rd July, when the squid, which succeeded the herring as bait, failed, and the catches were lighter until about the 12th. During the following eight days excellent catches were again made, but rough weather setting in, coupled with scarcity of bait, only light catches were made until 14th August, although fish were reported plentiful on grounds. In the third week of August when squid bait was obtainable good catches were reported, and on the 19th the boats which obtained supplies proceeded to the grounds. About this time dogfish became very troublesome and with the return of the above mentioned drawbacks the catches were light until 2nd September. The day following they were reported very plentiful, but as the dogfish were close inshore and bait scarce the catches were light. During the remainder of the month the average catch was good and some very good catches were made during the first ten days of October, when codfish were reported to have been very plentiful off shore. In comparison with last season there seems to have been a slight shortage as will be seen in the statement of total catches.

Clams.—During the past season, 758 barrels were taken for bait.

Haddock.—Although it is not doubted that this fish was on the grounds during the greater part of the season, yet the only catches reported were from 8th June to 20th, inclusive, when light fares were made each day. In comparison with the season of 1895 there appears to have been a large decrease as will be noticed in the statement.

Hake were not reported this season, but the general yield is estimated much below that of 1895.

Halibut appeared in good quantities on 9th May and some very good fishing was accomplished up to about the 16th, from which date they were scarce to 20th June. They were not afterwards reported. This branch shows a very marked decrease as the catch the past season is estimated at 3,000 pounds as against 14,000 pounds during the season of 1895.

Herring were not reported this season until 22nd May, when they appeared plentifully off shore, but no catches were reported until the 30th, when excellent catches for bait were made by the nets or outside grounds. From 1st June to 24th July no fishing was reported inshore although on the grounds herring was always obtainable for bait until about 4th July when squid took the place of herring for bait and but very few were reported until 22nd September when two barrels were taken in one net at Western Head and for the following few days fair hauls were made. During the last week of September the herring were kept outside by dogfish, but about 2nd October they struck in plentifully and the average catch was good while offshore boats had seven barrels per boat. The total catch is estimated at 2,000 brls., which is not quite half of last season's catch. These only include that portion which was salted.

LIST of the Banking Fleet.

Number of Vessels.	Port.	Catch.
		Lbs.
54	Lunenburg	15,380,750
4	do North Bay.....	612,000
6	do Labrador	569,500
34	La Have.....	11,860,800
22	do North Bay.....	2,676,700
15	do Labrador.....	1,600,520
11	Mahone Bay	3,565,000
8	do Labrador.....	1,020,000

Haddock were taken in fair catches from 8th June to 14th July on which date they became poor, and but few were taken until 12th August. On 13th August they again became more plentiful and remained in fair supply until the 22nd. On the following day there was another falling off which continued until 15th October, but from that date they were fairly good until 12th November, and the season's catch is considered an average one.

Herring were first taken this year on May 19th and one boat is reported to have taken seven barrels bank herring. From 21st May to 5th June boats averaged one barrel, and the catches were reported as fair. On the 6th the boats averaged 5 barrels, but afterwards gradually decreased until the 20th, when the average was only one barrel. Nothing was afterwards reported until 24th September, which case has not been known for years, although on the 10th they were said to have been plentiful at Tan-cook, and fair from 18th to 21st inclusive, but no hauls were reported. On the 22nd boats were reported to have averaged seven barrels and until 2nd October excellent catches were made regularly. Although the fall herring are reported to have been very plentiful until 10th November light hauls were only made from 2nd to 10th October inclusive.

Lobster fishery commenced 1st January and the catches taken from this date until 8th May were light and were all shipped alive to the United States. On 9th May an improvement was noticeable, and until about 6th June the catches were fair. After this but very few light captures were reported.

Mackerel were first reported on 19th May when one boat caught one large fish; but from that date until about 20th June the catches were light and boats only varied from 30 to 150 fish. Outside of a light catch about 10th August in St. Margaret's Bay nothing was reported until 15th September when a few hundred 12-inch mackerel were in traps. It is reported that the catch of fall mackerel was the poorest for years, and that not over 2 barrels were taken in traps during the season. The total catch is below the average.

Squid were reported plentiful at Chester and Blue Rocks during the last week of June but no supplies were taken inshore until about 11th August when catches varying from poor to fair were reported until the 28th. During the third week of August they were plentiful on Grand Banks and fair supplies were reported on Middle Ground and Bank Quero.

PORT LA TOUR.

Alewives were taken in light but regular quantities from 8th May to 26th June, after which date none were reported. On 13th May a good run was reported in Barington River.

Codfish.—Notwithstanding the fact that fishermen were reported on 11th May to be getting 100 cod per man, the fishery was not prosecuted owing to the low

prices. On 14th May they were reported scarce, but gradually improved and were fairly plentiful until the 26th, after which they slackened off and were scarce until 1st June. Throughout June the catches varied from fair to poor, but bait was very scarce. On 10th June, good catches of cod were made wide offshore. The week ending 22nd June was a very successful one for the fishermen, as a school of squid kept the cod on the grounds and enabled the boats to do well. Later, when the squid commenced to move off, a good school of herring appeared and the prospects were very encouraging. This school, however, did not last, and the result was a poor week for the inshore fishermen, although shallows did well on the outside grounds. During the former part of July the weather was very bad and bait scarce, and fishermen did very little; but about the 15th light catches were made quite regularly for about a week. The remainder of the month was stormy, and great scarcity of bait prevailed, and it is reported to have been one of the worst weeks ever known at this station. The catches during the remainder of the season were light, although fish were reported at different periods in good quantities on the grounds, owing principally to the great scarcity of bait. On the whole the cod fishery, though poor, will equal last year's catch—say about 2,000 quintals.

Haddock were first reported on 1st May, but the catches were not regular until about 31st July, from which date they were taken regularly in small quantities until 18th September. Total catch estimated not to exceed 400 cwt.

Herring were reported in good quantities well offshore on 10th June, but no catches were made inshore until 18th August, when light hauls were made each day for about a week. On 15th September, light schools of herring were reported on the eastern side of Blanche, and from the 25th to end of month fair catches were made each day inshore. Total catch to 19th October is estimated to equal that of previous year, there having been between 400 and 500 barrels exported.

Lobsters were taken in light but regular quantities from 1st May to 15th July. During the past season there was quite an addition to the plant worked, as the fishery proved remunerative last season. Total catch is estimated to be about equal to last year's, but as there was less destruction to gear, the fishermen will be better remunerated.

Mackerel fishery proved a total failure this season.

Squid were reported in good quantities on the ground about 22nd June, but did not remain long. From 19th August to 24th, fair catches were reported each day, and with the exception of a light catch on 9th September were not afterwards reported.

PUBNICO.

Codfish were reported in fair quantities from 25th May to 29th June, when there was a slight increase in the catches until bait became scarce during the second week of July. From 11th July to 26th no catches were reported, but cod and bait were reported plentiful on Brown's Bank about the 20th. On the 27th although bait was scarce inshore it was plentiful outside, and while supplies could be obtained, good catches of cod were made inshore. Throughout the month of August cod and squid bait were plentiful on Brown's Bank and boats deserted the inshore fishery and proceeded to the bank where they obtained good fares. On 26th and 27th August, good catches of cod were made at Abbott's Harbour, but with this exception of a few fair catches during third week of September, little was done, as the cod were reported to have struck off about the 6th. It is considered that the past season's operations have been very successful, the catch being between 400 and 500 quintals in excess of last season.

Haddock were fairly plentiful up to 30th June, when they greatly improved and the fishery was reported very good until 6th September, when they appeared to have struck offshore.

Herring were first reported on 22nd May in small quantities, but the catch is almost a total failure, as they did not appear in large numbers. On 26th and 27th August, fair catches were made at Abbott's Harbour.

Lobsters. Previous to 15th May, the catches were reported very good, after which they became fair, remaining so until about 7th June, from which date until the close of the season they were light but regular. Total catch for season considered an average one.

Mackerel were first reported on 14th May, when about thirteen fish were taken in Bluff Head traps. During the succeeding two days light catches were also made in Pubnico Point trap, and on the 18th became very plentiful, 30 barrels having been taken in Bluff Head trap and 75 barrels in Pubnico Point trap, and remained so until about 7th June, when about 400 barrels were shipped to Boston in ice during the week ending that date. During the following week some fair hauls were made, but afterwards became scarce and remained so until 2nd July, after which date none were reported. On 31st July and August 1st, mackerel were reported schooling in Lobster Bay.

Squid were scarce inshore during the season, but were reported plentiful on Brown's Bank from about 20th July to 29th August.

SAND POINT.

Alewives were first reported on 5th May in small quantities, but on the following day they became more plentiful and the catch each day was very fair until 13th July, after which date none were reported. Total catch as compared with previous years is a fair average.

Codfish were taken this year about a week earlier, viz., on 5th May, when a good catch was reported. During the following eight days good catches were made inshore as well as on LaHave Bank; but on latter grounds dogfish were quite plentiful and very destructive. From 14th May to 6th June the catches varied from fair to poor, although during the last week of May some good catches were made by shallops from 18 to 20 miles south-east of Shelburne lighthouse. On 1st June, bankers arriving reported good fishing on offshore soundings, which continued until about the 10th, when for a few days fishing operations were suspended owing to bad weather. On 13th June they again appeared fairly plentiful, and on the day following good schools appeared; but as they would neither take alewife or clam bait, the catches were only fair until 11th July. On 20th June, the average catch per man on grounds 18 to 20 miles south-east of Shelburne lighthouse was $1\frac{1}{2}$ quintal, and a good supply of herring bait being obtainable on grounds. During the last week of June as squid began to appear, good catches were made by shallops 18 to 20 miles south of Cape Negro. On 4th July, fish were reported scarce on LaHave Bank, and about the 11th became scarce inshore. From 18th July to 11th August, the codfishery was almost entirely given up, as the bait fish left the shores and none was obtainable.

During the second week of August some good catches were made in the Gully between soundings and Roseway Bank, while fair fishing was reported on the bank. On the 12th, as squid again struck in, the daily catch of cod to the 22nd was very fair. About the latter date dogfish began to appear, and as they proved very troublesome, the catches each day were light until 12th September. On 23rd August, fair fishing was reported on Brown's Bank, and on 4th September bankers reported good takes 18 miles south-east of Shelburne lighthouse. On 12th September, fair fishing was reported 7 to 10 miles offshore and 11 miles south of Cape Negro, while good fishing was found 18 miles south-east of Shelburne lighthouse. On 17th September, cod struck in close to headlands and for a few days some good catches were made; but as bad weather began to set in and the boats were compelled to return early, the catches were consequently light, although they were reported to be in good quantities on offshore soundings. During the last week of September good schools of cod were on shore, and when weather permitted the catches varied from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ quintal per man and were made from 3 to 4 miles offshore. About this time also bankers reported good fishing on offshore soundings, LaHave and Roseway Banks. On 1st October bad weather set in and during the first ten days the catches varied from fair to poor, but afterwards none were taken. On the whole the past season's operations are considered very poor, there having been only 175 quintals taken on inshore grounds by small boats as compared with 300 quintals during the previous year.

Haddock were reported this year about two weeks earlier than last year and were taken in good supplies from 5th to 13th May inclusive, and were also in good numbers on LaHave Bank. From latter date until June 6th the catches varied from fair to poor

notwithstanding the fact that haddock was striking in about 31st May. On 13th June good schools were reported on shore, and until 10th July the average catch each day was very fair, but afterwards very poor, as the bait fish left the shores. Nothing was afterwards reported, owing to unfavourable weather until 12th August when for about 11 days fair catches were made, but afterwards became scarcer and remained so until about 12th September. As a good school of this fish struck in shore about the 16th, the catches although somewhat irregular varied from good to fair, but were poor for the remainder of the season. The total catch for the past season is estimated at 150 quintals which is a large decrease on the total catch of 1895, but which is almost wholly attributed to the prevalence of dogfish, which were very plentiful and destructive and kept this fish from coming inshore.

Hake, although as usual not reported directly to the bureau, were reported by American fishing vessels to have been very plentiful in the gully off this shore the whole season.

Halibut as far as reported, were scarce the whole season, but were reported fairly plentiful 30 miles south-east of Shelburne lighthouse on 20th July.

Herring, although good on off-shore grounds during the first week of June, were not reported inshore until the 22nd, when light catches were made each day for about a week. Light catches were again reported from 13th to 18th July, but bad weather setting in and dogfish appearing, resulted in very light catches being made. On 8th September they were reported plentiful on off-shore grounds, but as dogfish were plentiful in shore it resulted in keeping the herring off. On 30th September they struck in plentifully and until the 10th October excellent catches were made each day. The herring were of large size, running one-half No. 1's but not very fat, and on 26th October 3,000 brls. were reported to be in fishermen's stages, and all were being salted for export. In comparison with last year this is a marked increase.

Lobster fishery opened about 10th February, and was a very fair catch up to 1st June when they slackened off. The large and small lobsters were both shipped to the United States up to 1st April. The factory here opened about 10th April taking all small lobsters, and during the season packed about 460 cases. On 23rd May lobsters showed quite an improvement over the catch to date the previous year, but from 2nd June to the close of the season, the catches, although regular, were light. About 13th and 15th June fishermen lost about two-thirds of their traps by a heavy storm. On the whole the past season's operations seem to have been very successful, as in addition to 460 cases packed there were 860 crates of live lobsters shipped to the United States, where they met ready sale at good prices.

Mackerel were reported schooling at Shelburne lighthouse on 27th May, and some very good catches were made, but none were afterwards reported until 27th October when catches, varying from 18 to 20 per fleet of nets, were made at Shelburne lighthouse and were sold at 10 cents apiece for home consumption.

Salmon were first taken this season on 21st May in light catches, but increased somewhat the following day and until 6th June were taken in fair quantities each day. From 6th June to 27th the catches were light, although at Jordan River on 30th May the average was 50 per man, and were plentiful on 13th June, good to 18th and plentiful again on the 27th.

Squid of large size appeared first on June 23rd in fair quantities, but soon became plentiful and remained so until July 2nd, when the catches somewhat fell off, although they were reported plentiful, but would not jig and finally struck off about the 17th. They again struck in on 11th August and good supplies were obtained until about 15th September after which the catches gradually became less. On 12th August they appeared plentiful on Bank Quero and on 8th September were plentiful on off-shore grounds. Good supplies were obtained during August and September on La Have, Brown's and Roseway Banks.

WHITEHEAD.

Menhaden were taken in light but regular catches from 28th May to 6th June, and the total quantity is estimated at 50 barrels or about equal to last year's catch.

Codfish appeared some four days earlier this season, but the catches were, with the exception of some fair hauls during the third week of August, poor the entire season. During the last two and a half months stormy weather prevented operations which to a great extent accounts for the light catch of 800 quintals or a shortage of about 400 qtls. in comparison with last season.

Haddock appeared on 28th May, but the catches were light although somewhat irregular until 24th August after which date none were reported. Total catch estimated at 350 quintals, or a shortage of about 50 quintals in comparison with last year.

Hake were taken in light quantities during the first week of June but were not afterwards reported.

Herring were reported on 28th May from which date until August 11th the catches were poor and irregular. Nothing afterwards reported. Total catch estimated at 600 brls. which is about 900 brls. short of last season's catch.

Lobster fishery commenced on 5th May and the quantities taken each day until close of season were light but regular, and the total catch is estimated at 4,400 cases.

Mackerel appeared first on 28th May, and on the following day were schooling and light takes were made each day during the remainder of the month. From 1st to 8th June catches varying from 15 mackerel per boat to 4 brls. per trap were made each day. Total catch is estimated at 140 brls.

Squid were taken in light quantities each day during the third week of August.

YARMOUTH.

Alewives were first reported in light quantities on 1st May, but on the following day they became more plentiful, and fair fishing was afterwards reported until about 4th June, from which date until 1st July the catches were light. The total catch is considered about the same as last year and was mostly sold fresh for bait.

Codfish were first reported on 8th May in fair quantities, but on the following day it was reported too windy for inshore fishing and the Digby fleet then in that vicinity left for LaHave Bank. On the 5th good fishing was found, but on the 7th the catches slightly diminished and were fair until 9th June, when bad weather prevented fishing operations being carried on and vessels were hauling up owing to low prices. About the 18th they again appeared in good quantities and some good fishing was done until the 25th, when they became scarce and very few were reported after the 7th of July.

Haddock appeared this year in light quantities on 1st May, and the catches continued light until the 13th when they became more plentiful and fair fishing was reported until the 26th. On this date they again became scarce, but on 1st June they were in good supply for a few days, and from the 5th to the end of the month the catches were fair. During the first week of July the catches were light and the only other report noted was a fair catch on August 6th.

Halibut were taken in fair catches each day from 1st to 15th May, after which they were scarce until about 18th June, when fair catches were again made for a few days but were afterwards scarce. The finer quality found a ready market in Boston and New York, while the inferior quality was kept for home consumption.

Herring were reported to have struck in on 13th May, but no catches were made until the 15th, from which date the hauls were light until 18th June. During the next few days very fair catches were made, but afterwards they were reported irregularly and they appeared to be generally scarce. The fall run was better than the average and about medium size. Large quantities have been saved for lobster bait in the spring while the balance were sold.

Lobsters were first reported on 1st May, and fair quantities were taken each day until the 13th, when there was a slight falling off noticeable and they remained rather scarce until 18th June. From 18th until the 22nd June the catches were again fair, but during the remainder of the season, as far as reported, the catches were light. During the past season the following quantities of live lobsters were shipped to the United States :—

RETURN of live lobsters shipped to Boston, season of 1896.

Date.	N ^o . of Crates.	Value.
January	3,382	\$ 33,999
February	2,395	28,330
March	1,802	23,587
April	10,669	70,594
May	6,979	53,983
June	4,341	34,693
July	989	8,766
	30,557	\$253,952

Mackerel were first reported this season on 11th May when 100 large fish were taken in Burn's Point trap. On the 13th several barrels were taken by traps. About the 15th they became more regular and from that date to the 22nd traps varied from 60 to 130 barrels. On the 23rd it was reported that they were more plentiful and traps were taking all they could handle which were all exported with the exception of a few which were kept for local consumption. On the 29th fishing was prevented by stormy weather and the catches became light. On 1st June traps averaged 12 barrels of large fish and slightly increased until about the 5th when they began to disappear and the catches became light. During the 2nd week of June traps did but very little but from the 18th to 25th fair hauls were reported each day. During the remainder of the season very few were reported.

Salmon were taken in light catches from 1st to 19th May when they became more plentiful and on the 21st the catch per day was estimated at 200 pounds. From the 24th to 30th inclusive they were very plentiful and excellent catches were reported in the mackerel traps, but during the remainder of the season the catch was a fair average. The catches were mostly exported at the time they were caught and very few were kept for local use as the prices ruled too high. The home demand was afterwards supplied by deep water and trap salmon.

Shad were first reported on 1st May and the catches from that date to 22nd June were light and fairly regular.

CAPE BRETON.

ARICHAT.

Codfish appeared on 11th May and the catches were fair until about 9th July when for about 8 days the fishing was reported poor. About the 18th, however, it again was reported fairly good and the average catch was very fair until the last of September, although a little irregular. Throughout the former part of October the catches were light. This fishery is considered the best and the most remunerative because it is the least precarious and most continuous of all the branches presented in this locality.

Haddock appeared plentifully on 4th May and the catches until about the 13th were good. After that date they began to decline and during the remainder of that month varied from fair to poor. During the greater part of June the average catch was very fair, but nothing was afterwards reported until September 9th from which date the catches were fair until the last of the month. Although this fishery is reported to have been fairly good, it is said that they were not as plentiful as in former years but that a larger quantity could be taken in the spring if the fishermen were fitted out with nets. The experience of the few who have used nets proved this.

Herring struck in in fair quantities on 5th May but they did not remain fair, for from the 7th to 14th June the catches were light. After this they were again plentiful and remained so until the last of July, although the catches were somewhat irregular during the former part of that month. Throughout August the catches were poor but

during the month of September the average catch was fair. Beyond a few light catches during the first week of October very little was afterwards reported. It is reported that the total catch has been below fair and the July catch poor.

Lobster fishing industry which opened about the same time as the previous year and gave such encouraging prospects, was on the whole not successful. Owing to the prevalence of rough weather and heavy seas a large quantity of gear were destroyed at different periods during the season, which greatly hampered the fishermen. The first catch reported was on 4th May and the average catch until the last of June was fair. Throughout July they were reported irregularly, the catches during the first week having been poor and during the third week fair. It is estimated that the total quantity put up was considerably less than that of the previous year.

Mackerel appeared as usual on 22nd May but the catches were light until 13th June after which none were reported. Up to 20th November no schools were reported to have appeared and the season's catch is considered a failure.

Squid were first reported on 20th July and fair catches were made during the remainder of the month and were on an average fair until 13th August.

Alewives were taken in light supplies each day during the last week of May. Nothing afterwards reported.

Codfish was first reported on 6th June and catches varying from fair to poor were made about 6th July when bait became scarce, and until 24th July the catches were light but regular. From latter date the fishermen made fairly good hauls, notwithstanding that bait was very hard to obtain, until 3rd September but during the remainder of the month the catches were light. Throughout October nothing was done as fishermen took up their gear, the weather being too rough for codfishing and even if favourable it was impossible to get bait. On the whole the past season's operations has been somewhat better than in 1895, the fish having kept well on the ground during June, July and August. It is reported that the fish taken the past season were of a larger size than usual.

Haddock fishery commenced on 28th May, and with the exception of some fair catches during the third week of June and first and last weeks of July, the catches were light and regular until 27th September when all fishing was suspended by bad weather. Although the total catch is not large it compares favourably with last year's.

Herring did not appear this year until 8th June from which date until 10th July the catches varied from fair to poor. About 27th June the approach of a good run of herring was reported, but they failed to appear, and from 10th July to the remainder of the season the catches were light. During September some thirty or forty vessels were reported fishing in the bay, but returned empty as the herring did not strike inshore as usual. In comparison with last season's exceptionally large catch this year has fallen about two-thirds short and will be sorely felt by the fishermen, many of whom are but poorly prepared to meet the long winter now approaching.

Lobster fishery commenced about 15th April, and the fishermen encouraged by the early departure of the drift ice set their traps, and during the first week fairly good catches were made each day, boats averaging over 200 lobsters. Encouraged by this hopeful beginning, about 50 per cent increase of traps was added and quite a number of new men engaged in the business. About 1st May, however, the catches began to decrease owing to bad weather and to heavy swell from north-east winds, and on 16th May it was reported that the catch to that date was the smallest ever known in the bay. During the remainder of the season bad weather continued, and the catches were consequently light, the daily average having been scarcely 50 lobsters per boat. The total for the season is considered the smallest ever known, and as a result many of the fishermen will barely clear expenses. It is the general opinion among the fishermen of this district that the extension of time granted by the department is of no benefit whatever as the fishery becomes unprofitable before 15th July, and is seldom continued after that date. From close observations made during the past 15 or 16 years our efficient correspondent of the bureau finds that nearly one-half of the lobsters captured during July and August are spawn fish, and are usually found close inshore among the rocks and sea reefs where they evidently crawl to spawn. The packers report that the fish taken during this period do not contain nearly as much meat as those caught earlier in

the season. It is generally admitted that the three best months for fishing in this bay and around the Strait of Canso shore, where the fishery is similar, are May, June and September—July and August being the close season—and it is felt that unless the stringent regulations, now being carried out under Commander Spain's supervision, are not better observed, that in a few years this valuable fishery will become extinct.

Mackerel appeared on 25th May, but the catches although regular were light until 6th July, after which date none were reported. Quite a large body of this fish was reported schooling in the bay early in June, but a strong easterly wind set in which drove the fish to the westerly shore and Guysborough Bay, where some very good hauls were made. On the whole this fishery has again proved a failure the past season, there having been only between thirty and forty barrels taken.

CHETICAMP.

Codfish appeared this season as early as 7th May, when one boat was reported to have obtained one quintal. About the 12th they fell off considerably and the catches were light but regular until about 24th June, when fair fishing was again reported for about a week. After this the catches were light but regular until about 19th July, when they were about due, and from this date to the last of September, the catches were fair and regular.

Herring, as far as reported, were only taken in light hauls during the second week of May.

Lobsters appeared in fair quantities on 18th May, when fair catches were taken until the 23rd, when there was a falling off reported, and with the exception of a few fair catches at occasional periods during the following month the catches were light.

Mackerel did not appear the past season, until 25th August, and with the exception of a couple of fair hauls during the second week of September, the catches were light until 29th September, and nothing was afterwards taken owing to stormy weather.

Salmon were first reported on 6th June, and the average catch until 9th July, was fair, but during the following 10 days was light.

Squid struck in plentifully on 3rd July, and excellent supplies were taken until about 6th August, when they fell to fair and remained so until the 18th. After this the catches were light and irregular, until the last of the month. Throughout September, with very few exceptions, the catches were fair.

D'ESCOUSSE.

Codfish were first reported on 25th May, from which date the catches were light but regular until 25th July, when fishing closed after an exceptionally dull season. The North Bay fleet, consisting of about fifteen sails, returned about 20th October, with an average of about 500 quintals,—a very low catch. They report cod plentiful in North Bay during August, and had it not been that they devoted a great portion of their time to the mackerel fishery, full fares could easily have been obtained.

Hake fishing commenced about 14th May, and light catches were made quite regularly each day until 25th July.

Herring were first reported on 11th May, and fair catches were made until about the 19th, when they became scarce and remained so during the entire season. On 18th July it was reported that the usual run of herring during that month did not appear in any quantity and boats did not even average one barrel, which was unprecedented in this section.

Lobsters were taken in fair quantities about 11th May, but during that week became somewhat scarcer owing to the very cold weather. With the exception of an occasional fair catch throughout the months of May and June the catches were usually light the whole season, but in size were fairly good. Only one factory was in operation during the past season and the pack is estimated at 600 cases.

Mackerel appeared this year about 28th May, and with the exception of a few fair hauls the catches were comparatively light; and the season's catch is considered about the same as last year—a comparative failure.

GABARUS.

Codfish were not reported this season until about 8th June, when a light catch was made and improved on the following day, and until about the 24th the fishery was fairly good. From 25th June to 14th August, the catches, with the exception of an occasional fair one, were very light owing to unfavourable weather and scarcity of bait. From 15th August to 30th September, the catches were very fair, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the weather and prevalence of dogfish, and the catch in general was reported good.

Haddock were taken in light catches about the middle of July, but were not regularly reported.

Herring were first reported on 10th June, and the catches were, with very few exceptions, poor the whole season. On 10th July, herring were reported schooling in the bay, but could not be captured with nets and the total catch was reported very small.

Lobsters were reported on 1st May to have been taken in light catches which was undoubtedly owing to the bad weather which prevented fishermen from setting their traps to any extent. About the 14th of May, however, the fishery somewhat improved and fair catches were made each day for about a week. Rough weather then set in and the catches became again light and fishermen became discouraged as many of their cages were broken about the 31st and were continually being wrecked during the second week of June. Throughout June and July the catches were very regular but light; and the total catch is estimated to be about half of last season.

Mackerel fishery commenced this year on 28th May, and boats varied from two to six barrels. On 1st June they became more plentiful and fair hauls were reported each day until the 8th, when they left the bay and but few were afterwards taken. Fishermen are reported to have done well with mackerel during the short season, and the catch is estimated at 500 barrels principally caught in the bay. Fish were of large size and have been well cured.

Squid were only taken in very light supplies during the months of June and July, but were reported plentiful about 18th August and continued so until the last of September, which accounts in a great measure of the good catch of cod.

Lobsters were first reported on 13th May and fair catches were made daily for about a week at Strait of Canso, Port Malcolm and Judique. Fair catches were again reported during the second week of June at Strait of Canso, Port Malcolm and Creignish and it is generally reported that the season has been fairly successful.

Mackerel fishery, comparatively speaking, was a total failure to the 16th of October, and as the outlook after that date was not very promising the fishermen were very much discouraged.

INGONISH.

Codfish were not reported this year until 16th May from which date the catches, with few exceptions, were light until about 14th September when squid appeared fairly plentiful and during the rest of that month fair catches were made each day. During the second week of June trawlers did fairly well in deep water and some fair catches were also reported in the first and last weeks of July and August. About the last of September large bodies of dogfish swarmed the coast which made it very difficult for hand-liners, but this was not experienced to such an extent in deep water, as dogfish did not seem to affect it materially. Total catch considered about two-thirds of an average season's catch.

Haddock appeared about 25th May and with the exception of some fairly good catches during the first and second weeks of June and August and last week of July, were scarce until the close of the season and irregular throughout September and October owing largely to stormy weather.

Herring appeared about 11th May in fair quantities and remained so until the 17th when they became scarce, remaining so until 4th June after which date none were reported. It is reported that the summer school which usually strike in did not appear this year.

Lobster fishery commenced about 10th May and up to the middle of June there was a fairly good catch owing to the fact that more than double of last year's outfit was in operation, as two new canneries were started in the spring. From the middle of June until the close of the season lobsters were not taken in such large quantities. The result of this increased plant is that neither factory or fishermen did as well as in previous year although a large catch was taken.

Mackerel were first reported on 26th May, but the catches were light until about 8th June, highest boat having about 60 fish. From 8th to 14th June fair but irregular takes were reported, after which but few were taken up to 8th July, from which date none were reported until 2nd August, when light catches were made regularly each day during the following three weeks. It is estimated that the catch will not average one barrel per boat.

Salmon were about a week later in appearing this year, and only light quantities were taken from 4th to 16th June, after which the fishery became fairly good, and continued so until the last of the month. From 1st to 16th July light but regular catches were reported each day, and the total catch is considered a shade above the average; but owing to the declining prices the past season, the average receipts were below those of previous years.

Squid were not reported this year until 17th July, when some fair catches were made. They became plentiful on the following day, but would not jig, and during the following week but few were taken. Some good catches, however, were made from the 28th to 31st inclusive, which assisted the cod fishermen greatly. Throughout August, with the exception of some fairly good supplies having been taken during the first and third weeks, the catches were usually light. During the first week of September bad weather prevented fishing, but on the 8th light supplies of squid were obtained and about the 15th they became more plentiful, and good catches were reported for about ten days; but afterwards became scarce, and remained so until the last of the month.

L'ARDOISE.

Haddock appeared on 28th May, and during the following three days were taken in good numbers, but on the 30th they began to gradually fall off in quantity and throughout the following month the catches varied from fair to poor. During the remainder of the season the catches were reported light and were particularly irregular from the 11th to 27th July. The total catch is estimated below the average of former years.

Herring was first reported on June 6th, and the catches throughout the season have been very light and somewhat irregular and the season's catch is considered a failure, there having been scarcely sufficient taken for home consumption.

Lobster fishery commenced this season on 6th May, but the catches were light which is probably the result of the increased number of men engaged in this fishery over previous years. About the 22nd an improvement in the catches was noticeable and until 1st June fair catches were made each day. During the remainder of the season, the catches with the exception of some fair ones during the second and third weeks of June, were poor. There have been four factories in operation here during the past season and the catch is reported to be below the average; but as prices ruled higher—\$2 per hundred, the results have proved equally remunerative for the fishermen.

Mackerel first appeared this season on 21st May, but the catches were light and boats only varied from twenty to thirty fish. About the 28th, however, they became more plentiful, boats having from two to three barrels, which were reported to be large and of fine quality. On 1st June they were schooling and although fair hauls had been taken each day for a week the average catch on June 2nd was reported to have been below that of 1895. About 10th June, catches became lighter and but light and irregular takes were made until 3rd July, after which none were reported. It is noticeable in this district that this fish keeps off the shore more and more each season which renders it more difficult to obtain good catches. As those caught this season were all large and fat they were all salted for export, none having been sold fresh for bait or home consumption.

LOUISBOURG.

Codfish were first reported on 7th May, but the catches until 8th June were light owing chiefly to the scarcity of bait. Throughout the remainder of the month of June the catches varied from fair to poor, although it is thought that had bait been obtainable to any degree the catches would have been much larger. From 1st July to 20th August the weather was very rough and bait scarce and consequently the catches of cod were light although very regular. On 6th August when squid were in fair supply it was reported by fishermen that cod were on the ground, but the fishery was not properly prosecuted. This, no doubt, is accountable for a short catch. As soon as bait became good about 21st August, the catches of cod increased and the average until bad weather prevented fishing during October was very fair.

Haddock appeared on 1st June, but the catches with the exception of some good hauls during the last week of August, were light but regular the entire season.

Herring were reported as early as 1st May, the past season, but the catches were very light and irregular until 9th June, from which date until the close of the season the catches were, with very few exceptions, poor. In previous years good catches of fat herring were always made in July, but this year the catch is almost nil and the total catch is considered one-third short.

Lobster fishing commenced, as usual, on 1st May, but the catches until about the 10th, were light although very good catches were made on the 4th and 5th. From 11th May to June 26th, the average catch was very fair although a great many lobster traps were destroyed by heavy seas about the 28th of May and first week of June. From 27th June until the season closed the catches were light and the total catch is reported short.

Mackerel were first reported in light quantities on 28th May, but on the following day boats averaged two barrels and continued to be taken in fair hauls until the 9th, although boats on the 5th averaged fifteen barrels. The only catches afterwards reported were during the last week of July, when light takes were made each day. It is reported that the spring run of mackerel were so large in size that the nets used with $3\frac{3}{4}$ inch mesh did not capture more than two-thirds.

Salmon appeared in fair quantities on 17th May, and with the exception of fair catches on 17th, 18th, 29th and 30th May, they were light but regular until the season closed on 26th June.

Squid appeared in light quantities on 12th June, but on the 27th increased to good but gradually slackened off about 1st August; fair catches having been reported to the 13th, and poor to the 20th, when they were again taken in good supplies until 2nd October, when bad weather set in and prevented all fishing operations.

MARGAREE.

Alewives were reported to have been taken regularly in light quantities each day from 12th May to 20th June.

Codfish were first reported on 14th May, and the catches were light throughout the month, and were taken on trawls. During the first week of June some fair catches were made, but for the remainder of the month, and up to 17th July they were light, although fair quantities of cod were reported on the grounds, but scarcity of bait prevented good catches. About the 18th July squid were reported on the coast, and from that date until 12th October the average catch was good.

Haddock were not reported the past season until 22nd June, and the catches were light until 28th July, when an improvement was noted and some good fishing was done each day until 10th August, after which the catches were somewhat lighter during the remainder of the season.

Hake appeared the same time as haddock, and the catches as far as reported were almost identical. It is said that the catch of these three fishes has been a good average and the highest boats—23 in all with three men to a boat—took about 120 quintals dried, while the lowest boat took about 60 quintals.

Herring were taken on the 5th May for first of season, but were not regularly reported until the 12th, from which date light and regular catches were made. Those taken in the last weeks of June and July are said to have been of large size. Throughout August and September they were more plentiful, and on 5th September a large catch was reported towards Grand Etang. On the following week degfish became troublesome, but they do not appear to have affected the fishery to any extent; for it is reported that about the 20th the fall school struck in and good catches were made for about a week.

Lobster fishing commenced on 12th May, but the catches were light until the 20th, when an improvement occurred and until about 7th June the catch was very fair. From 8th June until the close of the season on 31st July the catches were light which is attributed to the blustery weather during that month. It is estimated that the total catch will be below the average.

Mackerel of very large size were first reported on 25th July in light quantities and throughout the season the catches continued light and somewhat irregular. On 4th August, fair fishing was reported at Grand Etang. As far as reported the catches made were taken with jigs, and this fishery is reported to have proved a total failure. A large school was reported to have struck the coast towards the last of September, but it is said they would not take the hook, therefore the catches were consequently light.

Salmon were taken in light but regular catches from 5th June to 17th, but then became more plentiful, and fair fishing was reported until 1st July, when high winds prevented good fishing. With few exceptions the catches during that month continued light and during the first eleven days of August the catches varied from fair to poor. It is said that the average catch of salmon has been good and much better than last season. The estimated catch is reported at 1,200 lbs. as against 700 lbs. last year.

Squid appeared plentifully on 27th July and some excellent supplies were taken for a few days. Throughout the months of August and September the catches varied from very good to poor, but were reported very irregularly.

MEAT COVE.

Codfish. Although catches were not reported inshore until the 29th of May, good fishing was reported north of St. Paul's Island on the 23rd. From the 29th of May until 30th June the catches were light with the exception of a period from the 16th to the 23rd when fair catches were made each day. Throughout July the weather was very stormy and prevented fishing and the catches were light except when boats could get to the grounds where fair hauls were frequently obtained. It is reported that the prices offered for cod during the past season were so small that unless the fish were plentiful it did not pay fishermen to fish for them.

Herring appeared on 20th May, from which date light catches were made each day except during the latter part of May when they were taken somewhat irregularly. In comparison with last season the total catch is considerably less, no schools having been reported striking in, and scarcely sufficient were taken for home consumption.

Lobsters. Although the coast was reported clear of ice on 4th May, the fishery was not prosecuted owing to the people being busily engaged in their farming pursuits. About 15th May, however, a small number of traps were put out and during that week light catches were made each day. On the 23rd the fishery became much better and fair supplies were obtained each day until 27th June, from which date until the close of the season light but regular catches were reported. There is one objection which can be raised in regard to this important fishery, and that is the lack of judgment displayed in the setting of so many traps in such close proximity to each other, as was done at Bay St. Lawrence the past season; when the factories fished on the same ground and which will in a very short time cause an extinction of this fish on these grounds. It is reported that during the past season more attention was given the lobster and mackerel fisheries than any other and consequently the fishermen did very well and the lobsters were of good size.

Mackerel fishery commenced a week earlier this season, but the catches were light until about 11th August notwithstanding that they were schooling on 16th and 26th July. On 11th August they became more plentiful and fair catches were made quite regularly until 29th September, and were reported schooling also on 31st August and 1st September and 17th, but would not take hooks on later date. After 29th September but few were taken, as the stormy weather in October prevented all fishing operations. It is reported that during the months of August and September the fishermen reaped a rich harvest in this line between White Point and Cape St. Lawrence, and as very good prices ruled, the result has been more satisfactory than for years past. It is also reported that during the season the coast swarmed with small fish from two to three inches long, presumably young herring, on which the mackerel fed and which is the reason assigned for their having remained on the coast longer this than in previous years.

Salmon appeared about the same time as last year and the catches were light from 4th to 26th May, from which date until 7th July, some very fair catches were made. After latter date they were again scarce and the fishery closed on the 15th.

Squid.—The only catches reported were during the last week of June, when very good catches were made each day during the week.

PETIT DE GRAT.

Codfish were not reported the past season until about 23rd May, when light catches were made, and from which date until the close of the season, with the exception of an occasional fair catch during the month of June, the catches were light although regular. During the first week of September fair catches were reported on Canso Bank. This fishery the past season was prosecuted to the full extent, and although the catch is considered about equal to that of 1895, it is claimed that the fishermen will not be amply repaid for their exertions, owing to the decline in price of about \$1 per quintal.

Haddock appeared much earlier than cod this season, and on 8th May three boats were reported to have caught 400 fish, which was considered a fair catch for the first. After that the catches were light, although fish were reported plentiful about the 23rd, but would not bite. From 1st to 5th of June fair fishing was reported, but during the remainder of the month the catches were light. Light and irregular catches were made also from 1st to 12th July, but afterwards were not reported until October, throughout which month the catches were light, owing principally to the rough weather which prevented fishermen attending to this branch in open boats. It is reported that this fishery the past season has been better than 1895, and the total catch which is estimated at 700 quintals is 100 quintals in excess of the previous year; but as prices ruled low, the net proceeds will be about the same to the fishermen as in 1895.

Hake were not taken as usual during the past season, and it is reported to be attributable to the fact that the bottom does not afford good feeding grounds, as these fish are generally taken on a muddy bottom, which is not to be found on the north-eastern side of Chedabucto Bay.

Herring are reported to have appeared about 28th April, but the catches were poor until 28th June, when fair catches were made for about three days, but afterwards became and remained scarce until the close of the season. Throughout July, August and September—the best months for this fish—the catches were particularly small, and this branch has almost been a failure, as the catch of about 370 brls. is a large decrease in comparison with 1895, and is sorely felt by the fishermen, who are reported to have worked hard for them. It is computed that the loss to nets by dogfish during the season will amount to \$500.

Lobster fishing commenced as usual early in April, and were taken in fair quantities until about 6th of May, when the gear was much broken up by heavy seas, and the catches were light for about a week. On the 13th they became more plentiful, and about the 16th were reported to be moving into shallow water, and fair catches were made each day until the 27th. About the 30th an easterly gale destroyed many traps which greatly crippled the fishermen, as the fish were fairly plentiful, but the gear

insufficient. About 13th of June another easterly gale destroyed the gear, and during the remainder of the season the catches were light. Notwithstanding the great drawbacks by loss of gear, it is estimated that the total catch will be about 300 cases in excess of 1895.

Mackerel were first reported in this district on 26th May and fairly good catches were made until 1st June when they became scarce and the catches were afterwards light until 12th July. The fall fishery was again looked forward to with much interest and about 2,000 nets were set; but it again proved a failure, as only about 4,500 fish were taken which realized 9c. a piece. The total catch is estimated at about 275 brls. Of these 250 brls. were of the spring run, and 25 brls. of the fall run. The latter realized, salted, \$12.50 per brl.

Salmon were taken regularly in light catches from 8th June until about 12th July, and the fishery has proved fairly successful. Of the total quantity taken there were only about 10 barrels salted for the American market, as fishermen found a ready market at Sydney for all the fresh fish they could catch and for which they realized good prices.

Squid struck in in good quantities on 18th July, and good supplies were obtained each day until 2nd August, when a slight falling off occurred and the catches were light until about the 12th. After this they again appeared more plentiful and until 10th September good supplies were reported each day. During the remainder of the month of September they were very plentiful and fishermen complained that they were very destructive to the mackerel which were in the nets. During the season one licensed American and nine Nova Scotia vessels baited at this station.

PORT HOOD.

Codfish were taken about ten days earlier this season than last and fair catches were made from the 15th of May quite regularly each day until about 9th June when a slight falling off was noticeable. This continued until about the 25th, when they began to appear in greater numbers, and from that date until the close of the season the catches, with the exception of the month of August when the fishery was poor, varied from fair to poor. Dogfish appeared as usual in the latter part of September, but this year did not materially affect this fishery. Total catch for season considered slightly better than last year's.

Haddock were not reported this year until 1st June, during which month the catches were poor, although during the second and third weeks a few fair catches were reported. During the remainder of the season the catches were about the same as cod, except that the August catch was a shade better. This fishery is also reported to show a slight increase.

Hake were about a fortnight later in appearing this spring, and from 25th June until 29th July the catches varied from fair to poor, but during the remainder of the season proved a fairly successful one.

Halibut were taken in light quantities during the second week of June but none were reported afterwards.

Herring. The spring run of this fish struck in about 21st April, and good catches were reported at Little Judique until about the middle of May. From 6th to 27th May, very fair catches were made at this station, but on the 28th they began to decrease in quantity and with the exception of some fair hauls from 8th to 16th July inclusive, the catches were poor and irregular during the remainder of the season. The summer school appears to have been very light as only a few barrels were taken, but the fall school was somewhat better and the fish are reported to be of good quality.

Lobsters were first taken on 18th April, and were taken in fair quantities until about 4th May, when a heavy gale destroyed much of the gear and crippled this fishery until repairs were effected. From 5th to 27th May, they were reported in good quantities on the grounds, but on the 28th began to slacken off and were scarce until the season closed on 25th July.

Mackerel appeared about 26th June, and the catches from that date varied from fair to poor until about 25th July, after which they were scarce and irregular until 15th October. It is reported that only a few barrels were taken during the entire season.

Squid were reported in light quantities on 17th July, but about the 30th they became plentiful and catches varying from very good to fair were made until about 17th August, after which they were scarce until 1st September, when they again became plentiful and remained so until about the 15th. After this none were taken except about the former part of October, when good catches were frequently reported.

Codfish were first reported on 30th May; the catches from that date having been fair until 9th June, after which they became scarce and none were reported after 21st July.

Hake were fairly plentiful from about 22nd September until reports ceased on 15th October; and when weather permitted some good hauls were frequently made.

Herring struck in in light quantity on 1st May, but on the following and each succeeding day increased, and from the 9th to the 19th were very plentiful. After this they gradually decreased and the catches were light until 21st July, after which none were reported.

Lobsters were not reported this season.

Mackerel did not strike in this season as formerly, and the only catches reported were very light ones during the last weeks of July and August.

Salmon fishermen were reported to be getting out nets on 20th June, and from the 2nd to 21st July, light but regular catches were made each day.

Squid were taken in light quantities from 11th to 27th July, they having also been reported plentiful on the 21st; but as the demand was not great they were not fished for to any extent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ALBERTON.

Codfish were first reported this season on 30th May, and light catches were made until 1st of June, when the fishery became good throughout this district, but fishermen, as usual, did not exert themselves, and only fair catches were made throughout the month. Throughout July and August the catches were reported light, but about 2nd of September they were taken in fairer quantities, and about the 19th some excellent catches were reported. It is stated that this fish was never so plentiful on this shore, and although the fishermen again neglected this branch for the uncertain mackerel, it is said that about 150 boats and small vessels from Caraquet and Shippegan, N.B., fished off this station during August and September and reported that when weather permitted they could get all they desired, and that they never saw the equal of it. As it is at present the fishermen of this locality will feel the winter keenly, as they did very poorly, and are almost unprovided for the winter.

Hake were first reported on 10th July, and were taken in light catches until the 17th August, when they became more plentiful, and fair fishing was afterwards reported until 18th September. On the 19th an excellent catch was made, but nothing was reported later. This fish is reported to have been fully as plentiful as cod throughout the season.

Herring arrived in small quantities on 1st May, but until the 12th the catches were light. On the latter date fishing became fairly good, and during the third week some excellent catches were made, and the average catch until 2nd June was good. After this the catches were light until 23rd July, nothing having been reported afterwards. It is said that during the month of May large schools of this fish could have been taken with little difficulty at North Cape and Sea Cow Pond. All the fishermen were amply supplied, although on the western coast they are said not to have been so plentiful.

Lobster fishery opened on the western shore about 25th April, and after two or three days they struck in at North Cape, coming southerly from North Cape about 5th

May. About 1st May, just as the ice was leaving, it was reported that considerable damage was done to traps and gear along the shores of Frog Pond, North Cape and Tignish. From the 5th May until about 25th June, the average catch was fair, but throughout July the catches were light at this station, but from North Cape to the south of this harbour they were reported to have become more plentiful. On the whole the season's catch has been small, and closed on the western shore about 20th June.

Mackerel appeared about 4th June, but the catches were mostly light until about 18th July, when an improvement was reported in all sections, and boats were averaging 100. During the remainder of July and throughout August, during which month they were very irregular, the catches only varied from fair to poor, and for the rest of the season were very light, although somewhat more regular. It is asserted that the past season's catch has been the greatest failure known here, and our correspondent is strongly of the opinion that the large number of traps and nets, which are constantly in the water, will have a very great tendency in keeping the mackerel from the shores. It is further asserted that if the fishermen of this district wish to succeed that they will have to provide themselves with a larger class of boats or vessels, and devote more of their time to the codfishery and less to the uncertain mackerel.

GEORGETOWN.

Codfish made their appearance about 23rd May, and very fair catches were reported from the 27th to 24th June. During the first week of June, fair fishing was reported from Cape Bear to Grand River and on 15th June codfish of large size were reported plentiful on the banks about ten miles off shore, and fishermen engaged trawling made fair catches while the fish inshore were small and were taken with hand lines. About 25th June they became scarce and the catches until 24th July were light although regular. On 25th July an increase in cod was reported inshore and also on Grand River bank and bankers from Cape George reported good takes. From this date the catches varied from fair to good and particularly throughout September and October, when good catches were constantly made. On 8th August, good cod fishing was reported ten miles offshore and on the 15th were reported plentiful on banks south-east of Boughton Island. About 29th September codfish were reported plentiful offshore, and on 5th October were plentiful from Boughton Island to Fishermen's Bank. As reports from these stations were discontinued for the season on 15th October it is difficult to report how accurately this fish remained on the coast; but it is presumed that good fishing was found right along, as on 9th November good catches were reported off Souris.

Hake were reported plentiful off Cape George on 31st July, but no catches were made inshore until 1st August, from which date until 15th October the catches were good when weather permitted. On 8th August, good fishing was reported ten miles offshore and on the 15th was very good on banks south-east of Boughton Island.

Herring were taken this season as early as 13th April, the catch varying from one-half to three-quarters barrel per net. On the following two days nets were not set owing to east winds and running ice. On the 16th nets averaged one-half barrel per net, but from the 17th to the 25th there having been no demand for bait, few nets were set. On the 28th, however, eight Canadian bankers arrived and two were baited and sailed for Cape North, but it is doubtful if they proceeded very far as there were heavy north-east winds and drift ice. With the exception of the last five days of May very good catches were regularly made each day, and on the 9th sixteen bankers were reported to have baited in addition to thirteen others between the 9th and the 13th, as herring were plentiful in Cardigan Bay. Although a school was reported to have struck in on 1st June the catches were light during the remainder of the season as they moved off into deep water. On 24th July, schools of herring were sighted but are supposed to have been small. About 10th October they struck in off Grand River and nets averaged about three barrels. During the season when bait was in demand supplies could always be obtained on banks some little distance offshore.

Lobster fishermen commenced putting out the gear about 29th April, but as the weather was stormy none were taken until 1st May, when a light catch was reported. From 2nd to 26th May they were fair and regular, but on the 27th, they were reported and continued scarce until 20th July, after which they became more plentiful and varied from good to fair—boats on the 25th having from eight hundred to twelve hundred lobsters—until the close season set in. It is reported that some packers consider the past season the poorest they have had for the past ten years.

Mackerel were first taken this season on 10th June, but they were scarce and difficult to catch all through the season, and very few barrels have been secured in comparison with other years. The same complaint is made by masters of vessels fishing in all parts of the gulf, who say that few large schools were seen by them. Vessels sailed for miles about the gulf and for ten days not a fish was caught. Occasionally pods would be met with and immediately disappear when approached. About 22nd August they were reported plentiful but refused taking hooks and the catches were consequently light. On the 31st two or three vessels were reported to have taken from eighteen to twenty-five barrels off East Point and Fishermen's Bank. About 11th October a body of this fish was struck ten miles north-east of Cape George and on the 13th were reported taking hooks freely at Cape George, and catches varied from two to twenty-five barrels, which is claimed to have been the only active hooking the past season. On 13th October the ss. "St. Olaf" reported having passed through a large body of mackerel between Magdalen Islands and East Point, P. E. Island, and if the weather moderated it was thought they would probably be met with about Cheticamp. On 9th November it was reported that the American fleet, with the exception of three or four vessels, had left this district, but the masters of those remaining were of the opinion that a body of mackerel was yet to the northward and based their opinions on the little change in the temperature of the water in the gulf and to the non-appearance of schools.

Squid appeared plentifully on 31st July, and the catches were very good until about 10th August from which date they were fair until the end of the month. From 1st September to 12th October, good catches were regularly made. It is reported that this fish was very plentiful on the banks during the past season and no scarcity of bait was complained of; in fact mackerel fishermen stated that squid and dogfish were so numerous that they interfered greatly with their mackerel fishery.

MALPEQUE.

Codfish appeared in fair quantities as usual on 28th May, and the catches varied from fair to poor until about 11th June, after which they were very fair until 23rd July, when they improved and the catches were reported good until about 18th August. From this latter date the reports were somewhat irregular, but on an average fishing was very fair until 30th September, after which none were reported. During the season the prices ruled low as there was only a local market; consequently this fishery has not been very remunerative to the fishermen.

Halibut were taken in light and fairly regular quantities from 16th May to 23rd July.

Herring were first reported on 25th May, and fair catches were made until the 28th, from which date until 27th June they were light. None afterwards reported. Total catch reported ample to supply the wants of the district.

Lobsters did not appear quite as early as last season, the first catch having been reported on 12th May. From this date until the 30th, the catches were very fair, but as rough weather afterwards set in they became scarce and were of small size and remained so until the season closed about 22nd July. It is reported that the total number of cases shipped from this station was about two thousand, which is equal to that of 1894, or about two hundred cases short of last season's which was an exceptionally good one.

Mackerel first appeared on 15th June, the catches from that date having been light until 23rd July, when fair catches were made for about five days. After this they again

became scarce and were very irregular throughout August, although reported schooling in deep water on the 13th. During the second week of September, light takes were made regularly but were reported to be not taking the hook. The past season's hook and line fishery is considered a failure, but about seventy-five barrels mackerel were taken by nets and shipped to the United States.

Oysters. It is reported that this is gradually becoming scarcer and smaller, and that some different regulations will have to be enforced or else this fishery which is a source of large revenue to the island will be a thing of the past as far as Richmond Bay is concerned.

MIMINEGASH.

Codfish appeared in good quantities on 9th June, but the catches were only fair until the 19th, after which they became poor, and remained so until about 14th July. Nothing was afterwards reported until about 25th September, when fair catches were made each day until 5th October.

Haddock and Hake were reported plentiful during the season, but as a rule the fishermen do not follow them while there is a probability of catching mackerel. Light takes of hake were, however, taken on trawls from 20th to 22nd July, and from 5th to 18th August inclusive; fair from 19th August to 9th September, and light until the 18th.

Herring. Although herring appeared plentiful on 13th May, few were taken owing to the heavy loss to nets the latter part of April. During the third week of May the catches were light, but improved greatly the last week, although not afterwards reported.

Lobsters. As the ice left early the past season, the prospects were encouraging until a heavy north-east storm about 28th April, which lasted three days, destroyed a great deal of gear and crippled fishermen until about 9th May. The first catch of this fish was reported on 3rd May, and light catches were made until about the 12th, when they were reported more plentiful, and for the following week were taken in fair quantities. From 19th May to 19th June the catch was again light, and it is reported that owing to this great scarcity that many of the factories shut down in May. It is further reported that from West Point lighthouse to Gage Cape—a distance of about twenty-five miles—there are about fourteen factories, and the total catch the past season is estimated at about fifteen hundred cases of 48 x 1-lb. cans to the case.

Mackerel, which is the principal fishery on this part of the coast, has been a comparative failure, and it is estimated that not over twenty barrels were taken with hook and line between West Point and Gage Cape. While the catches by hook and line have been light, fair takes are reported to have been made by nets. Fishermen contend that the mackerel are afraid of the nets, and consequently will not, although plentiful, be taken by hook and line.

TIGNISH.

Codfish, appeared in good numbers on 1st June, and good fishing was reported for about three days when they somewhat decreased and throughout the rest of the month were fair. During the month of July the catches, as far as reported, were light but nothing was afterwards reported.

Hake were taken in light catches from 10th to 21st inclusive.

Herring appeared in light quantities on 1st May, but the only hauls reported were on the 5th and 6th, when fair supplies were taken, and on the 15th and 16th when excellent fishing was reported. In June very few catches were reported outside of the first week when they varied from fair to poor. From 10th to 21st light and regular hauls were made each day.

Lobsters were not reported until 15th May when fair catches were made for a couple of days. Nothing was reported in June, but from 4th to 21st July the daily catch was light.

Mackerel struck on 6th June, and the catches were regular but light until 17th June, when they became a little more plentiful, and fair hauls were made until the 21st, after which none were reported.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BEAVER HARBOUR.

Codfish were reported about a month earlier the past season and from 14th May to 12th October light catches were regularly made, and although on 9th June a good school was reported to have struck on-shore the catches did not materially change. During the third week of August when squid were plentiful good catches were made for about five days but afterwards became poor. It is said that the total catch will be much in excess of that of 1895.

Haddock appeared at the same time as cod and the catches throughout the greater part of the season were almost identical. From 8th to 21st September inclusive, good fishing was reported each day and from the 29th to 12th October varied from fair to poor.

Hake appeared on 13th June in light quantities, but very few were taken during that month, although some good catches were reported at Wolf Islands from the 23rd to the 25th inclusive from 7th to 31st July, good catches were reported daily; particularly during the last week when some excellent hauls were reported. The catches continued good for the first two weeks of August. It was reported that the inshore catch had somewhat decreased but that the offshore catches continued good. From the 13th to 31st September very good fishing was reported and good catches were regularly made. During the third week of September boats varied from 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. hake at a setting, but from 1st to 12th October the average catch was only fair.

Herring did not strike in last season until about 21st July, on which date they were reported plentiful and weirs were being put in operation. Until about 11th August, small herring continued plentiful and weirs did well, but prices ruled low. On 10th August, large herring were reported to have struck in at Wolf Islands but about the 13th, the catches of small herring diminished in quantity, but about the 22nd became plentiful and sold for sardine herring at about \$2 per hhd. They continued plentiful afterwards until 30th September, when they began falling off and gradually decreased until 12th October, when they were reported very scarce. About 13th August, fair catches of large herring were made but with the exception of a few good hauls until the 17th, they were only taken in light quantities until 14th September. In comparison with 1895 it is said that sardine herring were just as plentiful, but the same quantity was not taken owing to the low prices prevailing.

Lobsters were reported on 1st May in light quantities, but until the 30th the catch was a fair average, after which it was light until 25th June, when this fishery closed. It is estimated that the catch is slightly in advance of 1895, and as prices ruled higher it has been more satisfactory to fishermen.

Squid were reported plentiful from 13th to 24th August inclusive but were not reported afterwards.

CAMPOBELLO.

Codfish appeared on 6th May, and the catches as far as reported were light throughout the season. During the second week of June, bankers were reported to have obtained good takes at Welchpool.

Haddock fishery commenced on 13th May, and light catches were made pretty regularly each day until 28th July, when some good catches were made until the last of the month; after which they again became scarce nothing having been reported after 13th August.

Hake were not reported the past season until 11th June, when light catches were made until the 20th. On this date they grew more plentiful and some very good fishing was reported until the last of August, there having been some excellent catches made at different periods.

Herring struck in in light quantities on 6th May, and the catches were light but very irregularly reported.

Lobsters were first reported on 6th May and light catches were made pretty regularly throughout that month. Very few were afterwards reported.

Sardines were first taken on 29th May in light quantities, but during the third week of June were taken in fair catches. From 25th June to 8th July the catches were again light, but during the remainder of the month were fair, and throughout August were very good.

CARAQUET.

Codfish were reported about a week earlier this season and good catches were regularly reported from 21st May to 16th June. On the 17th there was a slight decrease, but on the 19th they again appeared more plentiful, and although somewhat irregular, owing to stormy weather, the fishery was good until about 20th July. On 27th June bankers reported codfish fairly plentiful on the banks. On 21st July they were again reported fair, and during the remainder of the season, although irregular, owing to scarcity of bait and stormy weather, the average catch was good. On 23rd September, as the fishery had become poor at this station, it was reported that the boats had left for P.E.I. where fish were plentiful. Notwithstanding that good catches were made during the greater part of the season it is estimated that the total catch is below that of 1895.

Herring did not strike in this year until about 7th May; from which date good catches were made each day until the 14th, boats on the 12th having varied from 25 to 30 barrels. On the 20th and 21st some excellent hauls were made, but nothing was afterwards reported until 20th August, although bankers reported herring in good quantities on 7th June. On 20th and 21st August, very good catches were again made but during the remainder of the season or until 21st September the catches were irregular and varied from fair to poor.

Lobster fishery opened on 7th May, but the catches were light until the 14th when they became fair and increased to good on the 21st. From that date good catches were made each day when a falling off was reported, and on 3rd June they became scarce, remaining so until the 18th. From the 19th to 26th June the catches were again good, but stormy weather setting in the catches were consequently light until about 8th July, from which date the average catch was fairly good until fishing closed on the 29th. This fishery has again been very successful the past season, the catch having been about the same as last year.

Mackerel struck this district about 11th July, and good catches were made each day for about a week. On the 18th they became scarce but were regularly taken until the last of the month. From 1st to 29th August light but very regular takes were reported.

Salmon were reported plentiful on 21st May and excellent catches were made until the 28th when they gradually decreased and until 11th July the average catch was fair.

Squid were reported to have been plentiful in this district during the past season.

GRAND MANAN.

Codfish were first reported on 9th May, and fair catches were made each day until the 19th. During this period fair fishing was also reported on Gravelley Bottom, Bulk Head and Grand Manan Bank. From 19th May to end of month the catches were light inshore as well as at Dark Harbour, Bradford's Cove, Long Island Bay, and Seal Cove Sound, but boats from Grand Manan Bank reported good catches. During the first eleven days of June the fishery was reported good, and good catches were taken at Bulk Head, Gravelley Bottom, and Wolf's Bank, as well as inshore; but for the remainder of the month they were somewhat fairer at these stations, and also in North Channel. From 1st to 27th July the fishery was poor, but on latter date good catches were made at Bulk Head, and the inshore catches improved very much, and on the 31st bankers from Grand Manan Bank were arriving with very good fares. Throughout the

first three weeks of August this fishery was good inshore, and at the following places : Long Island, 5th August, Southern Head, from 8th to 10th inclusive, Ingoll's and Grand Manan Bank, 14th, and Flag's Bank on the 19th. From 21st August to 16th September the catches inshore and at the various islands and bays in vicinity were fair, and the fishery as a whole is reported to have been more successful than for years past. The catch the past season is estimated to be 1,000 quintals in advance of that of 1895.

Haddock were first taken this season in light catches at Bradford's Cove and Long Pond Bay on 21st May. Throughout June the catches were fair inshore, and at Bulk Head, Gravelley Bottom, and at North Channel ; but during the first three weeks of July they were light. About the 22nd there was a slight improvement which continued until August 4th when this fishery became good and continued so until the 21st, after which it was fair until the end of the month and again good the first five days of September. The total catch estimated to be about equal to that of 1895.

Hake fishery commenced 1st June, and the catches were fair until the 25th, when they very much improved and some good fishing was done until about 5th July. For the next nine days the catches were light but afterwards improved steadily, and some very good fishing was done until 11th August, the catch on the 9th having been exceptionally large ; some boats having obtained 60 qtls. with two men. During the following week they were again reported scarce, but from 19th August to 30th September the average catch was good. Total catch estimated at 1,500 qtls., which is quite an increase over the catch of 1895, and which may be due to better feed in the bay, but more especially, to the scarcity of dogfish as compared with last season ; giving to trawlers a better chance to fish. As there was no increase in men or plant, no better reason can be assigned.

Halibut were first reported on 9th May in fair quantities on Muir's Ledge and fair catches were made each day until the 27th, when good fishing was reported on Gravelley Bottom. Throughout June and July the catches were light and somewhat irregular, but during the second week of August were again taken in quantities. The season's catch is considered light.

Herring were first taken in Dark Harbour Pond this season on 6th May in fair quantities and the fishery continued fair for about a week, when there was a slight decrease in the catch, particularly at Bradford's Cove and Long Pond Bay. On 1st June this fishery became good at Dark Harbour, and from the 3rd to end of month the catches were fair and regular. Throughout the greater part of July the catches were light and irregular, but on the 28th they were reported plentiful at Dark Harbour and excellent catches were made at this place, North Head and White Head until 5th August. During the remainder of the month the average catch was good at all the points in this district, but was reported particularly large the first week of August. Throughout September this fishery was very good each day and the fish were reported large and excellent for barrelling purposes, and for bloaters. It is reported that this fishery the past season exceeded all previous records, as the following quantities taken will show :—

Total of smoked fish.....	2,300,000 boxes.
“ fresh fish.....	12,400,000 lbs.
“ pickled fish.....	10,000 brls.

The fresh portion of this catch was exported to the United States.

Lobster were first reported on 6th May and good catches were made throughout the month at the various points about the island. On 1st June they commenced to slacken off and during the remainder of the season very few reported. Notwithstanding that the catches were light the last few months of the open season ; this fishery shows an increase of about 100 tons, which is no doubt due to a cannery having been in operation here this season, which induced more men to pursue this branch ; and owing to keen foreign competition our fishermen realized almost fabulous prices, and has therefore proved one of the best seasons ever known.

QUEBEC.

CARIBOU ISLANDS.

Codfish were reported first in light quantities on 29th July and light catches were also made at English Point. From 29th July to 18th August the catches were reported light, but on the 19th they became good; but as they were irregularly reported, it is not known whether or not they continued in good quantities. During the first two weeks of September, fair fishing was reported; but on the 15th it began to decline and the takes became small.

Launce appeared plentifully on 3rd August and were taken in large supplies for about three days. They were not afterwards reported until 13th September when a good catch was made.

ESQUIMAUX POINT.

Caplin were reported in good quantities from 8th to 19th June inclusive.

Codfish were first reported on 5th June and the catches varied from fair to good until about the 19th when very good catches were made, but nothing was afterwards reported until 1st July, during the first week of which month the catches were light. About the 6th, however, they became very plentiful, and some excellent catches were made each day for about a week; but from the 13th to about 6th August the average was very fair. From this latter date until the last of September good fishing was reported each day and during the second week of October was fair.

Launce were not reported this year until 27th July when a fair supply was taken. Nothing was reported afterwards until the 27th, after which the fishery was fair until the last of the month. A very good catch was also reported about 12th October.

Salmon appeared on 15th June and the catches were good for about a week. During the second week of July the catch was very fair and regular.

GASPÉ.

Codfish were not reported this year until 28th May and the catches were light and irregular until about 29th June, when they were reported fairly good and the catches, although slightly irregular, were on an average fair until 29th August. During the second week of July boats averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$ draughts on banks off mouth of bay and on the following week very fair fishing was reported at the mouth of the bay. About the second week of August good fishing was found on the banks, but during September the catches, although fair, were very few. On the whole this fishery is considered considerably ahead of 1895.

Herring fishery is reported to have been poor during the summer and fall and the catches have been very light.

Mackerel were exceptionally light the past season, and it is estimated that the total catch will not exceed three or four dozens.

Salmon appeared in good quantity on 16th May and during the remainder of the month were taken in very fair catches. During the first week of June the catches were somewhat better, but on the 8th they began to decrease and on the 19th were reported scarce and the catches were afterwards light until about 5th July, when this fishery closed.

GRAND RIVER.

Caplin appeared plentiful on 10th May, and excellent catches were made each day until the 20th, after which none were reported until 15th June, when the average catch was fair until the 28th. They were more plentiful than for some years past.

Codfish were first reported on 16th May, and light catches were made inshore and on the banks each day until the 20th, after which none were reported until 3rd June, from which date until the 17th the catches varied from fair to poor but were light

during the latter part of the month. Throughout July the catches were fair whenever bait was obtainable and weather suitable for boats to proceed to banks, as fish were also reported there in fair quantities. During August boats had all gone to banks and the inshore fishery had become wholly neglected. The catches during the first week of that month had been light, but on the 7th they became very plentiful and some excellent catches were made. The remainder of the season was stormy and great scarcity of bait prevented boats from accomplishing very much. This fishery is the principal one pursued here, about ninety boats being employed, which average 135 draughts, and but for the excellent catch already reported in August would have proved almost a complete failure.

Herring were not reported this season until 2nd May, from which date until about 3rd June they were plentiful. On the 4th they became somewhat scarcer, but good hauls were made until the 8th, none having been afterwards reported until 3rd July. On that date, although the catches, were only fair the fish are said to have been large, but the fishing during that month was much interrupted and but few were taken. During the remainder of the season as the boats were continually on the banks very little fishing was done inshore, notwithstanding that they were very good during the first two weeks of August.

Lobster fishery was reported poor on 2nd May and the catches continued light until about the 7th, when some good catches were made for about a week, particularly to the westward of this station. On the 15th they again were scarce and remained so until 9th June, when the last factory closed owing to the great scarcity. It is said that the lobsters were so very small and scarce the past season that some of the fishermen abandoned this fishery.

Mackerel. As far as could be ascertained this fish did not appear during the season.

Salmon were taken in small quantities from 10th to 28th May and varied from fair to good from 4th to 24th June from which date they were again scarce until 9th July, after which none were reported.

Squid were fairly plentiful during the season, catches varying from good to fair having been repeatedly made during June, August and September.

LONG POINT.

Caplin were not reported during the past season.

Codfish were first reported on 3rd June, and the catches were light until the 9th, when an improvement in this fishery was noted. On the following day the catches were again light owing to bad weather, but from about the 11th to 24th fair catches were made each day. From 26th June to 6th July the average catch was very fair, but nothing was afterwards reported until 26th September, when a very good catch was made and a few good catches during the second week of October. On 15th August the schooner "Orando," Capt. J. W. Publicover, from Whale Head, bound home via Halifax, reported to the bureau that the season's catch of codfish from Hannington to Bonne Esperance was the poorest for the past 40 years; boats scarcely averaging 20 qtls., and the total catch only estimated at 3,000 qtls.

Launce appeared very plentifully on 22nd June and some excellent catches were made during that week. They were reported scarce during the first week of July and with the exception of a very good catch on the 6th very few were taken. The only catches afterwards reported were on 26th September and 12th October, when excellent supplies were obtained.

Salmon appeared on 10th June and the average catch until 4th was good; there having been some excellent catches made during the last week of June.

NEWPORT POINT.

Caplin were reported plentiful from 8th to 19th June inclusive, and very good catches were made.

Codfish were reported in good quantities on the banks on 27th May and fair inshore. From this date until about 25th July the catches were fair, although the fishery was somewhat retarded by stormy weather and scarcity of bait. About this latter date they became somewhat scarcer on the banks and the boats only made fair catches while the inshore catch was still lighter. During the latter part of July strong winds prevailed and bait was scarce which accounted for the light catches. From 1st August to 15th October the average catch was fair, although irregularly reported, as boats were on the banks and only came in weekly. About the middle of August codfish and bait were reported plentiful on banks and boats made good catches. On the whole this fishery has been much better than last season, as the catch is estimated at 10,000 quintals, which is considerably in excess of the previous year.

Herring appeared plentifully on 2nd May and remained so until about the 20th, when a slight falling off was noticeable, after which the catches varied from good to fair, although somewhat irregular, during the remainder of the season. Total catch estimated at 1,000 brls, which is a shortage of 300 barrels in comparison with 1895.

Lobsters were taken in small quantities on 2nd May, but on the 4th they became more plentiful and the catches varied from good to fair until the 17th, when they were reported scarce and remained so until the 28th, after which none were reported. Total catch estimated at 500 cases, which is a very large decrease over last season's catch.

Salmon were taken in fair catches from 28th May to 17th June, and the total catch is estimated at 3,000 lbs.

Squid appeared much earlier this season and very good catches were made as early as 25th July, and continued until about 13th August, when they became scarce. On the 25th, however, they grew more plentiful and very fair catches were taken each day until 15th October.

PERCÉ.

Codfish were reported somewhat earlier this season and fair fishing was found on 19th May and continued until the 27th, when there was a slight decrease in the catch. This continued until about June 7th, when fair catches were again reported until the 12th, but afterwards became scarce, owing to the scarcity of bait, and continued so until 8th July. On the 10th, fair fishing was reported on the banks and was again reported fair on the 20th. The inshore catches from the 9th to 19th were fair notwithstanding that bait was very scarce. During the latter part of July codfish were again scarce, but in the first week of August boats proceeded to the banks, and the inshore fishery was abandoned. The catches on the banks throughout the three following months, although only reported about weekly, were very fair.

Herring appeared in good quantities on 2nd May, and catches varying from very good to fair were made each day until the 21st, when this fishery became very good and excellent hauls were made until 8th June. After this they began to decrease gradually and the last catch was reported on 28th July.

Lobsters were first reported on 2nd May, and light catches were made until the 18th, when they became more plentiful and fair catches were secured each day until the 27th. On this day a falling off was noticeable, and until 27th June, the last reported, the catches were light.

Squid appeared 13th August, and were on an average fair until 9th October.

SEVEN ISLANDS.

Caplin were taken in large quantities from 15th to the 20th October.

Codfish with the exception of a few good catches during the second and third weeks, were scarce until 8th August, after which some very fair catches were reported until about 3rd September when they again became scarce and remained so until the season closed. Total catch for the season considered about one-third short.

Halibut. Light catches were reported each day from 1st to the 6th June inclusive.

Herring were first reported on 27th May and were plentiful until 5th June. Nothing was afterwards reported until about 4th August, when they were reported to have appeared at Point de Monts, but no catches were made until about 11th September, when some fair hauls were made.

Lawnce appeared plentifully on 27th May and were taken in very good quantities until about 24th June, when the catches were reported light for a week. On 3rd July, however, they again became plentiful and some excellent hauls were made until 28th August, after which the catches were good until 26th September.

Salmon were first reported on 27th May, but the catches were light until 1st June when very fair supplies were taken for about ten days. After this catches became light and remained so until 4th July, none having been reported after that date.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

Codfish were again reported irregular the past season, but is chiefly owing to the fact that this station is not a regular reporting station, the news of the fisheries being sent through Long Point of Mingan, which is the reporting station of this district. About 3rd June this fish was reported in fair numbers and until the end of July the average catch was good. Nothing was reported during the first two weeks of August, but on the 15th codfish were very plentiful and good fishing was reported. During the last week of September and third week of October good catches were frequently reported.

Lawnce were also reported irregularly but excellent supplies were taken during the last weeks of June, August and September and first week of July.

Salmon, as far as reported, were plentiful throughout the month of June.

THUNDER RIVER.

Caplin appeared in excellent numbers on 8th June and until about the 18th were taken in good quantities.

Codfish appeared fairly plentiful on 29th May and fair fishing was reported each day until 7th June, when the catches somewhat improved and good fishing was reported until the 19th. On this date they slackened off considerably and nothing was afterwards reported until 28th July from which date until 27th August the average catch was fairly good. From 28th August to 25th September the catches were good each day, but on the 26th there was another falling off and until the season closed the catches were fair although irregularly reported.

Lawnce were first reported on 8th August and an excellent quantity was taken. They were afterwards not reported until the 25th, when they were taken in fair supply until the last of the month.

Salmon were taken in good catches from 15th to 19th June inclusive.

ANTICOSTI.

ENGLISH BAY.

Alewives were not reported this year as usual.

Caplin were reported plentiful from 24th June to 15th July, but were afterwards scarce until the 21st, when they left the coast.

Codfish appeared in good quantities on 17th June, but during the succeeding four days the catches were light. On the 22nd, they again became good and remained so until the 27th, when stormy weather affected the catches which were light until 4th July. On the latter date this fishery was very good and lasted for about four days, after which it became fair and finally poor. During the remainder of the season the catches were light, there having been only an occasional good catch reported.

At Mozriol River, on the northern side of the island, this fishery is reported to have been very good.

Total catch at English Bay is estimated at 250 qtls.

“ Strawberry Cove “ 500 “

“ Caplin Bay “ 237 “

Which are quite large decreases in comparison to those of 1895.

Herring appeared in fair quantities on 25th May, but as the following day was stormy, the catch was light until about 4th June, when some very good catches were made for a few days. Bad weather again set in and little was done until about the 17th, when light hauls were reported each day for about a week. Throughout July and August, the catches were, with the exception of an occasional fair one, light, as the weather was stormy the greater portion of the time. Nothing was reported during the first two weeks of September, but from the 14th to 13th October, the average catch was fair.

FOX BAY.

Caplin are reported to have appeared on the southern side of the island, about the middle of June and to have remained in good quantities until the latter part of July.

Codfish were first reported on 4th June, in very good quantities but few were taken until about the 16th, when some good catches were made for a few days. About the 21st boats all left for Heath Point, where fishing was reported very good on caplin bait. During the first week of July some very good catches were made at Fox Bay and Heath Point, but bait becoming scarce the catches were consequently light until about the 15th, when caplin again were in good supply and good catches were then made until stormy weather suspended operations until about 21st August, when good fishing was reported at this station for a few days on squid bait. Nothing was afterwards reported; although it is thought that boats made some light catches in vicinity of this station. Total catch estimated at one hundred and fifty quintals.

Herring struck in on 20th May and excellent catches were made each day, until about 4th June, when they were reported to have left the bay. Bad weather then set in and nothing was reported until about the 16th, when they again appeared in fair quantities, but remained only two days. With the exception of a light catch on 4th July, nothing was reported after 17th June.

MAGDALEN ISLAND.

Codfish were first reported on 9th June in fair quantities but none were taken until about the 20th, as all boats were engaged in the lobster fishery. From the 20th to the 27th the catches were light each day, although fish were fairly plentiful, owing to the few fishermen taking part in this fishery. About the 30th they were very good but all boats were busily engaged in the lobster fishery which was poor. During the first two weeks of July fair catches were repeatedly made, but, with the exception of a few fair catches in the first week of August, they were light from 14th July to 27th August. Although the catches were light during the last week of August, it is reported that fish were plentiful, but that few boats were engaged. Throughout September the fishery varied from good to fair and it is reported that although fishermen have done fairly well, and codfish were apparently in large quantities the whole season, it is wholly owing to the small number of boats engaged that the total catch was not much better.

Herring struck in plentifully on 28th April at Grindstone, and large quantities were taken until about 24th May. Fair catches were made at Etang-du-Nord on 8th May, and about the 11th they struck in at Amherst Harbour, and some very good hauls were made for about ten days. During the third week they were reported plentiful in all sections, but although some excellent hauls were made, the stormy weather interfered greatly with the fishery, and during the remainder of the season the catches were light. It is reported that during the last week of May large quantities were obtained for lobster and mackerel bait and that a large fleet of strange vessels, presumably bankers, were loading as they were fully as plentiful as in preceding years. During the month

of September they were also reported in large quantities around Dead Island, and many barrels were taken in nets which had been set for mackerel.

Lobsters were first reported in fair quantities in Amherst Harbour on 14th May, but on the 16th they became scarce and catches were light until about the 28th. after which fair fishing was reported for about ten days. From 7th June to the close of the season the catches were light, although on 9th June they were plentiful in Pleasant Bay, and during the following week were taken in fair quantities. It is said that this fishery has been very fair on the south-eastern part of the islands, but on the south-western, north-western and northern parts was very poor in comparison with former years. Although the average quantity is about the same as in preceding years, still the number of boats have increased very rapidly, and where there are twenty boats now there was only one on the same ground ten or fifteen years ago.

Mackerel were first reported on 1st June and were taken in light but regular catches until the 23rd, after which they were not again reported until the third week of July, when light catches were again made until about 11th August. On this latter date boats which were on the northern side of the island were doing fairly, but the majority of boats had not salted one barrel, and although a few good hauls were made they did not appear to take hooks as in previous years. During the remainder of the season the general catch was light, although at Etang-du-Nord on 5th September boats were reported to have done well and prospects were good if the weather only kept fine. On 15th September reports from Bryon Island, the chief resort of the mackerel fishermen, stated that the fishery was very poor, and as afterwards reported, the catches were light and boats were taken up early in October, as the weather was very unfavourable for fishing. In comparison with previous years the past season has been very poor and the total catch about 50 per cent less than that of 1895.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HUTCHINS,

Clerk in charge Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.

APPENDIX No. 12.

FISH CULTURE, 1896.

REPORT BY PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, COMMISSIONER AND
GENERAL INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE DOMINION
OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1896.

To the Honourable LOUIS H. DAVIES,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, -
Ottawa.

SIR,—In my report last year I had the satisfaction of stating that the results of the season's operations (1895) exceeded those of any previous year, and that the output of fry was the highest on record, notwithstanding that I had taken steps in various ways to ensure greater economy in the expenditure at the various hatcheries under the department. I have not relaxed my efforts to accomplish continued substantial economy in carrying on the work of fish culture during the year now ending, and I am able again to report that, thanks to the energy and zeal of the officers in charge of the various hatcheries, and of the staff of assistants under them, the general success and extent of the season's results have not been impaired. Indeed, while a repetition of the phenomenal total of fry planted last year (viz, 294,040,000), could hardly be expected, except by sanctioning increased expenditure, yet it must be a matter for congratulation that the out-put of fry in 1896 is far in excess of that of any season prior to 1893. The total quantity of fry planted in 1892 was 135,959,500 and that planted this year was no less than 202,959,500. The average output annually of the department's hatcheries for the last ten years is 143,000,000, so that the present year exceeds the average by over fifty millions. Such results as these are highly satisfactory, when compared with those achieved in other countries whose annual expenditure is very much greater. In the United States the annual expenditure by the various states is approximately estimated at \$180,000 ; that of the United States Fish Commission, Washington, not less than \$150,000. This total cost is about ten times greater than that of this department's fish culture operations, yet the result, that is to say the output of fry is not quite four times that recorded in this report. Our results in other words are 150 per cent in advance of our neighbours so that, whereas they plant 3,000 fry for every dollar of public money expended, we are able to plant nearly 7,500 for each dollar spent. It is needless to say that no better evidence of efficiency in the department's hatcheries could be adduced. Most of the hatchery officers, it may be added, were trained under the former superintendent of fish culture (Mr. Samuel Wilmot), whose retirement from the service was referred to in the opening sentences of my last report.

Apart from the fish culture work, carried on under the Dominion Government, there are in Canada few attempts at artificial hatching of fish, and these are chiefly of a commercial nature and therefore limited in their scope. The provinces have not made any systematic efforts to replenish the inland waters by means of pisciculture ; but an increasing number of applications for information, and practical instruction in the hatching and rearing of trout and other fish have reached the department, and afford gratifying evidence that private effort, on the part of enthusiastic individuals, will in the future, aid and second the efforts of the Dominion Government in this field. These subsidiary efforts embracing, as a rule, the culture of such fish as the speckled trout and other kinds not included at present in the government operations, will prove of

inestimable value. The government hatcheries have been for the most part exclusively devoted to the rearing of various species which are of prime commercial importance. Other species, such as speckled trout, black bass, etc., being regarded mainly in the light of game fishes have not for some years been hatched in our establishments.

QUANTITIES OF FRY DISTRIBUTED.

The following table shows the numbers planted of various species propagated :—

Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>).....	8,551,500
Sockeye (Pacific) Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>).....	10,393,000
Salmon-trout (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>).....	5,825,000
Lake Whitefish (<i>Coregonus clupeiformis</i>).....	78,190,000
Lobsters (<i>Homarus americanus</i>).....	100,000,000

202,959,500

The tabulated form below shows in separate columns the number, and name of each hatchery, the quantities of fry put out from each, the numbers of semi-hatched eggs sent from, and received at, the hatcheries, and the particular species of fry and eggs so distributed :—

No.	Name of Hatchery.	Number of Fry put out of Hatchery.	Number of advanced Eggs sent to other Hatcheries.	Number of advanced Eggs received from other Hatcheries.	Description of Fish
1	Fraser River, B.C....	10,393,000	.....	.....	Sockeye salmon.
2	Sydney, N.S.	243,500	.....	250,000	Atlantic salmon.
3	Bedford, N.S.	1,300,000	.....	.....	do
	do	225,000	.....	350,000	Great lake trout.
	do	2,700,000	.....	3,000,000	Whitefish.
4	Dunk River, P.E.I. ....	.....	Not in operation	.....	.....
5	St. John River, N.B.	1,028,000	.....	.....	Atlantic salmon.
	do	400,000	.....	500,000	Great lake trout.
	do	2,640,000	.....	3,000,000	Whitefish.
6	Miramichi, N.B.	1,430,000	270,000	260,000	Atlantic salmon.
7	Restigouche, Que.	1,250,000	250,000	.....	do
8	Gaspé, Que.	800,000	.....	.....	do
6	Tadoussac, Que.	2,500,000	.....	.....	do
10	Magog, Que.	1,650,000	.....	2,000,000	Whitefish.
	do	1,750,000	.....	2,000,000	Great lake trout.
11	Newcastle, Ont.	2,500,000	2,600,000	.....	do
	do	2,700,000	.....	3,000,000	Whitefish.
12	Sandwich, Ont.	61,000,000	15,000,000	.....	do
13	Ottawa, Ont.	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000	do
	do	950,000	.....	1,500,000	Great lake trout.
14	Bay View, N.S.	100,000,000	.....	.....	Lobsters.
15	Selkirk, Man.	4,500,000	*4,500,000	.....	Whitefish.
	Totals.	202,959,500	22,620,000	18,860,000	

*Operated part of season.

PLANTING LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, &C., IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERS.

In addition to the customary work carried on in the hatcheries, and fully detailed in the appended reports of the officers-in-charge, the department undertook an important shipment of various valuable species of fish from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Last year a very successful transplantation of large-mouthed black bass was accomplished in certain waters of Western Ontario, with the co-operation of the Provincial Government of Ontario: but the scheme authorized and carried out this season, while of a

similar nature, was of a more extensive and arduous character, viz.: the transshipment of lobsters, Atlantic oysters, large mouth black bass, and tom-cod or frost fish, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia.

The United States Fish Commission has made five or six such shipments during the last years with varying success, but no previous attempt had been made in the Dominion. As there are no true lobsters in the Pacific Ocean, and only a very diminutive species of oyster, which is somewhat locally distributed along the British Columbia coast, and of small economic importance, any successful effort to introduce into these western inshore waters the valuable crustacean and shell fish mentioned could not fail to be of benefit and possibly lead to new fishing industries on the Pacific coast. The full details of the scheme, as carried out, will be published in due course, as it is impossible at this stage to report, except in the most meagre way, upon the actual results observed since the date of the planting, in July, 1896. It suffices to say in this place that my report prepared in 1895, upon this proposed shipment, contained a suggestion that as an experiment one thousand live lobsters should be conveyed in a refrigerator car, part of them in tanks of cool seawater, part in kelp with ice, and part in eelgrass or rockweed; that females carrying eggs should be included, and if possible a few thousands of eggs detached from the parent lobsters and carried on trays in weed or otherwise. I also favoured the capture and conveyance of a number of lobsters, say three or four months old, and therefore of very small size, as such immature specimens might prove to be hardy if carried in sufficiently shallow suitable vessels. Barrels of live oysters, *i. e.* four or five thousand oysters, from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia oyster beds, were also to be carried, and some barrels of brackish water containing tom-cod or frost fish. *En route* through Western Ontario a few barrels of fresh water containing small black bass were to be taken on board, and planted in suitable ponds in British Columbia. The tom-cod it was designed to plant in some of the brackish lakes in Manitoba or the North-west, as certain of these lakes are less strongly impregnated with saline and alkaline matters, and a hardy fish might do well in them, especially as certain Branchiopods flourish in them, and these would form acceptable food for the planted fish.

On many occasions this latter part of the scheme I discussed with the late Sir John Schultz, whose experience in the western waters, and large professional knowledge, led him to strongly favour my proposal. The Rev. Father Lacombe, personally expressed to me the high value he placed upon such a proposal, as the planting of fish in waters, which now contain no species of fish whatever, would be a lasting boon to the population in the vicinity of these salt lakes, and a benefit to the Indian tribes adjacent. My scheme was not carried out in its entirety, but sufficient success attended the effort to show that a more extended attempt would overcome all difficulties. On July 2nd a shipment of over 600 live lobsters, 200 of them being females in "berry" and 150 of them small, left Halifax in charge of Mr. C. A. Stayner, whose great experience in the lobster fishery was invaluable in carrying out the plan. An assistant, with qualifications as a chemist and biologist, accompanied the shipment and rendered help under Mr. Stayner's directions. Eight barrels of fine live oysters were also shipped. The supply of tom-cod, which it was intended to take on at Moncton, New Brunswick, could not be procured at the time, but at Sturgeon Falls, in West Ontario, several barrels of fresh water, containing 40 very small black bass, were taken on board, as arranged, and by means of supplies of ice obtained at stated points, *en route* almost 50 per cent of the lobsters, practically all the oysters, and about 20 per cent of the black bass reached their destination on July 9th in a living and healthy condition. The whole were immediately planted in locations selected by Inspector McNab, New Westminster, and Captain J. T. Walbran, of the Dominion cruiser "Quadra," and approved by Mr. Stayner. As already stated, reports received since the planting of the lobsters, &c., clearly demonstrate not only that shipments of this character can be readily accomplished from ocean to ocean, but that such transplanted shellfish and crustaceans find suitable conditions, and survive in a healthy state, in sheltered areas judiciously selected in the Straits of Georgia. A full report upon the shipment and its results is in preparation, and when further infor-

mation is available respecting the subsequent welfare of the fish planted, it will be published in due course, and will furnish a basis for any future scheme of the live character. In the meantime the following quotations from Mr. Stayner's report, submitted officially at the time, will indicate the nature of the steps taken :—

"I left Halifax on the 2nd of July, having in the special refrigerator car 600 lobsters and about 4 imperial quarts of spawn. The tom-cod were not awaiting me at Moncton as Inspector Chapman informed me that the fish could not be procured at the season.

"On the 4th at 11 o'clock p.m., we took in the five cans with 40 black bass, very small ones. Overseer Richardson reported that he could not get any bigger fish, and we obtained a bag of salt at North Bay.

"At Winnipeg the Canadian Pacific Railway department put new springs under the car in about one hour's time. The car still rode very roughly which no doubt caused the death of many of the lobsters. The floor of the car also had about an inch of water washing about all the time, which made it very uncomfortable as the assistant and myself had to stay in the car for many hours every day. We took five tons of ice at Halifax, two tons at Carleton Junction, Ontario, and one ton at Hector. We would not have needed so much but we feared being delayed at a wash-out in the Rockies as other trains had been for three days. We got through all right, but the train due on July 10th had not arrived on the 11th and the next day's train did not arrive till after midnight. At Revelstoke we took in four barrels of sea water sent there for us, but on tasting it I found it too fresh so we only ventured to use it mixed half and half with the Halifax water still on hand. At Sicamous we met officer McNeish awaiting the five cans of bass, but he stated that there was no suitable place to put them in on account of high freshets, so we took them on to New Westminster Hatchery.

"At New Westminster we transferred the whole shipment to the tug provided. We steamed over 100 miles from five o'clock in the morning till nine at night but could not find the water sufficiently salt anywhere. The whole straits of Georgia being quite high coloured with floating sediment from the Fraser River. We put 196 live lobsters including two very large ones weighing over ten pounds each, and many females with eggs, on inshore grounds adjacent to Nanaimo lighthouse in charge of Mr. Brown. We put 72 near the shore surrounded with a net. The rest we put overboard in deeper water *en route* to Nanaimo, hoping the water would be more salt near the bottom. On the 11th we put 6 barrels of oysters in the two cars, also the lobster eggs which I fear were spoiled owing chiefly to our carrying them about with us in the heat of the sun. The other two barrels of oysters we spread in tidal limits on the shore in charge of His Honour Judge Bole some nine miles up the north arm of Burrard Inlet, where it is very likely they will thrive as there are plenty of shells handy for cultch. They had not yet spawned. The oysters were in splendid condition, hardly one being spoiled.

"The six barrels remained for the "Quadra" to take and plant.

"The temperature of the refrigerator car was almost steadily 41° or 42° F. all the way west when shut up and 45° to 50° F. with the door open.

"The temperature of water in B.C. was 67° F.

SUGGESTED ASSISTANCE BY FISHERMEN.

That the protection of young fish and of spawning parent-fish on the natural breeding grounds should go hand in hand with artificial culture is a well-worn truism. The depletion which has become so apparent in the inland waters of the Dominion could be largely stopped if fishermen would study their own interests and avoid bringing ashore immature and comparatively valueless fish. Artificial planting may do something; but with the help of the fishermen themselves it can do infinitely more, and I cannot forbear quoting from the report last year of Superintendent James Nevin, formerly an officer in one of the department's hatcheries and now Superintendent of Fisheries in the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. Nevin states: "In my last annual report I made mention of the increase of whitefish in Green Bay. It affords me no little satisfaction to be able to state that the catch of this year and last show a steady increase over the catch of 1892. This increase is most perceptible on the grounds on which we have been planting steadily for the past eight years.

I regret very much that, in our efforts to propagate whitefish in the great lakes, the co-operation of the fishermen as a whole is not forthcoming. I deprecate exceedingly the enormous destruction by the fishermen of the small whitefish and other species; for there is no question in my mind that the fishermen would be well repaid for their forbearance if they would return all small whitefish they catch to the lake, instead of selling them for "No. 3 Family Whitefish," I believe there are several dealers in the state who will not buy the small whitefish; but there are others who advise the fishermen how to dispose of them to the dealer's advantage.—(Report of Fish Commiss., state of Wisconsin, 1895.)

From the same report I quote a further extract as embodying a scheme, which has for some years been advocated by the eminent Scottish authority upon fisheries, Professor McIntosh, of St. Andrews. Sea fishermen have, in many instances, been instructed and induced to artificially spawn cod, haddock and other fish and scatter the eggs in the water. This at any rate saves the eggs from total loss on deck or in the market, and a proportion of the dispersed eggs can hardly fail to survive. The state of Wisconsin, however, attempts officially to carry out this scheme as supplementary to fish culture in the state hatcheries:—"Men are placed" says the superintendent "on fishing tugs during the spawning season to spawn the female fish and impregnate the eggs. The eggs are then carefully measured and planted on the natural spawning grounds where they hatch out in the usual natural manner. This commission is the only one in the United States or in America that has made a practice of doing this work in this manner. The fishermen who were sceptical at first, and had so little faith in the work that they did not want us on their tugs, are our best friends to-day. That the work has been a success is proven by the results. At every point on the lake where this work has been done, the fishermen have caught quantities of small trout the second year after planting, where they had never caught them until we commenced planting the impregnated eggs back on the spawning grounds. If the fishermen, one and all, would adopt this method of maintaining the fish supply, there would be no need of a close season."

There may be grounds for questioning the concluding opinion, but there can be no doubt in thus saving ripe spawn, which would otherwise be certainly and immediately lost, there must result undeniable benefit to the fisheries, especially if pains be taken to return the fertilized spawn to appropriate localities, such as the parent-fish would naturally resort to. Close seasons, of course, protect the main run of any particular species of fish, but there are seasonal variations, which lead to the destruction of numbers of fish especially lake trout or salmon trout, whose ripe spawning conditions is often reached at a date prior to the legal close time.

The usual detailed reports of the officers in charge of the hatcheries at New Westminster, B. C., Sydney, N. S., Bedford, N. S., St. John River, N. B., Miramichi, N. B., Restigouche, P. Q., Gaspé, P. Q., Tadoussac, P. Q., Magog, P. Q., Newcastle, Ont., Sandwich, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., Selkirk, Man., and Bay View, Pictou, N. S., are appended. A brief report of the Moisie hatchery conducted for many years at the expense of Messrs. Holliday Bros, Moisie, P. Q., is also included in these detailed reports.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. PRINCE,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

1.—FRASER RIVER HATCHERY, B.C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 12th March, 1896.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries for Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of operations in connection with the Fraser River fish hatchery for the year 1896.

On the 12th day of January a consignment of 4,500,000 semi-hatched whitefish eggs, from the Selkirk hatchery, reached New Westminster. I had them conveyed immediately to the hatchery and deposited in the glass incubators. The eggs had been well packed and arrived in good condition. During the month of March the young whitefish were planted without loss or mortality as follows :—

March 9, Harrison Lake.....	1,125,000	
do 11, do	1,125,000	
do 16, Shownigam Lake.....	1,125,000	
do 20, Coquitlam Lake.....	250,000	
do 23, Pit Lake.....	250,000	
do 25, Deer Lake.....	125,000	
		<hr/>
		4,000,000

The season's crop of young salmon were liberated
as follows :—

March 7, Harrison River	1,363,840	
do 9, do	1,363,840	
do 11, do	1,363,840	
do 18, do	1,183,360	
do 20, Pit Lake.....	511,440	
do 21, do	596,680	
		<hr/>
		6,393,000
		<hr/>
		10,393,000
		<hr/>

Making a grand total of 10,393,000 turned out from the hatchery in 1896.

On 28th September I sent caretaker McNeish with two men to Morris Creek, Harrison, with the necessary material to build a trap and make the other necessary preparations for capturing parent salmon and collecting and shipping the ova to the hatchery. On the 3rd of October the first lot of ova, consisting of 630,000, was received at the hatchery.

The water was so low in Morris Creek that the salmon could not reach their spawning grounds, the water continued to fall until the bed of the creek was a series of pools and gravel bars, and the water in the pools became very foul from dead and decaying salmon, as it was impossible for the salmon to reach the trap; one, was removed to the mouth of the creek, and ova in small lots were secured up to the 22nd of October, when it commenced to rain, raising the creek, and on the 31st October the last lot reached the hatchery, making a total of 6,770,000 eggs, which well fills the house.

I had the tram road between the river and hatchery repaired, and also the flume between the pond and the hatchery, with such other repairs to the premises as were absolutely necessary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McNAB,

Inspector of Fisheries.

2.—SYDNEY HATCHERY—CAPE BRETON.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., 18th November, 1896.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following as my annual report of the operations of the Sydney fish hatchery for the present year :—

No parent fish in recent years have been taken from the waters of this district for the Sydney hatchery, the ova coming from the Miramichi hatchery. On the 26th of March, 1896, 250,000 salmon ova were received from Mr. Sheasgreen, assistant superintendent of the Miramichi hatchery. These were immediately placed in the troughs of the hatchery. From the above date until the distribution of the fry in June the number of diseased eggs amounted to 6,490.

The remainder were successfully hatched out and the fry in excellent condition distributed in the following rivers :—

Margaree River, Inverness County.....	74,000
River Dennis do	48,000
Clyburn's River, Victoria County.....	50,000
North River do	71,500
Total.....	<u>243,500</u>

The waters adjacent the above rivers are more fished for commercial purposes than are the waters in any other section of this district. For this reason these rivers were again stocked this year.

In previous reports on the fisheries of Cape Breton I have pointed out that there are two runs of salmon entering our rivers. The first make their appearance during the month of June. These fish enter such rivers as Margaree, Little River and River Dennis in the County of Inverness. They also appear in the tidal waters of St. Ann's River, Clyburn's, Cape North and Middle Rivers in the county of Victoria, Mird River in the county of Cape Breton and Grand River in the county of Richmond. This is the commercial run of fish. The second run appears during the latter part of September and the month of October, when immense numbers of these salmon enter nearly all of our rivers, and it was from the parent fish of this latter run that in former years the Sydney fish hatchery was stocked with ova. The result is that while the autumn run of salmon has increased to such an extent, that our rivers have become literally alive with them, the mid-summer run of salmon, which are captured for commercial purposes, is becoming smaller year by year. Thus it would appear that we have been breeding from the wrong run of fish. For the past three years the salmon ova has been furnished from the Miramichi hatchery, and as these fish next year will have arrived at the growth when they will again re-enter their native rivers it is hoped that during the commercial fishing season salmon will be found more plentiful in our waters.

For this reason and the fact that the ova, I believe, can be furnished at a less cost than ova taken from Cape Breton salmon, I would recommend that the department continue to furnish the Sydney hatchery with ova from the New Brunswick hatchery.

The hatching capacity of the Sydney hatchery is about 950,000. The hatchery has not been worked to half its capacity since the change made in supplying the ova from abroad. I would therefore recommend that a greater quantity of ova in future be supplied this hatchery if such can possibly be done.

The hatchery is in need of some slight repairs. The caretaker, Mr. W. J. Dunlop, is faithful and painstaking.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. BERTRAM,

Inspector of Fisheries.

3.—ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY, N.B.

GRAND FALLS, N.B., 27th November, 1896.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith my annual report of the work done and performed at the Dominion Fish Hatchery under my supervision, situated at the Rapide des Femmes on the River St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, and the results thereof, with a few remarks in connection with fish culture.

As I have already in my report for 1895 stated that there were laid down in this hatchery 1,200,000 sea salmon eggs, also in the month of March of this year I received a further supply of 500,000 salmon-trout eggs from Newcastle, and 3,000,000 whitefish eggs from Sandwich, Ont. These eggs were all received in fair condition, the ova continued to do well during the remainder of the hatching period, and hatched out a good percentage in the spring. The young fry of the different species of fish were all distributed throughout the counties lying along the valley of the River St. John in such waters as were suitable to the different kinds of fish. Frequently an application is made to the Fishery Department for a given quantity of young fry for some place or locality where the waters are entirely unsuited to the fry asked for. If the better judgment of the officer be followed and employees refuse or demur to plant the fry in such waters, then neglect or disobedience of orders is charged against them, and they are sometimes reprimanded therefor. At other times it is not possible to comply with all the applications that are forwarded for the simple reason that the fry have got too old to be carried with safety such long distances as would be required to fill orders, therefore we are compelled in order to preserve the fry to put them into the waters most convenient and accessible.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

Whitefish.

Harvey Lake, York County.....	320,000
Lake George do	320,000
Lake Yohoe do	320,000
Oromocto Lake do	320,000
Long Lake, Victoria County.....	240,000
Lakeville Lake, Carleton County.....	240,000
Bryan Pond, Madawaska County.....	240,000
Long Lake, Victoria County.....	320,000
Germantown Lake, Albert County....	320,000
Total whitefish	<u>2,640,000</u>

Sea Salmon.

Salmon River, Victoria County.....	48,000
Tobique River do	36,000
Oromocto River, York County.....	48,000
Salmon River, Victoria County	48,000
Skiff Lake, York County	48,000
Maduxnaeg, Carleton County.....	48,000
Loch Lomond, St. John County.....	48,000
Washademoak do	48,000
Loch Alva do	48,000
St. John River at the hatchery.....	560,000
St. Croix River, York County.....	48,000
Total sea salmon	<u>1,028,000</u>

Salmon Trout.

Harvey Lake, York County	40,000
Lake George do	40,000
Lake Yohoe do	40,000
Baldhead Lake do	40,000
Oromocto Lake do	40,000
Lakeville Lake, Carleton County	40,000
Portage Lake, Victoria County	30,000
Rolston Lake do	30,000
Patersons Lake do	10,000
McAdam Lake, York County	10,000
Private Pond do	10,000
Long Lake, Victoria County	30,000
Put into St. John River at hatchery	40,000
Total salmon-trout	<u>400,000</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Whitefish fry planted	2,640,000
Salmon-trout do	400,000
Sea salmon	<u>1,028,000</u>
Grand total of fry this year	<u>4,068,000</u>

It will here be observed that a large quantity of young fish fry has been distributed from this establishment the present year, and I am pleased to be in a position to say further that it was performed in a systematic, practical and judicious manner without any appreciable loss, although we were required to carry a large quantity of them unusually long distances for the safety of the fish. On one occasion last spring we transported whitefish fry about 325 miles by rail, from the hatchery at Grand Falls to Germantown Lake, in Albert County.

COLLECTING SALMON OVA.

On the 29th of October, we left Grand Falls for Carleton, St. John, N.B., to strip the salmon that were confined in the pond, and arrived in Carleton the same night. The next day I went to the pond; there I found everything in readiness, as usual, under the supervision of Mr. Joseph O'Brien, a most efficient and obliging officer, he always renders us every assistance in his power in order to expedite the work of stripping the fish; we lost two days before beginning operations, on account of the egg cases and trays not arriving, although I shipped them the day before I left home. I found the salmon in first class condition, and yielded their eggs quite freely. On the 3rd of November I shipped in charge of my son 650,000 eggs for the hatchery. On the night of the fourth November he returned to Carleton, bringing back the empty egg cases and trays; on the sixth I again despatched my son with 650,000 more eggs, making in all about 1,300,000 salmon eggs that were laid down to hatch here during the present season, and at this date they are looking very well, but it is rather too soon to be able to judge of the possible results, nevertheless I anticipate a good yield of young healthy fry next spring.

On the 7th Mr. Alexander Mowat went to Bedford hatchery with about 700,000 eggs for Mr. Ogden, on the 11th he took about 300,000 more eggs for the same place, making in all about 1,000,000 that were despatched to the Bedford hatchery. About 220,000 eggs were sent to the Miramichi in charge of Mr. Mowat, when on his way home. The total number of salmon manipulated at the pond this year, was: females 440, males 175, making a total of 615.

The spawning house at present in the pond is quite inadequate and wholly unsuited for the purpose, it is in the first place entirely too small, and very badly lighted, besides it is built upon some old piles or water soaked logs scarcely buoyant enough to float the little building that is erected thereon. Six or seven men are standing and working upon it, with a large barrel or hoghead filled with fresh water and usually a dozen or more visitors from the city and elsewhere, which are sure to be there when we are stripping the fish, hence it is simply submerged; we were frequently standing six or eight inches deep in water which was very disagreeable and injurious to health. I would therefore respectfully suggest to the department that a more suitable building for the purpose should be erected, and as it must be on the water in the pond, in consequence of the rise and fall of the tide, it will therefore require to be built on some floating foundation that will carry a reasonable number of people, together with the appliances necessary for stripping the fish, without sinking below the surface; and also a storeroom for the purpose of storing the egg cases, empty trays, and all the other appliances belonging to the work of spawning the salmon. Such a place is also very much needed for the purpose of packing the ova preparatory to despatching to the several hatcheries. Heretofore we had the privilege of packing them in an old blacksmith shop belonging to the Shore Line Railroad, but it has been taken by the city in making the new wharf improvements. The present season we were compelled to occupy a small shed wherein to do our packing; it was very inconvenient, as it is exceedingly small and dark, as there were no windows in it.

I do not think that any repairs will be required the next year unless something unforeseen might occur.

All of the appliances in the hatchery are in good order and there is a good supply of pure water.

All of the foregoing is most respectfully submitted.

CHAS. McCLUSKEY,

Officer in charge.

4.—MIRAMICHI HATCHERY—NEW BRUNSWICK.

SOUTH ESK, N.B., 20th November, 1896.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,

Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg hereby to submit the annual report of operations at this hatchery, for the year 1896.

As stated in my report for 1895, there were placed in this hatchery in the autumn of that year 1,561,600 salmon ova. During the month of March 250,000 of these ova, were transferred to the hatchery at Sydney, Cape Breton, and also 20,000 to the Restigouche hatchery—leaving a balance of 1,261,600. In addition to this number 260,000 salmon ova were received from Restigouche, about the latter part of April, to fill an application of the Hon. Mr. Adams. The ova hatched in a very healthy condition the total loss from the time the first were placed in the hatching troughs until distribution was completed being only 81,600. The fry were planted in the following streams:—

North-west Miramichi River	630,000
Main South-west Miramichi	120,000
Little South-west Miramichi	425,000
Renous River	75,000
Sevogle River	150,000
Kennebecasis River, King's County	10,000
Stewarts Brook	20,000
Total	<u>1,430,000</u>

The 260,000 ova received from Restigouche, were planted in the North-west Miramichi, not far from the fishing pools at "Camp Adams," and are included in the 600,000 allotted to that stream in the above statement, an application for 100,000 fry was made by T. G. Loggie, Esq., of Fredericton, for the main South-west Miramichi and another for 10,000 fry for the Kennebecasis River. These applications were satisfactorily complied with, and the numbers of fry mentioned are also included in the above statement.

After the distribution of fry was completed the work of repairing the hatchery and all appliances in connection therewith, was commenced. The supply pipes, which were leaking badly in several places were repaired as well as possible. The supply dam was newly gravelled and the embankments along the stream were extended and strengthened. The large crib within the retaining pond, which was carried away by the high freshet last winter, was rebuilt. The interior of the hatchery was thoroughly cleaned and repainted and the hatching troughs and trays varnished throughout. Several new scows for carrying parent salmon from the fishing stations to retaining pond, were also built, and everything in connection with the house was put in as good working condition as possible.

CAPTURE OF PARENT FISH.

Having had the nets put in readiness and all necessary arrangements made, the work of procuring the supply of parent fish was commenced on September 9th. During the latter part of the month of August, there was a very large run of salmon in the rivers, but these had all passed up beyond our fishing stations before we commenced operations. After that date there was no large number of fish entered the rivers at one time, but the run continued steadily throughout the season, thereby enabling our fishermen to be very successful in obtaining a full supply. The total number taken from September 9th until the nets were taken up on October 16th, was 405. Of this number 315 were taken by means of seine and set nets on the North-west Miramichi and the remaining ninety were taken by set nets on the Little South-west Miramichi. The total number consisted of 246 females and 149 males. The cost of procuring this number of fish amounted to \$511.67, showing the average price to be about \$1.26 each.

COLLECTION OF OVA.

Owing to a very high tide a few days previous to the time of beginning the work of stripping the fish, an accident occurred, whereby thirty fish were lost. When the tidal water was receding from the retaining pond through the narrow outlet, it caused a large hole to be worn under one side of the inclosure in which the fish were at the time, and it was only by the merest chance that a greater loss was not met with. Upon examination it was found that the fish that had escaped were 11 females and 19 males. Previous to this time 10 female fish had been liberated, that were beginning to show signs of fungoid growth. Thus the number of fish in the pond, when the work of stripping commenced was 225 females and 140 males. The first ova were obtained on October 17th, and the last fish were stripped on November 9th. The fish were all in a healthy condition at time of liberation. The total number of ova procured was 1,648,000.

In addition to this number 280,000 ova were received from the retaining pond at Carleton, St. John, N. B. This transfer was made by Mr. Alex. Mowat, of the Restigouche Hatchery. This makes a total of 1,928,000 ova—the largest number that has ever been at one time in the troughs of this hatchery. These ova are all in a healthy condition at the present date, no loss having occurred since placing them in the hatchery, except about 25,000 from the St. John shipment. This loss was undoubtedly caused by the rough motion of the wagon, driving over the frozen roads from the Newcastle Railway station. When the proper time arrives it would be advisable to remove at least 500,000 of these ova to Sydney or other hatcheries not fully stocked, in order that the fry may not suffer from overcrowding after the time of hatching.

In conclusion I may say that the past year's operations have been very satisfactory and successful. Evidence of the beneficial results of fish culture on these rivers, is being continually brought to our notice. During the past season the catch of salmon for commercial purposes was above the usual average, and the anglers report an abundance of fish in all the different streams. Both net fishermen and sportsmen appear to be well satisfied with the prosperous condition of our salmon fishery, and its prosperity is greatly due to the benefits received from this institution, coupled with the improved protection which the rivers have been receiving during the past few years.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHEASGREEN,

Officer in charge.

5.—RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY—QUEBEC.

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY, 28th November, 1896.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the operations of the Restigouche hatchery conducted under my supervision during the past year.

A very successful hatch of fry resulted from the crop of eggs placed in the hatching troughs in the autumn of 1895 and were distributed as follows, viz. :—

April 4th, semi-hatched eggs transported to the Miramichi hatchery.....	260,000
June 17th, Upsalquitch River.....	150,000
do 20th to 25th, Main Restigouche River.....	200,000
do 26th to 27th, Metapedia River.....	200,000
do 29th to 3rd July, Tom Kedgwick River.....	200,000
July 5th, Metapedia River.....	40,000
do 6th to 9th, Main Restigouche River.....	200,000
Total.....	<u>1,250,000</u>

This work was carried out with the greatest of care, and all of the above fry, with the exception of a few transported by rail, were towed in floating crates as adopted on the Restigouche, and were planted in perfect condition, being constantly subject to the fresh aerated water flowing through and among them while in course of transportation. This plan should always be adopted where it is found practical to do so.

CAPTURE OF PARENT FISH.

Operations at the Tide Head pond was began on the 15th May, and the pond at once made ready for the reception of the fish, and the two government nets put in fishing order as soon as possible. Below will be found a detailed statement of the numbers of fish captured in the departmental nets, and also fish purchased from licensed fisherman.

Date.	Murray Island. Government Net.	Pitts Creek. Government Net.	Melvin Adams. Licensed Fisherman.
May 27			6
do 28			6
do 29			3
do 30	14		11
June 2	35		22
do 3	21		18
do 4	30		11
do 5	27		0
do 6	13		3
do 9	43		5
do 10	51		6
do 11	20		5
do 12	21		5
do 13	18		
do 16	22		
do 17	17	9	
do 18	2	8	
do 19	17	4	
do 20	9	6	
do 23	12		
do 24	14		
do 26	8		
do 27	15		
do 30	14		
July 1	14		
do 2	7		
do 3	6		
do 4	4		
do 8	3		
do 9	1		
do 11	3		
	461	27	101
Total			589

The above figures are taken from the daily diary, which was kept and upon which reliance may be placed.

You will observe, however, only 27 fish were caught in the Pitts Creek Government net. This net was only fished five days, when it was taken out and the men discharged.

With the 101 fish already purchased from Mr. Adams, and the large catches being made in the Murray Island net, ample fish were secured for the stocking of the hatchery. In fact, had I known there was going to be such an immense run of fish, we could have obtained sufficient in the two Government nets without purchasing any. Eighty-seven of the parent fish deposited in the retaining pond died from the fungoid growth upon their bodies, and were buried, being injured in escaping through the nets lower down, and from other causes.

The work of seining and separating the fish into the divisions, and collecting the eggs began on the 17th of October, and a close record of both sexes kept as each fish was operated upon, and when the whole work was completed on the 5th of November it was found 543 fish had been manipulated, 193 males and 350 females yielding 3,000,000

of eggs, which were safely conveyed by tow boat to the hatchery at Dee Side. Thus it will be seen there were 41 fish collected from the pond in excess of the actual record kept, this can only be accounted for by reason of the large catches made at a single tide, so many fish running into the pontoon and thence into the retaining pond, it was quite impossible to keep a correct account.

THE HATCHING HOUSE.

In my previous reports I referred to the dilapidated condition of the hatching troughs, a number of which was cast aside during the present season having become so badly decayed they were found unfit for further use. The interior of the building received the necessary repairs during the summer and put in proper condition for the reception of the ova this autumn, without extra cost; another season it may be found necessary to put in a new supply tank and supply pipe, the present being 10 years old, and constructed of wood are becoming unsafe.

Some action must be taken during the coming winter and spring in replacing a number of the hatching troughs, either with new ones, or the galvanized sheet iron tanks which I have already recommended. I have submitted plans of tanks to a competent tinsmith, cost of which will be from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per tank 6 ft. long x 2 ft. 3 inches wide, 10 inches deep, fitted out with proper hatching apparatus. I find these tanks will cost no more than the wooden troughs, and where hatcheries are sometimes overcrowded with a million or so of fry, the same building or space fitted up with the tank system would accommodate just double the quantity of fry, without the shadow of a chance of overcrowding and smothering, as is sometimes the case where hatcheries are overstocked with eggs. In addition to this at least half a million of eggs will need to be transported from this hatchery when the proper time arrives to some of the other institutions which may not be fully supplied. Unless this is done, overcrowding of the fry from the immense quantity of eggs now in the hatchery is sure to be the result in the spring.

THE RETAINING POND, TIDE HEAD.

A quantity of new plant will be required for another season's operations, viz.:—half dozen pontoons for conveying parent fish from the nets, a large fishing canoe and a boat, also 500 net stakes, and perhaps some new nets, and the old ones repaired, the whole cost not to exceed \$200.00.

In obedience to your instructions, I left here on the 27th of October to assist in the work of manipulating the fish at the Carleton Pond, St. John. Some 600 fish were operated upon, yielding upwards of 2,770,000 eggs, which were divided between Grand Falls, Bedford and Miramichi hatcheries, all the eggs being transported in good condition. The adult parent-fish were strong and healthy and in prime condition. I consider the Carleton pond the best in the Dominion for the impounding of parent salmon.

I would recommend the erection of a very large hatchery more central and conveniently situated, and increase the numbers of parent-fish at the Carleton Pond, so that the Nova Scotia hatcheries and also Prince Edward Island, if need be, could be stocked with semi-hatched eggs from a large institution. The Rapide des Femmes could be turned into a sort of auxiliary hatchery for the purpose of stocking the Tobique and other rivers in that vicinity, and also be supplied with semi-hatched eggs from the central establishment.

At the request of Colonel Tucker, M.P., and others, I visited the Mispick River in the vicinity of St. John with the view of giving them the benefits of my experience as to the feasibility of re-stocking those depleted waters, which at one time, were teeming with salmon. It was quite evident there would be a surplus of both adult salmon and eggs at the Carleton pond, I advised the planting of a dozen of the parent-fish in the Mispick River. The fish were conveyed from the Carleton pond in a pontoon and safely deposited in the river beyond the first chain of falls, I have no doubt but good results will follow this work.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Never was there such a fine run of salmon in the history of the country, both in point of numbers and size as ascended the Restigouche and its tributaries this year, and never were the conditions throughout the estuary and coast more favourable for making big catches. The spring was late and the fish came early, and ascended the rivers while in flood with a snow freshet which kept the water dark and at a very low temperature, there must have been upwards of 2,000,000 pounds of salmon taken in Baie des Chaleurs net fishery worth \$200,000. And between four and five thousand salmon taken in the Restigouche and tributaries with the fly worth at least \$100,000 to the settlers and the country. All classes of fishermen seemed perfectly satisfied.

The Restigouche River and Baie des Chaleurs is a mine of inestimable wealth to this country. The salmon industry alone causing hundreds of thousands of dollars to be circulated in the four counties. Therefore the great importance of the Dominion, and provincial governments working jointly with the Restigouche Salmon Club with the object of giving the rivers the best possible protection, as the wealth of the net fishery, as well as sport for the anglers depends upon the thorough protection of the river.

All of the above report is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MOWAT,

Officer in charge.

6.—GASPÉ HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPÉ BASIN, QUEBEC, 12th November, 1896.

To Professor PRINCE,

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of operations connected with the above hatchery during the past year.

The work in Dartmouth River was commenced on 16th May, the summer scows and flats being repaired, and other necessary work carried out.

The departmental nets were set on the 4th of June in Dartmouth River and remained until the 3rd of August. During this time 135 fish were captured, 37 more were obtained from Mr. William Stanley at the current rate of \$2.00 each. We thus had 172 fish: 7 died in pond during summer months, leaving 165. These were found to consist of 100 females and 65 males.

The spawning continued from October 12th to November 10th, yielding as follows:—

30 female averaging	14,000	=	420,000
30 do do	12,000	=	360,000
40 do do	9,000	=	360,000
Total			1,140,000

These were all placed in good condition in the hatchery, and the fish after the stripping was completed were taken back to the Main River in scows.

Distribution of Fry.

The following statement shows the number of salmon fry bred and planted during the year, also the rivers in which they were put.

St. John's River.....	50,000
Cape Chat do	50,000
York River.....	100,000
Dartmouth River.....	600,000
Total.....	800,000

The instructions from the Department of Marine and Fisheries were, that I should send 100,000 salmon fry from the Gaspé hatchery to Cape Chatte River, at the request of H. McLachlin, Esq.

I was able to send only 50,000 because of the following reasons: The 20 cans which were at the hatchery required repairing which was done, and as they were small I thought it advisable to send not more than 2,500 in each, making 50,000 in all, and leave the rest for a second trip; but the man sent in charge of the fry on the SS. "Campana" missed his return trip leaving us without any cans at the hatchery; and to save the 50,000 still at the hatchery I was obliged to plant them in the Dartmouth River. All were planted in good condition.

The departmental nets were taken up August 3rd. The scows and flats were taken round to the pond boom to winter quarters, nets dried and taken to hatchery. The departmental nets have been set as before. Anglers are well satisfied with the work carried on.

According to instructions I placed large braces on the south side to prevent the building from pushing any farther out; but I postponed painting the interior.

The interior of the hatchery was well cleaned and aired. The appliances were fully prepared for the usual winter work of this establishment.

The hatchery is filled with eggs and I hope to have a good success this winter. According to report the upper waters of the St. John and Dartmouth Rivers are well stocked with parent salmon.

The St. John anglers with fly caught about 190.

The Dartmouth do do do 38-40.

I remain, your obedient servant,

HENRY DAVIS,

Officer in Charge.

7.—TADOUSSAC HATCHERY—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

TADOUSSAC, 18th November, 1896.

Professor PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, and I am pleased to state that the operations carried out at the Tadoussac hatchery for the season 1896, have been most successful both in the distribution of a large quantity of salmon fry and the collection of the largest crop of eggs ever made.

From the 2,700,000 salmon eggs collected during the months of October and November, 1895 ; a total of 2,500,000 were turned out in the month of June, 1896, in the following rivers and lakes.

Ste. Marguerite River north-east branch.....	400,000
Ste. Marguerite River north-west branch by Tableau....	150,000
A Mars River.	200,000
St. John River.....	200,000
Little Saguenay River by Long Lake.....	200,000
Baude River.....	300,000
Chisholm River.....	600,000
Mowat's Lakes.....	400,000
Hatchery Lake.....	50,000
	<hr/>
	2,500,000

As usual, the distribution was performed with success in the Upper Saguenay, with the assistance of the tug boat "Forrest." We fill up our salmon cans in the evening to be ready to leave Tadoussac at midnight, to profit by the coolness of the nights and to be next morning in the Upper Saguenay River to reach the river where we have to plant our salmon fry and to return to Tadoussac during the day. A total of 1,044 salmon were captured by means of two departmental nets set at the "Point Rouge" station and "Petites Iles" station. On Saturday the 6th of June, we found Point Rouge fishing was full of salmon, and being obliged to open the door of the fishery to comply with the regulations of the Sunday clause, we took up 100 parent salmon to the pond, 29 males and 71 females, and liberated 60 at the fishery. The next day a Sunday, by the report of the guardian, the salmon have been seen entering the fishery by hundreds and going out by the back door of the park from half tide to high tide. From the 1,044 salmon, 529 parent salmon of the largest size were kept for the hatchery, 515 were liberated at the fishery, of which the bruised ones were given to employees of the hatchery, to prominent people, and some for charitable purposes. During the spawning time we found in the salmon pond 311 large females yielding 3,780,000 now on the trays on double rows and looking well. By repeated experience I found out that with much care in washing the eggs on the trays in double rows, they hatch out as well. The work of spawning commenced on the 26th of October, and ended on the 13th of November. During the period of confinement of the parent salmon, from May to November, there was no loss of any fish. The repairs made lately to the two dams of the Hatchery Lake will ensure a good supply of water for the breeding room during the winter. The hatchery is in good working order, no repairs required for the next season, except the usual ones of the painting and varnishing of troughs and trays. I will not set up the station of the Petites Iles next spring; by the record of the last few years, I believe that the fishery of the Point Rouge, will be sufficient to supply the number of parent salmon required for the Tadoussac hatchery. It will be a saving of one hundred dollars per year. At all events, I would respectfully recommend the retention of the Petites Iles station, in case that it might be wanted later on in bad years or to increase the catching of parent salmon for breeding purposes. The large increase, year by year, in the number of salmon caught in my district, and the exceptionable large catch of this season of 1896, is due to ascertainable causes, and in my opinion, ought to be credited, for a good part, to the Tadoussac hatchery. The little money spent by the Department of Fisheries is certainly yielding large profits, no money can be more wisely spent in the public interest. Increase the fish hatcheries and in a few years more, your department will be in position to confer great benefits upon many poor families along the north coast, in allowing a larger number of salmon licenses in the St. Lawrence River this great thoroughfare to so many fine salmon rivers. I would like to see a hatchery at the head waters of every fine salmon river, the result, would be, beyond any doubt, an enormous increase of salmon. An auxiliary Saguenay hatchery might be carried on at a small expense, as all the salmon eggs could be supplied by the Tadoussac hatchery. During the

spawning time, on the 7th of November, I had the pleasure of the visit of P. V. Savard, Esq., M.P. for Chicoutimi and Saguenay. He seemed to take a great interest in the Tadoussac hatchery and is confident in the good result of the fish breeding. He visited the spawning building during the manipulation of the salmon, and was shown also the old dilapidated wharf of the salmon pond. Mr. Savard said that something must be done to repair it as soon as possible, as this salmon pond is visited during the summer season by hundreds of tourists. I may say that the operations carried out at the Tadoussac hatchery have given perfect satisfaction during the past season, the success in hatching and distributing of such large number of salmon fry, is very encouraging. The anglers in all the salmon rivers, tributaries of the Saguenay, report splendid catch and fine sport. The catch, by the salmon fishermen, for marketable purposes, shows an increase of nearly fifty per cent; the salmon fishery continues to be in a very prosperous condition. The good result of the last few years show that there is a brilliant future in store for the net salmon fishermen and fine sport for the anglers.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. N. CATELLIER.

8.—MAGOG HATCHERY.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR 1896.

To PROFESSOR PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

In accordance with the rule of the department requiring a report of the year's work the following is submitted.

In March there were received at the hatchery 1,650,000 whitefish eggs and 1,730,000 salmon-trout eggs, about eighty-five per cent of which were successfully hatched and distributed as follows:

Whitefish.

Lake Megantic, County of Megantic.
Massawippi Lake, County of Stanstead.
Memphremagog Lake, Counties of Brome and Stanstead.
Orford Lake, Counties of Brome and Sherbrooke.
Brome Lake do do

Salmon Trout.

Megantic Lake, County of Megantic.
Massawippi Lake, County of Stanstead.
Memphremagog Lake, Counties of Brome and Stanstead.
Orford Lake, Counties of Brome and Sherbrooke.

Good accounts of the results of the fry planted have been received and if the salmon trout were more efficiently protected the benefit of artificial culture would be even more marked: but there is undoubtedly a general improvement: certain repairs which are necessary have been reported to the department and should be done without delay.

9.—NEWCASTLE HATCHERY—ONTARIO.

NEWCASTLE, 27th December, 1896.

Prof. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit a report of the fish cultural operations carried on at the Newcastle hatchery during the past year.

The following schedule will show the points of distribution, also the number and kinds of fry placed in each locality last spring.

Salmon Trout.

Georgian Bay—Collingwood.....	350,000
do —Warton.....	200,000
Lake Huron —Southampton.....	150,000
do —Kincardine.....	150,000
Lake Simcoe—Barrie.....	150,000
Lake Couchiching—Orillia.....	150,000
Severn River.....	150,000
Lake St. Clair.....	500,000
do Ontario—Hamilton.....	150,000
do do Toronto.....	150,000
do do Cobourg.....	150,000
do do Newcastle.....	250,000
Total salmon-trout.....	<u>2,500,000</u>

Whitefish.

Lake Ontario—Hamilton.....	300,000
do do Toronto.....	300,000
do do Cobourg.....	300,000
do do Picton.....	300,000
do do Consecon.....	300,000
Bay of Quinté—Belleville.....	300,000
Lake Simcoe —Barrie.....	300,000
do Couchiching—Orillia.....	300,000
do Rosseau—Muskoka.....	300,000
Total whitefish.....	<u>2,700,000</u>

Schedule showing total number of fry and semi-hatched eggs distributed from the Newcastle hatchery during spring of 1896.

Eyed Ova.

Shipped to Magog, Que :.....	1,000,000
do Grand Falls, N. B.....	500,000
do Bedford, N. S.....	500,000
Salmon trout fry.....	2,500,000
Whitefish do.....	2,700,000
Total distribution from Newcastle.....	<u>7,200,000</u>

I am pleased to say that the fry were all liberated in good condition, the only loss sustained during the season being on the 9th and 10th of May, when owing to the excessive heat of those two days we lost some 250,000 salmon trout fry in the tanks at the hatchery.

Collecting Ova

The total quantity of ova collected this year at Wiarton, was 5,000,000 of which 700,000 was delivered to Mr. Walker for the Ottawa hatchery, leaving a balance of 4,300,000 which were deposited in the troughs of this hatchery and are now apparently in a good and healthy condition. Had I been permitted to leave here for Wiarton on the 1st of October, which has been the usual time for years past, I would have succeeded in collecting at least 2,000,000 more eggs, but as I was not allowed to leave here until the 10th of October and owing to the rough and stormy weather it was impossible for me to get the nets set until the 22nd and as the fish started to spawn earlier this year than usual the result was that I missed the first run of fish.

I therefore hope that your department will be able to see their way clear to permit the operations at Wiarton to be started earlier another season. In regard to the condition of the hatchery as to repairs, there would require to be a new floor laid down in the upper hatching room and would also require to have a new set of hatching troughs as the old ones are badly decayed and leak considerably. If these repairs were carried out this hatchery would then be in good condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN KENEFICK.

10.—SANDWICH HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SANDWICH, 27th December, 1896.

To Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the operations at the Sandwich hatchery, for the year 1896 :—

As stated in last year's report, this hatchery contained 100,000,000 whitefish eggs, from which were turned out 76,000,000 young whitefish and semi-hatched eggs which were disposed of as follows :—

EYED EGGS.

Ottawa, Ont	4,000,000
Newcastle, Ont	3,000,000
Magog, Que.	2,000,000
Bedford, N. S.	3,000,000
St. John River, N. B.	3,000,000

Total..... 15,000,000

YOUNG FRY.

Point Edward, Lake Huron.....	3,000,000
Mitchells Bay, Lake St. Clair.....	3,000,000
Peaches Island, ".....	3,000,000
Belle Isle, Detroit River.....	2,000,000
Fighting Island, ".....	6,000,000
Bay below Fighting Island.....	3,000,000
Stoney Island, Detroit River.....	4,000,000
Bois Blanc Island, ".....	4,000,000
In lake below Bois Blanc Island.....	3,000,000
Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie.....	2,000,000
Barr Point, ".....	2,000,000
Colchester, ".....	2,000,000
Kingsville, ".....	1,000,000
Leamington, ".....	1,000,000
Rondeau, ".....	1,000,000
Port Stanley, ".....	1,000,000
Hamilton, Lake Ontario.....	1,000,000
Toronto, ".....	1,000,000
Niagara, ".....	1,000,000
In river at hatchery.....	17,000,000
Total.....	61,000,000

These young fry were placed in the water at the aboved named points in a good healthy condition.

This fall we have in the hatchery 95,000,000 whitefish eggs which are doing well, and I confidently expect will turn out a good percentage of young fry.

The total catch of fish this fall was 10,600 accounted for as follows :—

Liberated.....	5,830
Sold.....	4,500
Salted.....	150
Lost.....	120
Total.....	10,600

It will be observed by the above figures that there were more whitefish taken this year than last, which shows that whitefish are "holding their own," a fact which ought to be most encouraging and gratifying to all concerned in the artificial breeding of fish.

REPAIRS.

Among the repairs necessary in connection with the establishment here are the piers at Fighting Island and the painting of the interior and exterior of the hatchery.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PARKER.

11.—OTTAWA HATCHERY—ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1896.

To Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the operations carried on at the Ottawa hatchery for the year 1896.

On the 27th November, 1895, there were received from the Newcastle hatchery 1,000,000 salmon-trout eggs which were laid down in the hatching troughs, and in February, 1896, were also received 3,000,000 of whitefish eggs from the Sandwich hatchery.

The eggs from both places were received in good condition.

The young fry came out in April and May strong and healthy, and were deposited in the waters named below.

I am happy to say that the charge and care of distributing the fry, having been entrusted to Mr. Andrew Halkett, who is a practical and most careful official in the Fisheries Department, complete success attended the planting of the fry in the different lakes, having sustained no loss, whilst last year, I am sorry to say, we were not so successful on account of the fact that the work had been entrusted to a person without experience.

I hope that one with such special qualifications of Mr. A. Halkett be appointed again this spring for the distribution of the fry as he had the experience of last year, when his success was most marked. On the 20th November last, we received 1,200,000 salmon-trout eggs which were laid down in the hatching troughs. They are doing very well so far.

I also expect to receive 3 or 4,000,000 whitefish eggs from the Sandwich hatchery.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON TROUT.

To 7th Lake (Joliette).....	50,000
Mississippi Lake	80,000
Lac des Sables.....	100,000
Roch Lake.....	60,000
Jones Falls.....	60,000
Lac Ouimet.....	200,000
Lake Wapizagowke.....	100,000
31 Mile Lake.....	80,000
Glenalmond.....	60,000
Beverly Lake.....	60,000
Charleston Lake	60,000
Venista Lake	40,000
Total.....	950,000

DISTRIBUTION OF WHITEFISH.

To Jones Falls.....	500,000
Tucker's Lake, Hawk's Lake, and Horse Shoe Lake...	300,000
White Lake.....	500,000
Bay of Quinté.....	500,000
Rideau Lake.....	100,000
Ste. Agathe.....	300,000
Sharbot Lake.....	300,000
Meache's Lake.....	500,000
	<u>3,000,000</u>

Everything in the hatchery is in perfect order, and no repairs at the hatchery will be needed this year.

During the year over 18,000 visitors registered and examined the fisheries exhibit and the hatchery.

I remain, sir, your humble servant,

JOHN WALKER,

Officer in charge of the Ottawa hatchery.

12.—BAY VIEW LOBSTER HATCHERY—PICTOU, N. S.

BEDFORD, N. S., 19th August, 1896.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE.

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of operation at the Bay View Lobster Hatchery for the season of 1896.

On the 7th May last I arrived at Bay View, and commenced to put the hatchery in order for the season's operations, and on the 12th May, the first eggs were received from the nearest factory.

On the 22nd May, the steamer "Caberfeidh" was employed to collect ova from all the factories from Bay View to Cape John and around Pictou Island. It was continuously engaged at that work for 17 days when 100,000,000 eggs were placed in the jars. At the end of that time the spawning school of lobsters had then gone and on the 10th June the steamer was discharged.

The first appearance of fry in the jars was on the 15th June, and the distribution by steamer commenced on 20th June and terminated on the 8th July, when 100,000,000 young lobsters had been successfully hatched and planted in the waters between Pictou and the main land.

With due care and attention it is possible to hatch almost every egg, and the loss is thus practically *nil*.

This has been the poorest season that the canners have had for many years, which is accounted for chiefly by the ice remaining late upon the coast, together with the heavy gales which prevented the fishermen from hauling their traps.

The hatchery is in good running order, except the supply tank, which has been leaking badly all summer and it will have to be replaced by a new one, if the department sanctions it, before another season's work is commenced.

This tank is placed directly over the steam boiler and pump, and the water leaking from it has injured the brick work around the boiler.

I consider that it will be necessary, this autumn, to construct a new tank and place it outside the hatchery.

The cost of a new tank will not be a large item. I shall report more fully on the matter at an early date.

The two new piers which I had constructed by departmental instruction last year have kept the wharf in good shape, and resisted the ice splendidly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN.

13.—SELKIRK HATCHERY—MANITOBA.

SELKIRK, 29th December, 1896.

To Prof. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As the department did not sanction the usual preparations for work this season at the Selkirk hatchery, no fish culture operations have been carried on since the shipment of the whitefish eggs (4,500,000) to the New Westminster hatchery, British Columbia, which I despatched early in January. Inspector McNab reported that they arrived after their long journey in capital condition, which he attributes to their being well packed when shipped from this hatchery. I may say that I took special care in packing them in view of the dangers attaching to a protracted railway journey to the Pacific coast. As it is of importance to the department to know precisely the provision made in this hatchery for supplying water to the jars and tanks and the necessity for better and more suitable arrangements I submit a detailed report which Mr. W. T. Cleland, engineer, has furnished me:—

WEST SELKIRK, 9th March, 1896.

R. LATOUCHE TUPPER, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—In selecting a steam plant to do a given work, the most important question to be considered is economy of fuel. But in specifying the machinery to be used in the hatchery, this question seems to have been entirely overlooked, or perhaps the precedent of some other hatchery followed. The pump in use in your hatchery was designed and built to do heavy work with great pressure against it, so that strength and power, instead of economy of fuel was the object held in view. Now in the work you have to do there is no pressure but that of the atmosphere to overcome. It is simply this, to lift 300 gallons of water 50 feet high in one minute. To find the power necessary for this, the following simple rule is used. Multiply the weight of water in pounds by the height in feet and divide by 33,000 so the calculation is thus:

$$\frac{300 \times 50}{33000} = 4\frac{1}{2}$$
 nearly. So it will be seen that only four and one-half or say five horse-power is required to do the work in hand. Now the pump in use, with its two large steam cylinders is capable of developing upwards of one hundred horse power, while a pair of common power pumps each having a capacity equal to the pump now in use, could be run with an engine of five horse power. I will now make a calculation of the steam required by such an engine and the pump now in use, showing you the saving of fuel that could be effected by the change.

The cubical contents of the cylinder of the steam pump (14 x 12) is 1846.8. Now each cylinder must be filled with steam twice for every stroke or a total for both cylinders of 7388.2 cubic inches of steam for every stroke. The capacity of the pump when new, as given me by the builders was 9.92 American gallons per stroke. It will be seen that it must run considerable over 30 strokes per minute to supply 300 gallons. By multiplying the cubic inches of steam used at each stroke by 30 we get 221,616 cubic inches of steam that must be drawn from the boiler each minute. The valve motion of this pump is such that it does not allow of the steam being used expansively, and steam from the boiler is forced into the cylinders during the whole stroke, the ports remaining open until the stroke has been completed, no matter how much or little work is being done by the pump. Now to be sure of having ample engine power, in case the hatchery was doubled or even trebled in capacity, I will make the calculation on an engine 8 x 10, which will give 15 horse power. The cubical contents of such a cylinder is 502 inches, and with the steam cut off at half stroke, it is obvious that only half of the cylinder will be filled with steam from the boiler, the remaining half of the stroke being accomplished by expansion so it will be seen that only 502 cubic inches of steam will be drawn from the boiler for every two strokes, or one complete revolution of the engine. Say the

engine runs 125 revolutions per minute, multiply this by 502 and we have 62,750 cubic inches of steam used per minute by the engine as compared with 221,616 cubic inches used by the pump at present. A difference of 158,866 cubic inches or nearly four times as much steam used by this high pressure pump as would be required by an engine doing three times as much work. I think it is not going too far to say that over 50 per cent of the fuel now used would be saved by the change. The power pumps spoken of are a simple force pump, and would cost less than half as much as the steam pump, which could I have no doubt be exchanged for, to some manufacturer or dealer for the others to good advantage, and if this change was made, a 16 horse power upright boiler would be large enough.

Another point where fuel could be saved would be the adoption of a first class heater for the feed water. Master machinists claim that a saving of from 15 to 40 per cent of fuel can be made by using a good heater. Then for heating the building I had the honour to call your attention to the waste of fuel in this way before, and recommended using the exhaust steam for this purpose. The saving of the fuel now used for this purpose, (which I have found by repeated trials amounts to over five cords per week in the winter months) would pay for the pipe work in less than five years. Another source of waste, not of fuel alone, but also of the life of the boiler, is the fact that the boiler has to run through the whole season without being cleaned out. As the scale and mud accumulates, a higher temperature must be imparted to the heating surfaces to evaporate the water. This very materially injures the boiler. I consider it absolutely necessary, that to feel the least assurance of being able to carry through a season's hatch successfully all the machinery should be duplicated. Because every hour this machinery runs, brings you so much nearer to the time when some small unforeseen thing will give out, such as the bursting of a tube in the boiler, corroding and breaking of a pipe or some connection, which would cause the loss of the season's labour, even though it had been carried to within a week or two of completion, and in fact that is the very time such an accident is most likely to take place.

I would also recommend that the boiler be removed from under the large tank, and put in the back room and the partition taken down, the hatching room would still receive the heat from the boiler, and avoid the dust and ashes that flies from it. The boilers could be put on a good foundation there very cheaply, facing the fuel room, and would be, in every way, better and handier.

But in all cases I consider an auxiliary boiler indispensable. And if the power pumps be adopted they are duplex, and can be run one at a time, and with this improvement you would have a plant second to none for economy of fuel and reliability for work. And the first cost of this plant, I do not think, would have been any higher than the machinery put in. You have spoken of doing away with the large tank up stairs. I do not think that advisable, but if the boiler was removed from under it, then giving it proper support, and I do not think it would give you any more trouble. As to the offtake pipes under the floor, they need rearranging, but as there are plenty of spare pipe they could be made serviceable at very little cost. I would also strongly advise extending the suction pipe at least 75 feet further out into the river in order to avoid the sand and gravel that has done so much damage to the pump, and also the necessity of dredging. You would also get much cleaner water further from the mud bank where the end of the pipe now is, especially in the spring when the ice begins to chafe the banks and the wash from the fields and streets is coming in. I think, sir, it would be a great relief to you to know though an accident should happen to your machinery, (which is liable to occur to the best), the eggs in the hatchery would incur no risk, as it would only necessitate the changing from one pump to the other or one boiler to the other. As for myself the anxiety caused by knowing how helpless we were in case of accident, was far heavier than my work. But with the machinery duplicated, you can calculate with some assurance on the issue.

I would consider it a grave mistake to increase the capacity of the hatchery and leave the machinery as it is at present.

It is unnecessary for me to add more. All is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

R. LATOUCHE TUPPER.

14.—MOISIE HATCHERY—QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, 29th December, 1896.

Professor EDWARD E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the annual report of our Moisie salmon hatchery for season of 1896.

Having been unsuccessful the past year in obtaining sufficient mature salmon containing ova, owing to heavy freshets in fall of 1895 in Moisie River, orders were given that the men in charge of the expedition should leave earlier than usual for the upper waters in order to make sure of success.

The men and canoes left the post at the mouth of the river on Friday, 9th October, at 9 a.m., the weather being fine and clear, and arrived at the hatchery the following morning. Leaving the hatchery at 7 a.m. Saturday, they proceeded as far as the stream "Cachioiche" where they passed the night and Sunday the following day. On Monday at 7 a.m., a start was made for the upper waters and they arrived at the Forks at 12.30 p.m.

On Tuesday morning the men started to seine. At the first cast of the net they took three male salmon and two females good (full of spawn); the second cast they took seven males and four females, of the latter only two were good; at the third cast four males and two good females were taken and the men then returned to camp for the night.

Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, they again started for the seining grounds and at the first cast of the net nine males and eight good females were taken. Having now secured all the ova required, only four of the last females were stripped of eggs and the fish were replaced in the river.

Returning to camp for the night, they left Thursday morning for the hatchery arrived there at 3 p.m. of same day and having deposited the eggs carefully in the trays in good order, they started for the post again on Friday morning.

The two buildings containing the trays having become very old and rotten, were completely rebuilt this year at considerable expense.

In a letter received from the caretaker of the salmon house, dated 22nd December, he reports everything in good order and progressing nicely.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. HOLLIDAY.

15.—BEDFORD HATCHERY—NOVA SCOTIA.

Dec. 31, 1896.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows upon the operations of this hatchery for the past season. The usual quota of salmon ova (500,000), whitefish (300,000) and salmon-trout (200,000), were received, and as the water was cool, in spite of the early season, the fry were very robust.

The waters named were planted with fry :—

Salmon.

Round Hill River,	Annapolis Co.,	N. S.	50,000
Sequille	"	"	50,000
Bear	"	"	50,000
Moose	"	"	50,000
East	Pictou	"	50,000
West	"	"	50,000
Caribou	"	"	40,000
Stewiacke	Colchester	"	25,000
Pennant	Halifax	"	30,000
Sackville	Westmoreland,	N. B.	40,000
			435,000

Great Lake Trout.

Round Hill Lakes,	Annapolis Co.,	N. S.	40,000
Mill Stream	Pictou	"	40,000
Rocky	Halifax	"	40,000
Gough	"	"	40,000
			160,000

Whitefish.

Lake A. Law,	Inverness Co.,	N. S.	1,000,000
Lake Ainsley,	"	"	500,000
Paradise Lake	Annapolis	"	250,000
Round Hill Lake	"	"	500,000
La Rose Lake	"	"	500,000
Sandy Lake	Halifax	"	250,000
			3,000,000

The distribution of fry continued from April 14 until June 14, and as the fry were in splendid condition there was practically no loss.

I have previously reported in regard to certain repairs, and I have lost no opportunity of making improvements around the premises, planting shade trees and beautifying the grounds.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN,
Officer in charge.

ANNEX 1.

REPORT ON OYSTER CULTURE BY THE DEPARTMENT'S EXPERT, 1896.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1896.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on oyster culture for the season of 1896.

On the opening of navigation, I left Ottawa for the Maritime Provinces to continue the work still left unfinished from the previous season, at the close of navigation.

TRACADIE, N.S.

By the commencement of the season, beacons were placed around the area reserved for cultivation, and on the arrival of the steamer, the beds at Tracadie were examined, and while waiting the arrangements which were to be made for the planting of oysters, and their arrival, I was engaged in the removal of stones and weed from the area which was partially planted the year before, but owing to the hot weather which soon set in, I was unable to finish this work in time. Some clean shells were, however, scattered over the area. This will improve the bottom for planting purposes. These shells are also very valuable, if planted before spawning time, because they act as excellent spat collectors. On examination of the oysters planted before, I found evidence of growth, and notice that this summer's growth was rapid. They were almost too delicate to handle, and the less they were touched the better it was for them. The number of oysters planted on this bed this season was 230½ barrels from Buctouche and Bay du Vin as well as 17½ barrels of shells.

One of the difficulties I have to contend with in the planting of oysters is to obtain them before the warm weather sets in, because as soon as the temperature of the water rises, the oysters begin to shoot out and the outside edges of the shells being exceedingly delicate and brittle, it is almost transparent. To handle, ship and transplant oysters in this condition only does them harm; they are broken by handling, this stunts their growth and in some cases these oysters are damaged to such an extent that they are actually killed. The cooler the weather, the firmer the oysters remain, and they are in better condition for transshipment and planting.

SHEDIAC, N.B.

My work being finished at Tracadie, I proceeded to Shediac in order to examine the three beds there, which were planted some time previously and which I am happy to state were found to be in a healthy condition. The oysters are growing to good sizes, and several small ones of various years growth were noticed on the reserved area. I also examined other portions of the area where no cleaning or planting has been done. On this area I found the grass gradually growing over and the silt settling upon the beds, owing to the fact that they have never been worked, and to the large amount of eelgrass which is growing over the whole area which consists of soft mud lying between the beds. On these uncultivated beds, some very fine oysters were found and an increase of small ones was noticed varying in size from the very smallest to the full grown oyster. Some time was devoted to cleaning these beds generally, as well as separating the young oysters from shells, stones or live oysters to which they were attached. By so doing the oysters grow more uniform in shape and size than when left to grow in clusters, and obtain more value on the market as a salable oyster.

Since these beds were planted, oyster spat and brood have been found growing in various places beyond the reserved area. I was also informed that some were growing at low water mark near Casey's Cape which is about six miles distant. I also visited the spit (at low water) running out from Indian Island on an area clear of seaweed and found several small oysters lying around among the mussels which abound there. I picked up a bucketful, and upon counting them, found it contained 362 small oysters of last year's spat. I then filled the same bucket with full grown oysters of a fair size, these I counted and found only 36, which shows that small oysters will grow to ten times the bulk of large ones if taken care of, and exemplifies the necessity of strictly enforcing the minimum size limit.

I regret to report some poaching on one of the beds. On my arrival here, before the ground was dredged or touched, I noticed marks of rakes on the bottom of bed No. 2, or Hannington's bed, at the southern end of the reserve. The water was clear and the bottom very easily seen. The ground had the appearance of having been recently harrowed over as if fished by rakes; the bottom being uneven where it was fished, and where left undisturbed, the sediment was thicker over the area. On close examination, I found that there were not nearly so many oysters on this bed as when I examined it last year, and what are left are very small. I also noticed a stake sticking out of one of the smaller beds I worked upon, barely awash at high water and on pulling it out, found that it had been driven into the bed with a line made fast at the lower end and attached to a piece of railway iron about three feet in length, to prevent its being washed away in case it should come out of the bottom, and to serve as a mark for some one who had no right to go there whatever. This is the first season I have noticed any poaching, and as these oysters grow to maturity they require greater vigilance on the part of the fishery officers. I am under the impression that these depredations are carried on during the night time, or in the early hours of the morning.

RICHMOND BAY, P.E.I.

My work in Shediac being completed and under instructions from the department I proceeded with the steamer to the rivers in Richmond Bay and surrounding waters for the purpose of examining the same and found them as follows:

Malpeque Bay.—I commenced my examination in Malpeque Bay on the east side, off Sandy Point and Prince Town wharf towards Keir's wharf. There are two beds of medium size called Old wharf or the Prince Town bed and Grog Island bed; the bottom of these areas is even, lying in about ten or twelve feet of water.

Although dirty in appearance when the cultch was brought to the surface by the dredge, on counting the oysters in this haul I found there 27 oysters and brood, in another haul 19 oysters and brood; this was on the Prince Town bed. On Grog Island bed the first haul brought 36 oysters, 21 brood, the second haul 31 oysters, 16 brood; the third haul 45 oysters and 17 brood. There are also some small beds in this locality of no importance. Some of these beds are caused by vessels throwing over their stone ballast with oysters and spat adhering to it, which shows that where clean soil exists, oysters are to be found.

In Shipyard River there were at one time some large oyster beds. These have been destroyed by mud-diggers, and scarcely any soil is now left suitable for oysters to grow on, as it is nearly all covered up with sediment caused by the washings and drainings of the land. This is now nearly all covered over with eelgrass. There are also some small areas at the mouth of this river with very little water over them. The ice is never very thick here, and very few oysters are to be found, these are only fished by the fishermen when the weather is too stormy to go outside; and then it is hardly worth their trouble. These areas, if applied for by persons wishing to lease them on the license system, might be granted.

Off Ramsey's lane on the south side of the channel between Keir's wharf and Little Marsh Point, mud-diggers have cut up the beds; this makes the patches so small, that very few oysters are found. These patches extend the whole length of the channel, and are now of little or no value to the fishermen; farmers still obtain their mud from these beds

and from the middle ground on the other side of the south channel. This area is estimated at six acres and is composed of shells, sand and weed. Farmers have dug to a depth of thirty feet, without coming to the bottom of the shells. The ground is shallow and eelgrass is growing over it. In some places it is free from eelgrass, in the first haul on this area I found 41 oysters, 31 brood; on the second haul 16 oysters. Several boats commenced fishing here on the 16th September and averaged about one barrel per man per day, but the oysters have since become scarcer.

Small patches of oyster areas are to be found in the channel to the westward of the middle ground in this bay, and the hauls varied from 10 to 20 oysters and about the same quantity of brood.

This bay is bounded on the west by Bunbury or Big Curtain Island and Little Curtain Island. On Big Curtain Island the oysters are very numerous about low water mark. They attach themselves to the rocky ledges projecting from the north-east, northerly and north-west points. They are also picked up around the island on the flat sandy shores extending some distance out from high water mark. They are likewise found in large quantities between Big and Little Curtain Island and on the east side of Little Curtain Island on the sandy flats, and on Beech Point rocks which lie midway between Beech Point and Little Curtain Island. A person can wade at low water from Beech Point to Little Curtain Island, and from Little Curtain Island to Big Curtain Island which almost dries at low water spring tides.

A large number of the oysters which adhere to the soil around these islands never grow to maturity being killed by the ice in winter. They make excellent oysters for transplanting purposes being very clean, and easily obtained, as they can be picked by hand when the tide is out. The oysters which grow on the flats are single and very even in shape and size. Oysters are also found attached to the rocks at low water mark on Grover or Little Indian Island, which lies to the north of Malpeque Bay.

In Richmond Bay the oyster beds are located off the north-west part of Curtain Island, running in the whole length of the bay around Gull Point up to Shemody Creek. The beds on the outer part of the bay lie between Curtain Island and Cape Malpeque or Charles Point on the north, down to Taylor's Point and Gull Point on the south side, and are in deep water, although there are found some shoal patches off Curtain Island reef, Lot 16, and Gull Point runs off a long way with shallow water; oysters are found on all these places. Some of the beds situate within the above area are in about 20 feet of water, and very fine single oysters are obtained. They are about 5 or 6 inches long and fully developed. These oysters realize the best price in the market. This bay may be said to be a continuous oyster bed, for no sooner one is off one bed than another one is met with. The soil on the outer part of the bay is firmer than the inner part.

There are reefs and rocks running off the west shore of this bay between Cape Malpeque, Lot 16 and Gull Point; where oysters are taken from by means of narrow tongs made and used expressly for rocky bottoms. On the deep beds, tongs 23 feet long are used, these can only be worked during slack tide, the current being so strong that it sweeps the tongs from the bottom, or the contents of the tongs are washed away before they reach the surface, so that the fishermen are unable to use them only at slack water. I boarded a boat fishing northwest of Curtain Island where two men were using tongs on a bed in 20 feet of water. Their tongs were 23 feet long; they had caught about 3 bushels between them at 9.30 a. m. They stated that with strong tides they were unable to use their tongs on account of the weight of water. I hove a dredge and caught 14 large oysters and 56 brood from this very bed.

In Oyster Cove there is quite a large bed in about 5 feet at low water. Mud digging is carried on to a small extent on the north side of this area. Very few oysters are taken from this bed; occasionally a man may fish on it and obtain a few. This would be a good area for cultivating purposes.

From Taylor's Point to Indian River and Barbara Weit River, continuous beds are found and on some of them there were some very good hauls, I had two hauls on a large bed off Mr. John McDonald's, M.P., shore with 24 oysters, 53 brood and 34 oysters and 50 brood. Further on towards the entrance of Indian River I had two more hauls on a large bed with 34 oysters, 86 brood and 40 oysters and 120 brood. The oysters on

all these beds looked very healthy, growing nicely and the beds appeared to be well stocked with oysters and brood, for natural beds.

Indian River seems as if it had been cut to pieces by mud-diggers. There are a few small patches of oyster beds in shallow water at the entrance with scarcely any oysters on them, but these could be used by individuals for transplanting purposes.

Fishermen report that where dredges have been used, off Townsend's Point the oyster beds are in a better condition. Mosies bed has been fished with dredges and the men state that more small oysters are found there than anywhere else. The men fishing off Lock shore on 40 acre lot also state that the oysters are of a larger sample than last year.

Barbara Weit River is in about the same condition as Indian River. I was informed that twenty years ago, this river had very fine oyster fishing grounds, as the beds extended the whole width of the river, and ran a long way up; but now, there is nothing but a shallow patch at the mouth where the water does not freeze sufficiently thick to allow mud diggers to work upon it. Very few oysters are found on this bed. Mud digging is carried on around the mouths of these rivers and off Chichester or Mill's Point, as well as up the bay along Lock Shore and Old Store to Shemody Creek. This area is cut to pieces by mud-diggers, also Lot 16 Cove. The men are now gradually working further out in the bay. Large numbers of boats fish oysters from Bentick or Gull Point right into Shemody Creek.

In *Grand River* oyster fishing is carried on the whole way up the river to the bridge. Very little fishing is done above bridge as the oysters are not so good. At the bridge the rivers divide off into three arms; Trout River, Smelt River and the Goose Pond. Mud digging has been carried on here, although the beds are not numerous. The oysters are also of an inferior quality as the water is brackish and the soil very soft. The oysters are very sharp, grow fast, in clusters, and are of an insipid flavour. The same may be said of the other arms lower down the river, viz.: the south-west arm on the right hand side coming down the river and Plaster Creek on the left. Oysters improve the lower down the river they are taken, and those caught below the ferry, are equal to the bay oysters taken off Curtain Island. On the 22nd September there were 136 boats fishing oysters between Grand River ferry and the bridge a distance of about four miles. In most of the boats there were two men fishing, and as a rule they averaged from one and a half to two barrels per man. Fishermen in Grand River and Richmond Bay report that oysters appear to be of a larger sample than those of last year and more small ones are to be found.

In *Trout River*, at the upper part the oysters are very thin, sharp and in clusters. They are found on small narrow ridges and in the mud, and are of little commercial value. At the lower end and mouth of the river, men were fishing, and these oysters were found to be slightly superior to those higher up the river. The men found the oysters scarce, but reported large quantities of small ones. They averaged about a barrel a boat per day. The beds are continuous with the exception of where they have been cut up by mud-diggers in the past.

Bideford River was found to be in about the same condition as Trout River at the upper part.

No fishing of any importance is carried on above Richard's Wharf; from there down, the beds become more numerous as far as Bird Island. The oysters also improve in quality the further down they are fished. Beds are found the whole way down the river. There are different kind of oysters taken from this river. Some of the beds are of a muddy bottom, while others are on sandy spits or points of the river. Those taken from muddy bottoms are large, long oysters in clusters. When taken, they are half buried in the mud, while those fished from the firm beds are smaller in size, of a much more regular shape and are taken more singly. There is a bed known as the Cooper bed on the opposite side of the channel abreast of the narrows with a very firm bottom, and fine oysters are taken from it, but they appear to be scarce, the men catching not more than half a barrel each per day, although there appear to be large quantities of small oysters which is a very good sign. On the points at the entrance of the narrows channel, the oysters taken there are rougher in appearance; the bottom is of a soft and

muddy nature. In the narrows, the oysters are smaller, regular in size and shape, but of a good quality.

Between Bird and Hog Islands there is a long and narrow bed, very few oysters are taken from it now, although large quantities were taken formerly. Very little oyster fishing is done in the northern part of the bay which lies between Little Indian and Curtain Islands on the South, and Bird and Hog Islands on the North.

Oyster fishing is carried on to an enormous extent over the whole of this area, and it is astonishing how such a fishery can stand the strain so long. Excessive fishing is gradually depleting these beds; it is reported that more men were fishing this season than at any other time before and wherever a person happens to go over the water, boats are to be seen fishing on one bed or another, or picking oysters from the shoals and ledges running off from the islands and shores.

OYSTER FISHING SEASON IN RICHMOND BAY, ETC.

With reference to the waters of Richmond Bay, Grand River, &c., I desire to point out that a large number of fishermen spoke to me regarding the commencement of the oyster fishing season in these waters. They are one and all strongly of the opinion that shortening of the season would be a great advantage. They earnestly recommend that the beginning of oyster fishing be on the 1st of October in each year, to remain open until the close of navigation, and that no spring fishing be allowed. This, if carried out, would limit the number of oysters taken from Richmond Bay, and I have no doubt would have a decided beneficial result upon this industry, for the following reasons:—

1st. At the commencement of the existing season (16th September), the weather, as a rule, is too warm for storage and safe shipment. The oysters often arrive at their destination in a weak and poor condition, neither will they keep any length of time, as they have not finished growing; the outer part of the shell being very thin and brittle, while it hardens as the weather grows cooler.

2nd. The weather being warm, when it is fine every one who can handle tongs, will fish all day. The market thus becomes glutted, the price falls, giving very small returns to the regular fishermen.

3rd. If the season only began on the 1st October, the shell would become harder, the weather being cooler, and the chances are that less people would engage themselves in the industry. The oysters would keep better, and would not be so much injured, or the loss so great in transit, and in consequence the men would have every reason to expect better prices.

MUD DIGGING IN RICHMOND BAY.

It is alleged that mud digging is not carried on to the same extent as it was formerly. In most of the rivers, digging is carried on where there are sunken beds, that is to say, beds covered over with sediments of mud of various depths. Soft mud is also obtained at the heads of rivers where the water is brackish and the oysters (if any) of inferior quality; but in the bay, diggers are gradually working their way further from shore every year, and people there are not so particular as to the nature of the beds, whether alive or dead. For the protection of the fishermen themselves and the preservation of this valuable industry, I would suggest that a limited area be drawn in the bay, that is, in Malpeque Bay, lot 16, Grand River, and from Oyster Cove round to Mill's Point up to Shemoody Creek; that no mud digging be allowed beyond a quarter mile limit from shore, and then only on the dead beds. These areas might be dug upon for years to come, without going outside the above limit and would protect the offshore beds. All fishermen agree in saying that a serious injury is done to beds which are worked on and adjoining beds where the digger has been working, besides actually destroying the area worked upon. The valuable oyster industry should be protected for the benefit of fishermen in the future, as it is one of the sources where ready cash is brought to the island for distribution among fishermen, truckmen, merchants and others.

NORTH OR YORK RIVER.

Having finished Richmond Bay, I proceeded to Charlottetown for the purpose of examining North River (reserved by Order in Council of 4th December, 1893) in order to ascertain whether the beds were in a fit condition to allow public fishing.

I began my examination at the upper part of the reserve, at Forkey Creek. Only a few oysters and small oyster brood were found as far as the lower part of Scott's Island. This area is composed of soft mud, with very little soil left for oysters to grow upon, as the mud-digger has cut up most of it. From the lower part of Scott's Island down to North River bridge (the lower part of the reserve), oysters and brood were found in large quantities, growing on the sides of the channel, the beds are disjointed as far as the creek which runs in towards Dr. Jenkin's estate. From there down to the end of the reserve the beds are larger and more numerous; in fact it is one continuous oyster bed, with the exception of spots divided by mud digger cuts. The oysters are full grown, and the area literally covered with them. I examined the river in a boat with two fishermen, using a pair of tongs; the tongs when brought up were full of oysters and brood.

This area is clean, free from silt, oysters look very healthy, and in no way deteriorating in quality or quantity. It is natural for oysters in this river to grow in clusters, although they can be easily separated, and single oysters are to be found scattered over the area. The small ones are growing well; they are looking healthy and clean.

Since my examination, this area has been thrown open by the department to fishermen holding licenses, and I was informed that they landed over 500 barrels as the result of their first day's labour. They have had good catches since, which goes to show that the setting apart of this area from the public has had the desired effect. I do not entertain the slightest doubt, that if other areas were closed for certain periods, it would have an identical effect; and I am happy to be able to state that this particular area has proved an excellent test case.

GEORGETOWN.

Having finished at North River I proceeded to Georgetown for the purpose of examining Brudenell, Montague, Boughton or Grand, and Cardigan rivers as well as Launching and St. Mary's bays in order to ascertain if any of the above areas were suitable for the preparation of beds for planting oysters. I found these rivers in the following condition:—

In Brudenell River from the upper part where mud digging has been, and is still carried on, mussels are growing, and the shells of old beds are found covered up with a coating of soft mud varying from one to five feet. These are termed sunken beds; the soil in the channel is composed of soft rotten mud. The sides are firm covered with eelgrass, and a sediment lying upon it from two to eight inches thick. The firm area in most cases is known, and consist of a sandy substance. The only available place for planting in this river lies between Brudenell or Gordon Island and Norton's Creek down to Bourke's Point. Mr. D. A. Mackinnon, M.P.P., has an area of about two acres leased here. I examined this area and found it firm, but covered with eelgrass. A few oysters were planted first above it in shallow water by a Mr. Delory, a resident near the shore. He informed me that the oysters grew, and several young ones were found attached to the woodwork of a bridge crossing Norton's Creek.

The water appears suitable for oysters to grow in, but there is no soil for the spat to attach itself to after it is emitted by the parent oyster, and this spat would therefore be smothered or lost in the eelgrass or mud.

Montague River from the bridge downwards was found to be in about the same condition as the Brudenell. A small patch called the middle ground, about 3 or 400 feet square was found just above French Creek. The bottom extends off shore some little distance. It is a firm sandy bottom, thickly covered with eelgrass lying in about 8 or 10 feet of water. Another more extensive area found just below lower Montague

wharf running down towards the ferry wharf. This is also covered with eelgrass ; the bottom is very firm but there are no shells.

Grand River in the upper part off Johnson's old wharf, mud digging is still carried on. Some hard firm spots were found and the dredge showed that mussels were growing in large quantities. Nine oysters were caught in three hauls. This area seemed to be a very narrow ridge, not more than 6 or 9 feet wide left by the mud-diggers. The oysters were very large, of inferior quality, very irregular in shape and no sign of small ones. Mussels completely overgrew everything that was there. This area is very small and of no use for culture. One man informed me that he had taken a barrel of oysters from it some time ago. The sides of this river are steep, the shores firm, and covered with eelgrass, and the bottom of the channel composed of soft mud. The only place that seemed at all suitable for oyster culture was off Malcom's Cove, opposite Red Point. Here the soil is very much the same as in other rivers ; outside this area, the bottom is composed of stones and rock and is rough. No other place was found in any way suitable.

In Cardigan River mussels were noticed growing on some old oyster beds, where mud digging has been carried on ; a few old oyster shells were also found in a cove just below the wharf at Cardigan. Beyond this, nothing of importance was found ; the sides and channel of the river being the same as the others.

In Launching Bay at the mouth of Cardigan River the bottom appeared to be of a gravelly nature by the feel of the sounding pole. It was, however, impossible to obtain any soil with the dredges there being so much eelgrass growing. This ran along shore a considerable distance ; further off shore the bottom was soft and muddy.

St. Mary's Bay was found to be in about the same condition as other areas examined in this locality. In shallow water, the bottom being firm, covered with eelgrass, in deeper water the bottom became softer, and the soil was of a very black soft nature.

A firm area was found off Reynold's Point on the left hand side of the entrance to Oyster Creek, although covered with eelgrass. On the north side of St. Mary's bay off Panmure Island the soil appeared to be firm and gritty running a considerable distance off shore into about eight feet of water, where the bottom becomes soft and muddy.

The areas which I have mentioned as being firm, could be cleaned, shelled and planted as an experiment, if desired, or could be leased to any one making an application for them.

I can scarcely see where there would be any advantage in planting any of these areas as there is no soil suitable for the reception of spat, beyond the area which would be prepared. If the spat fell among the mud or eelgrass, it would never come to maturity, and would be smothered as soon as it fell.

Having completed the above work and the season being well advanced with the weather becoming so wild, I closed up with the services of the steamer "Zaidee" when she immediately returned to North Sydney, C.B.

YARMOUTH, N.S.

On proceeding to Yarmouth for the purpose of examining Eel Brook River, Salt Lake, Tusket River and Goose Bay, with a view of ascertaining the nature and suitability of the soil for oyster culture, I found the areas in the following conditions :—

At the upper part of Eel Brook about a quarter of a mile below the bridge I found a hard bottom on the western side of the channel, composed of a firm sediment of mud and eelgrass. Underneath this sediment which is from four to eight inches thick, decayed oyster shells were noticed. Towards the eastern side of the channel the bottom becomes very soft, the hard ground appears to form a very narrow ridge, the channel itself is very narrow, lower down towards the sluice or fall, the soil becomes soft over the whole width of the channel.

In the lower part of the lake the bottom is firm with eelgrass, and the area larger. The depth of water was about 16 to 18 feet, the bottom has a coating of mud about six inches thick, underneath this, dead oyster shells were found. I then examined the area in deep water to the eastward of and above the fall. The bottom is composed of very

large stones and a rough bottom ; the lake, so called, has been dammed up from time to time, the current has been diverted, which stops the course and circulation of the water and I am of the opinion that the water is too stagnant at the bottom, and the mud taken from there has a very offensive odour ; the water is brackish, and at the falls the bottom is shallow, there being a deep basin with no outlet to cleanse the bottom.

Shells can be found along the lands adjoining this brook and lake. A huge pile of shells is also lying on an island covered over with about a foot of earth. These shells are lying from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness. They appear to have been collected by Indians in the past, as flint arrow heads and chips of flint have been found here which do not abound in the locality unless imported by them. On examining the area I found an arrow head among the shells which points to the Indians camping here in the past. Since these areas have been dammed up there is no natural outlet (except the falls) and the sediment has since settled upon the beds and destroyed them.

Mr. Louis Potier, of Yarmouth, very kindly gave me all the information and assistance in his power and accompanied me during the examination of the areas. He has been keeping notes and experimenting in the brook and river from time to time ; I have taken an extract from his diary on the subject which is as follows :—

“The nature of the bottom varies, in some places. In channel it consists of mud, sand and gravel, old oyster shells, clay, rocks, &c.

“My first planting was 28th October, 1892, of about two bushels, On 5th July, 1894, I raised four oysters in first-class condition, and all of them from this planting. Second planting in boxes was 5th December, 1893 (in very cold weather), consisting of three boxes of seven pounds each, one box of three and a half pounds, this lot I put in on the west side of channel directly opposite Potier's Ledge.

“5th July, 1894, I raised one box from second planting, and examined it carefully and found the oysters in grand condition with an increase in weight. The third planting (consisting of half a bushel loose on the river) was in July, 1893. In September, 1893, I examined those planted in 1892, and found them all right. July, 1894, Mr. Sylvain Potier's son in taking up a killock hauled up a lot of mud mixed with old oyster shells only a short distance from where first planting of oysters was, and was surprised to find a number of young ones nearly as large as a fifty cent piece.”

While examining this area a box of Mr. Potier's oysters was raised which he planted on 5th December, 1893, these oysters were nearly all dead and dying. There seemed to be nothing in them, as they appeared to be starved out.

I do not consider this place suitable for oyster planting, as these beds have become extinct with a depth of from 12 to 20 feet of water, and I consider it due to the above mentioned causes.

I next tried off Rocky Point, where Abrams River joins Eel Brook River down to Passe au Chac and Birch Point. At the upper part the bottom is composed of hard rough ground, covered with large stones and spongy seaweed with a strong current. Lower down this soil is composed of stiff black clay. Mr. Potier planted some oysters (loose) here. We were unable to find them on account of the water being so thick, owing to the heavy rains and very high tides which were so frequent of late. Lower down, near the upper side of Birch Point, the bottom is rough and weedy, composed of smaller stones. I caught a large lobster in the dredge. From Birch Point to Sluice Point (Surrett Island) the current is very strong.

In *Tusket River* I tried in the roadstead at the Mussel ground. The bottom is rough and composed of large stones. This was in about six fathoms of water. In the upper part of the river at Little Birch Island, abreast of Plymouth, I found the bottom very rocky with a swift current. No soil was found suitable for planting oysters there.

I also examined a portion of Goose Bay lying between Tusket Wedge and Comeau's Hill, and found the bottom of the channel to consist of very firm and clean clay, with a sediment of small clam shells, which have been washed from off the surrounding flats by the current. No life was noticed here during the examination, but it is the most suitable place that I have seen in this locality where oysters might be planted as an experiment. This area would require shelling before planting. The current is not so strong as in other rivers ; the area is sheltered by extensive mud flats which uncover at low

water, and the tides ebb and flow to and from the sea. No other area was found equally suitable as this, during my examination. There is a very extensive water area in this locality, but time would not permit of examining the whole.

BAY DU VIN, N.B.

Having concluded my examination at Yarmouth I proceeded to Bay du Vin to examine the oyster beds there, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of depletion, etc.

On my arrival there I found the bay and river frozen over. The department was asked whether this area could be divided into sections for the preservation and protection of the oyster beds, but was unable to do anything until I personally examined it. The area in question which is about six miles long is annually fished by fishermen many of whom come from a distance. They are reported to load their schooners, irrespective of size and the consequence is that oysters are taken from the beds before they are full grown, with the result that these areas, the most valuable in New Brunswick, are becoming depleted through overfishing.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Temperature.

During the past three seasons while on board the steamer, from the commencement to the close of each season, I have noted the temperature of the water (Sundays excepted) and found it to be as in the following table. The waters of the Maritime Provinces rise to a sufficiently warm temperature, and there is no reason why there should not be a spat fall each year, were the grounds in a fit condition to receive the same. With careful attention, I do not see why certain areas, after being restocked, should not be as prolific as they originally were.

The bays and rivers around the shores where oysters exist are to some extent land locked which gives a more even temperature than in the waters outside; thus I have noticed, when steaming from one port to another, that the water outside was lower than that in the bays and rivers.

TEMPERATURE of water during Month of
MAY.

Date.	1894.			1895.			1896.		
	Day.	Locality.	Tem.	Day.	Locality.	Tem.	Day.	Locality.	Tem.
1									
2									
3									
4							M.	Tracadie Har., N.S.	44
5							Tu.		43
6							W.		44
7							Th.		45
8							Fri.		46
9							Sat.		47
10							Sun.		
11							M.		50
12							Tu.		46
13				M.	Tracadie Har., N.S.	47	W.		44
14				Tu.	do	52	Th.		47
15				W.	do	52	Fri.		48
16				Th.	do	43	Sat.		49
17				Fri.	do	47	Sun.		
18				Sat.	do	44	M.		51
19				Sun.	do		Tu.		51
20				M.	do	48	W.		52
21				Tu.	do	56	Th.		53
22				W.	do	55	Fri.		50
23				Th.	do	58	Sat.		51
24				Fri.	do	48	Sun.		
25				Sat.	do	49	M.		50
26				Sun.	do		Tu.		51
27				M.	do	54	W.		49
28				Tu.	do	52	Th.		50
29				W.	do	57	Fri.		52
30				Th.	do	56	Sat.		50
31				Fri.	do	54	Sun.		

JUNE.

1	Fri.			Sat.	Tracadie Har., N.S.	56	M.	Tracadie Har., N.S.	49
2	Sat.			Sun.	do		Tu.	do	51
3	Sun.			M.	do	53	W.	do	53
4	M.	Shediac Harbour, N.B.	56	Tu.	do	57	Th.	do	53
5	Tu.	do	56	W.	do	54	Fri.	do	54
6	W.	do	57	Th.	do	55	Sat.	do	56
7	Th.	do	56	Fri.	do	55	Sun.	do	
8	Fri.	do	55	Sat.	do	56	M.	do	55
9	Sat.	do	56	Sun.	do		Tu.	do	56
10	Sun.	do		M.	do	58	W.	do	56
11	M.	do	58	Tu.	do	56	Th.	do	55
12	Tu.	do	55	W.	do	61	Fri.	do	54
13	W.	do	58	Th.	do	58	Sat.	do	54
14	Th.	do	60	Fri.	do	60	Sun.	do	
15	Fri.	do	62	Sat.	do	60	M.	do	56
16	Sat.	do	64	Sun.	do		Tu.	do	56
17	Sun.	do		M.	do	61	W.	do	56
18	M.	do	62	Tu.	do	65	Th.	do	62
19	Tu.	do	63	W.	do	64	Fri.	do	60
20	W.	do	64	Th.	do	66	Sat.	do	60
21	Th.	do	63	Fri.	do	63	Sun.	do	
22	Fri.	do	63	Sat.	do	55	M.	do	61
23	Sat.	do	62	Sun.	do		Tu.	do	62
24	Sun.	do		M.	do	58	W.	do	61
25	M.	do	61	Tu.	do	56	Th.	do	62
26	Tu.	do	65	W.	do	55	Fri.	do	61
27	W.	do	65	Th.	do	59	Sat.	do	62
28	Th.	do	60	Fri.	do	61	Sun.	do	
29	Fri.	do	63	Sat.	do	60	M.	do	64
30	Sat.	do	65	Sun.	do		Tu.	do	60

TEMPERATURE of Water during Month of
JULY.

1894.				1895.			1896.		
Date.	Day.	Locality.	Tem.	Day.	Locality.	Tem.	Day.	Locality.	Tem.
1	Sun.	Shediac Harbour, N.B.	...	M.	Tracadie Har., N.S.	55	W.	Tracadie Har., N.S.	60
2	M.	do	65	Tu.	do	59	Th.	do	63
3	Tu.	do	68	W.	do	62	Fri.	do	60
4	W.	Left Shediac for Tracadie, N.S.	55	Th.	do	67	Sat.	do	62
5	Th.	Tem. taken at sea	55	Fri.	do	66	Sun.	do	...
6	Fri.	Tracadie Har., N.S.	63	Sat.	do	65	M.	do	61
7	Sat.	do	62	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	61
8	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	64	W.	do	61
9	M.	do	63	Tu.	do	65	Th.	do	63
10	Tu.	do	61	W.	do	65	Fri.	do	66
11	W.	do	62	Th.	do	66	Sat.	do	66
12	Th.	do	62	Fri.	do	67	Sun.	do	...
13	Fri.	do	63	Sat.	do	64	M.	do	68
14	Sat.	do	65	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	69
15	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	66	W.	do	70
16	M.	do	64	Tu.	do	63	Th.	do	69
17	Tu.	do	63	W.	do	63	Fri.	do	68
18	W.	do	65	Th.	do	64	Sat.	Wallace Harbour	67
19	Th.	do	64	Fri.	do	65	Sun.	At sea	65
20	Fri.	do	66	Sat.	do	66	M.	Shediac Harbour, N.B.	72
21	Sat.	do	67	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	71
22	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	66	W.	do	72
23	M.	do	69	Tu.	do	66	Th.	do	72
24	Tu.	do	70	W.	Sailed from Tracadie.	63	Fri.	do	70
25	W.	do	69	Th.	Arrived in Shediac	62	Sat.	do	69
26	Th.	do	68	Fri.	Shediac Harbour, N.B.	67	Sun.	do	...
27	Fri.	do	68	Sat.	do	68	M.	do	70
28	Sat.	do	70	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	71
29	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	67	W.	do	72
30	M.	do	72	Tu.	do	67	Th.	do	72
31	Tu.	do	67	W.	do	67	Fri.	do	71

AUGUST.

1	W.	Tracadie Har., N.S.	65	Th.	Shediac Harbour, N.B.	66	Sat.	Shediac Harbour, N.B.	68
2	Th.	do	62	Fri.	do	66	Sun.	do	...
3	Fri.	do	68	Sat.	do	67	M.	do	68
4	Sat.	do	70	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	69
5	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	66	W.	do	69
6	M.	do	70	Tu.	do	68	Th.	do	70
7	Tu.	do	69	W.	do	69	Fri.	do	69
8	W.	do	70	Th.	do	70	Sat.	do	69
9	Th.	do	68	Fri.	do	69	Sun.	do	...
10	Fri.	do	66	Sat.	do	68	M.	do	71
11	Sat.	do	67	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	72
12	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	67	W.	do	72
13	M.	do	66	Tu.	do	67	Th.	do	72
14	Tu.	do	67	W.	do	67	Fri.	do	72
15	W.	do	66	Th.	do	68	Sat.	do	72
16	Th.	do	66	Fri.	do	69	Sun.	do	...
17	Fri.	do	65	Sat.	do	70	M.	do	72
18	Sat.	do	66	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	71
19	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	68	W.	do	69
20	M.	do	60	Tu.	do	66	Th.	do	68
21	Tu.	do	61	W.	do	65	Fri.	do	68
22	W.	do	64	Th.	do	64	Sat.	do	68
23	Th.	do	64	Fri.	do	63	Sun.	do	...
24	Fri.	do	64	Sat.	do	64	M.	do	68
25	Sat.	do	65	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	68
26	Sun.	do	...	M.	Shediac to Ch't'n, PEI	63	W.	do	69
27	M.	do	64	Tu.	Ch't'n to Murray Har.	60	Th.	do	69
28	Tu.	do	63	W.	Murray Harbour	62	Fri.	do	68
29	W.	do	64	Th.	do	63	Sat.	do	67
30	Th.	do	63	Fri.	do	64	Sun.	do	...
31	Fri.	do	63	Sat.	Charlottetown	64	M.	Point du Chêne	65

TEMPERATURE of water during the month of
SEPTEMBER.

Date.	1894.			1895.			1896.		
	Day.	Locality.	Tem.	Day.	Locality.	Tem.	Day.	Locality.	Tem.
1	Sat.	Tracadie Har., N.S.	62	Sun.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	...	Tu.	Point du Chêne.....	65
2	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	66	W.	Pt. du Chêne to Tignish, P.E.I....	58
3	M.	do	55	Tu.	West River, P.E.I.	66	Th.	Tignish Harbour....	58
4	Tu.	do	57	W.	do	66	Fri.	do	62
5	W.	do	59	Th.	do	66	Sat.	Malpeque.....	61
6	Th.	do	58	Fri.	do	64	Sun.	do	...
7	Fri.	do	56	Sat.	do	65	M.	Richmond Bay.....	61
8	Sat.	do	54	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	63
9	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	64	W.	do	63
10	M.	do	56	Tu.	East River, P.E.I.	64	Th.	do	65
11	Tu.	do	60	W.	do	63	Fri.	do	67
12	W.	do	58	Th.	do	62	Sat.	do	66
13	Th.	do	58	Fri.	North River, P.E.I.	60	Sun.	do	...
14	Fri.	do	57	Sat.	do	59	M.	do	64
15	Sat.	do	59	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	63
16	Sun.	do	...	M.	Pownal Bay, P.E.I.	58	W.	do	62
17	M.	do	61	Tu.	Charlottetown	57	Th.	do	63
18	Tu.	do	63	W.	Orwell River	56	Fri.	do	62
19	W.	do	61	Th.	Vernon River	56	Sat.	Grand River.....	61
20	Th.	do	62	Fri.	East River	58	Sun.	do	...
21	Fri.	do	61	Sat.	Charlottetown	57	M.	do	59
22	Sat.	do	60	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	59
23	Sun.	do	...	M.	Pinnette	58	W.	Malpeque Bay.....	55
24	M.	do	60	Tu.	do	59	Th.	do	55
25	Tu.	do	58	W.	Ch't'n to Summerside	60	Fri.	Bideford.....	56
26	W.	do	52	Th.	Summerside, P.E.I.	60	Sat.	Malpeque.....	56
27	Th.	do	56	Fri.	do	58	Sun.	do	...
28	Fri.	do	56	Sat.	do	56	M.	do	55
29	Sat.	do	56	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	Trout River.....	55
30	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	56	W.	Malpeque...	55

OCTOBER.

1	M.	Tracadie Harb., N.S.	52	Tu.	Summerside, P.E.I.	56	Th.	Tignish Harbour....	54
2	Tu.	do	51	W.	do	55	Fri.	do	53
3	W.	do	52	Th.	do	56	Sat.	do	53
4	Th.	do	54	Fri.	do	55	Sun.	do	...
5	Fri.	do	60	Sat.	S. side to Pt. du Chêne	56	M.	do	53
6	Sat.	do	56	S.	Point du Chêne.....	...	Tu.	do	52
7	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	54	W.	do	52
8	M.	do	53	Tu.	do	54	Th.	do	52
9	Tu.	do	52	W.	do	53	Fri.	do	52
10	W.	do	55	Th.	do	50	Sat.	do	51
11	Th.	do	55	Fri.	do	48	Sun.	do	...
12	Fri.	do	53	Sat.	do	49	M.	Point du Chêne.....	50
13	Sat.	do	51	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	50
14	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	51	W.	do	49
15	M.	do	52	Tu.	do	49	Th.	do	49
16	Tu.	do	49	W.	do	49	Sat.	do	49
17	W.	do	48	Th.	do	49	Sat.	Pt. du Chêne to Charlottetown.....	48
18	Th.	do	47	Fri.	do	48	Sun.	Charlottetown.....	...
19	Fri.	do	49	Sat.	do	46	M.	do	48
20	Sat.	do	48	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	Charlottetown to Georgetown.....	53
21	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	44	W.	Brudenell river.....	52
22	M.	do	47	Tu.	Point du Chêne to Shemogue.....	45	Th.	Georgetown.....	52
23	Tu.	do	47	W.	Shemogue.....	46	Fri.	do	50
24	W.	do	47	Th.	do	44	Sat.	do	50
25	Th.	do	47	Fri.	Shemogue to Wallace	43	Sun.	do	...
26	Fri.	do	48	Sat.	Wallace River.....	42	M.	do	44
27	Sat.	do	47	Sun.	do	...	Tu.	do	49
28	Sun.	do	...	M.	do	45	W.	do	48
29	M.	do	47	Tu.	do	46	Th.	do	47
30	Tu.	do	47	W.	do	45	...	Finished with steamer for season.....	...
31	W.	do	48	Th.	Fox Harbour.....	43	...	...	...

TEMPERATURE of water during the month of
NOVEMBER.

Date.	1894.			1895.			1896.		
	Day.	Locality.	Tem.	Day.	Locality.	Tem.	Day.	Locality.	Tem.
1	Th.	Tracadie Harb., N.S.	48	Fri.	Wallace, N.S.	44			
2	Fri.	do	48	Sat.	do	44			
3	Sat.	do	48	Sun.					
4	Sun.	do		M.	Wallace to Tatamagouche	44			
5	M.	do	46	Tu.	Malagash Bar.	41			
6	Tu.	do	45	W.	do	41			
7	W.	do	42	Th.	do	45			
8	Th.	do	42	Fri.	Tatamagouch to Brule	44			
9	Fri.	do	42	Sat.	Brule, N.S.	44			
10	Sat.	do	40	Sun.	do				
11	Sun.	do		M.	do	42			
12	M.	do	41	Tu.	do	40			
13	Tu.	do	39	W.	Brule to Pictou.	41			
14	W.	do	41	Th.	Pictou to Tracadie.	40			
15	Th.	do	40	Fri.	Tracadie Harbour	42			
16	Fri.	do	42		Finished for Season.				
17	Sat.	do	43						
18	Sun.	do							
19	M.	do	36						
20	Tu.	do	34						
21	W.	do	32						
22	Th.	do	36						
23	Fri.	do	32						
24	Sat.	do	34						
25	Sun.	do							
26	M.	do	34						
27	Tu.	do	35						
28	W.	do	34						
29	Th.	do	32						
30	Fri.	Bay frozen over, finished for season.							

THE YEARLY CATCH.

The following table compiled from annual reports of the Department of Fisheries shows the annual catch of oysters in the different provinces since 1869. These oysters were all taken from natural beds, and until very recently, no active steps have been taken to protect this valuable industry. Where the public demand is now greater than the supply, oysters are becoming more valuable in the market, and where areas are to be found they are now fished to excess. This must eventually ruin the industry if the evil is not checked in time.

Most of the men engaged fishing for oysters have other callings to attend to. While the season is open, fishing is prosecuted with vigour, not only during the open season but in close time as well; as poachers will always find a ready market for their wares.

Besides oyster fishing these men obtain employment during winter months in digging mussel mud from the beds, which is hauled on shore in very large quantities. The grounds have thus yielded a twofold return, but the latter system has proved very injurious to the former by yearly contracting the areas. The oyster grounds are in consequence not so productive nor so large as if mud digging had never been carried on.

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Value of Oysters caught in the Dominion since 1869, compiled from Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

YEAR.	New Brunswick.			Prince Edward Island.			Nova Scotia.			British Columbia.			Totals.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Brls.	\$		Brls.	\$		Brls.	\$		Brls.	\$		Brls.	\$	
1869	600	1,800											600		1,800
1870	14,000	42,000											14,000		42,000
1871	13,150	39,450											13,150		39,450
1872	24,620	73,860											24,620		73,860
1873	15,160	45,480					200	600					27,258		81,864
1874	12,830	38,490	146				12,128	36,384					14,318		42,772
1875	10,020	30,060	41				1,342	4,026					11,716		35,107
1876	7,911	23,733					1,655	4,965							
1877	7,738	23,214					1,040	3,120							
1878	11,270	33,810					980	2,940							
1879	9,420	28,260					918	2,754							
1880	12,280	36,840					1,067	3,201							
1881	8,413	25,239					1,861	5,583					28,632		85,896
1882	5,859	17,577					2,270	6,810					34,388		103,314
1883	10,317	30,951					1,745	5,235					31,498		94,494
1884	11,851	35,553					1,343	4,029					64,646		193,938
1885	27,368	82,104					1,595	4,785					50,540		151,620
1886	28,083	84,249					1,310	3,930					41,956		126,458
1887	23,196	69,588					1,897	5,691					57,132		171,896
1888	16,384	49,152					1,716	5,148					62,905		189,915
1889	17,760	53,280					1,589	4,767					61,360		187,580
1890	16,710	50,130					2,532	7,596					55,034		163,907
1891	14,934	44,802					3,013	9,039					55,034		163,907
1892	17,840	53,520					4,318	12,954					1,750		56,676
1893	16,365	49,095					3,776	11,328					750		21,778
1894	16,960	50,880					3,488	10,464					1,000		3,000
1895	18,070	54,195					2,512	7,536					1,600		4,800
							2,540	7,620					1,600		4,800
													47,673		143,019
Totals	389,109	1,202,357		593,523	1,829,869		56,385	174,057		11,770	53,750		1,050,737		3,260,033

OYSTER AREAS.

To check the depletion or prevent the extermination of these valuable beds, I strongly favour the granting of leases or licenses to individuals for the purpose of cultivation. This scheme has been carried on for several years past, but it has come to my notice that of late some applications were withheld, with really no object in view. It stands to reason that a man who has an area which he may call his own after having paid his dues, and who adheres to the regulations, will take better care of his stock than ordinary fishermen who merely fish here, there and everywhere with the result that the public beds become overfished; but a man who holds a license will protect the young oysters, keep his area in order, and dispose of his grown stock in the best markets.

On application to the department a license holder can obtain permission to take small oysters from public beds during the open season. Another thing is that if areas are held by private parties and these grounds are kept stocked with oysters, it assists in maintaining the public beds, as no one has control over the spat which oysters throw off at spawning time and this may settle on public areas or vice versa.

CLOSE SEASON.

The close season for oysters I may remark, is not observed as it should be, and officers should be instructed to be more vigilant. As it is, not only are the full grown oysters caught but many small ones are destroyed by being raked over during the warm weather. It would evidently be much more advantageous to fishermen were the grounds left untouched, until the legal season opened; but fishing will be carried on whenever these men can find a market, and that is no trouble at all. It would be an advantage to close the saloons for the sale of oysters during the prohibited season.

OYSTER RAKES,

My attention has been called to the fact that in oyster licenses as issued by the department, there is an unfairness about the matter, and that since it is found necessary to impose a license fee, it should be collected from each individual fisherman. For instance, in Richmond Bay, parties as a rule, fish from a boat occupied by two men. These boats pay \$1.00 for their license, while some of the men in the rivers who fish by themselves also have to pay \$1.00 or double what the two men pay. I am also informed that schooners will come to Bay du Vin with crews of six, eight or ten men. They only take out one license on which they pay the same fee as the others. This makes it very hard and unfair to single fishermen. The best way in my opinion to obviate this anomaly and regulate the fishery, would be to let each man pay for his license, say 50 cents for each instrument used in obtaining oysters. There would be nothing unfair in this arrangement as ordinary fishermen fish with two men in each boat.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST KEMP,
Oyster Expert.

APPENDIX No. 13

THE FUR SEALING INDUSTRY OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, AS AFFECTED BY THE BEHRING SEA AWARD AND CONSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

BY R. N. VENNING.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

The departmental report of 1895, continued down to the end of that year, a narrative of the status of this question, and dealt quite fully with the different phases thereof, which came up for consideration during the year, embracing a reasonably comprehensive statement of the practical effect upon the sealing industry of the Paris award regulations and the machinery provided for their practical application to British sealing vessels.

It is now proposed to briefly review the question in its different branches as it developed for the year 1896, just closed.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEALING FLEET.

On the 12th February, the Collector of Customs at Victoria, B.C., reported that fifty-one sealing vessels had cleared for the spring fishery, as against fifty-six in the season of 1895, the distribution being twenty-eight on the Asiatic and twenty-three on the North American side of the North Pacific Ocean.

At the time there remained in the harbour, thirteen schooners (including three owned by Indians), which would not leave until the month of June when they would fit out for participation in the Behring Sea venture at the expiration of the close season for seal hunting.

The following schedule shows the sealing fleet and the point of destination of each vessel which cleared for the spring fishery as above described:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA SEALING FLEET, UNDER LICENSE, 1896.

Vessel.	Master.	Special License.		Destination.
		No.	Date Issued.	
Teresa...	George Meyer...	1	December 13, 1895...	Japan.
Katharine...	John E. Fulton...	2	do 18, 1895...	do
Borealis...	Adolphe Wasberg...	3	do 20, 1895...	do
Ocean Belle...	Augustus B. Whidden...	4	do 21, 1895...	do
Mascot...	Ernest Lorens...	5	do 21, 1895...	do
Sadie Turpel...	Aubry S. Crane...	6	do 23, 1895...	do
Diana...	Andrew Nelson...	7	do 24, 1895...	do
Geneva...	William O'Leary...	8	do 28, 1895...	do
E. B. Marvin...	Chas. J. Harris...	9	do 28, 1895...	do
Fortuna...	Thomas O'Leary...	10	do 30, 1895...	do
Umbrina...	Chas. Campbell...	11	do 31, 1895...	do
Allie I. Alger...	Colin E. Locke...	12	do 31, 1895...	do
Labrador...	John Haan...	13	do 31, 1895...	B. C. Coast.
Aurora...	Thos. H. Brown...	14	January 6, 1896...	Japan.
Casco...	G. LeBlanc...	15	do 6, 1896...	do
Triumph...	G. N. Cox...	16	do 6, 1896...	do
Otto...	John McLeod...	17	do 7, 1896...	do
Kilmeney...	William Halgrin...	18	do 7, 1896...	B. C. Coast.
Viva...	Mark Pike...	19	do 10, 1896...	Japan.
Arietis...	Patrick Martin...	20	do 10, 1896...	do
Director...	Fredk. W. Gilbert...	21	do 10, 1896...	do
Kate...	Carl Stromgren...	22	do 11, 1896...	B. C. Coast.
Mermaid...	W. H. Whiteley...	23	do 11, 1896...	Japan.
Annie E. Paint...	Alfred Bissett...	24	do 11, 1896...	do
Minnie...	Victor Jacobson...	25	do 13, 1896...	B. C. Coast.
Agnes McDonald...	Melville F. Cutler...	26	do 13, 1896...	Japan.
Carlotta G. Fox...	W. D. Byers...	27	do 13, 1896...	do
Vera...	Wm. Shields...	28	do 14, 1896...	do
City of San Diego...	Wm. D. McDougall...	29	do 15, 1896...	B. C. Coast.
Mary Taylor...	R. O. Lavender...	30	do 16, 1896...	Japan.
Wanderer...	Harry Parsons...	31	do 17, 1896...	B. C. Coast.
Pioneer...	W. E. Baker...	32	do 17, 1896...	Japan.
Saucy Lass...	D. Martin...	33	do 18, 1896...	B. C. Coast.
May Belle...	Edward Shields...	34	do 18, 1896...	do
Venture...	Andrew Matheson...	35	do 18, 1896...	do
Florence M. Smith...	Luke McGrath...	36	do 18, 1896...	Japan.
Penelope...	D. G. Macauley...	37	do 21, 1896...	B. C. Coast.
Beatrice of Shanghai...	William Heater...	38	do 21, 1896...	do
Ida Etta...	William O. Hughes...	39	do 22, 1896...	Japan.
Fawn...	Michael Foley...	40	do 23, 1896...	B. C. Coast.
Oscar and Hattie...	Theo. Magneseon...	41	do 23, 1896...	do
Carrie, C. W...	Isaac A. Gould...	42	do 27, 1896...	do
Sapphire...	William Cox...	43	do 27, 1896...	do
Beatrice...	Arthur H. Jones...	44	do 27, 1896...	do
Dora Steward...	H. F. Steward...	45	do 28, 1896...	do
Victoria...	Reuben Balcan...	46	do 31, 1896...	do
Cape Beale...	Jm Eight Quap...	47	February 1, 1896...	do
Favourite...	Laughlin McLean...	48	do 5, 1896...	do
Ainoko...	George Heater...	49	do 7, 1896...	do
Libbie...	Frederick Hackett...	50	do 8, 1896...	do
Annie C. Moore...	Charles Hackett...	51	do 8, 1896...	do

[L.S.]

(Sd.)

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

Port of Victoria, B.C., 12th February, 1896.

THE SEASON'S CATCH.

The following statement prepared by the Collector of Customs at Victoria, comprises a detailed return of the season's operations by the British sealing fleet, embracing the statistics of the dates and positions at sea where each seal was taken, together with the sex thereof, in the area affected by the Behring Sea award regulations.

SEALING SEASON, 1896—British Columbia Coast Catch.

License No.	Vessel.	Date of Return.	Males.	Females.	Total.
25	Schooner Minnie	May 13, 1896	327	159	486
40	do Fawn	do 13, 1896	286	143	429
18	do Kilmeney	do 6, 1896	63	37	100
52	do Walter L. Rich	do 2, 1896	80	13	93
57	do Amateur	do 5, 1896	22	87	109
58	do Pachwellis	do 5, 1896	49	103	152
56	do Fisher Maid	do 5, 1896	8	55	63
46	do Victoria	do 6, 1896	78	86	164
45	do Dora Sieward	do 6, 1896	174	203	377
49	do Ainoko	do 6, 1896	198	230	428
35	do Venture	do 7, 1896	118	151	269
53	do San Jose	do 7, 1896	49	181	230
43	do Sapphire	do 7, 1896	217	201	418
22	do Kate	do 7, 1896	82	122	204
13	do Labrador	do 7, 1896	48	43	91
42	do Carrie C. W.	do 8, 1896	112	57	169
51	do Annie C. Moore	do 11, 1896	271	160	431
29	do City of San Diego	do 11, 1896	149	64	213
33	do Saucy Lass	do 13, 1896	301	170	471
50	do Libbie	do 13, 1896	358	144	502
41	do Oscar and Hattie	do 14, 1896	197	156	353
38	do Beatrice	do 14, 1896	239	142	381
54	do Dolphin	do 14, 1896	454	48	502
37	do Penelope	do 15, 1896	332	126	458
44	do Beatrice	do 16, 1896	272	91	363
48	do Favourite	do 16, 1896	514	310	824
55	do South Bend	do 22, 1896	17	53	70
34	do May Belle	Lost at sea with all hands.			
31	do Wanderer	do crew saved.			
59	do Mountain Chief				
47	do Cape Beale				
Catch of Indians in canoes			253	325	578
			5,268	3,660	8,928

SPRING CATCH in North Pacific, 1896, Victoria, B.C.

SCHOONER "MINNIE."

Date.		Position.				Catch.		Total.
		Latitude.		Longitude.		Males.	Females.	
		°	' N	°	' W			
Feb.	24	47	50	124	58	2	1	3
do	26	47	37	125	00	2	3	5
March	4	47	56	125	20	15	23	38
do	5	47	54	125	27	1	1	2
do	6	47	57	125	32	2	5	7
do	9	47	54	125	11	2	4	6
do	10	48	05	125	12	19	26	45
do	11	48	00	125	15	1	3	4
do	14	48	24	125	43	5	7	12
do	15	48	41	126	12	3	8	11
do	26	48	36	125	37	3	3	6
April	2	51	21	129	32	1	5	6
do	7	56	15	135	32	27	7	34
do	9	57	18	137	53	4	2	6
do	10	57	38	138	13	41		41
do	11	57	42	138	46	4	1	5
do	12	57	53	139	03	22	4	26
do	13	57	42	139	32	1		1
do	14	57	35	139	42	26	9	35
do	15	57	41	139	16	64	14	78
do	19	57	38	139	34	24	9	33
do	22	57	38	140	25	3	2	5
do	23	57	40	140	45	9	6	15
do	24	57	41	139	46	21	8	29
do	28	57	49	139	55	9	3	12
do	30	57	38	139	12	16	5	21
						327	159	486

SCHOONER "FAWN."

March	4	45	56	124	28	12	8	20
do	5	45	52	124	32	3	1	4
do	9	47	15	125	11	1		1
do	10	47	34	124	59	12	3	15
do	11	47	44	124	51	20	6	26
do	12	47	50	125	00	2	1	3
do	14	48	16	126	06	24	5	29
do	15	48	32	125	59	7	4	11
do	16	48	45	126	06	6	1	7
do	17	48	50	126	01	25	9	34
do	18	48	50	126	00		1	1
do	16	48	45	126	06	1		1
do	26	48	53	126	06	30	6	36
April	1	48	34	126	15	3	2	5
do	2	48	57	126	30	1		1
do	3	49	14	127	00	6	3	9
do	7	50	32	128	52	4	2	6
do	8	50	09	129	10	1	1	2
do	9	50	15	128	50	1		1
do	10	50	10	128	25	20	10	30
do	12	50	08	128	40	7	3	10
do	15	49	13	127	00	10	4	14
do	16	49	04	126	50	9	5	14
do	17	48	51	126	10	9	20	29
do	19	48	23	125	50	20	7	27
do	20	48	20	125	50	6	10	16
do	21	48	40	126	00	8	7	15
do	22	48	35	126	00	4	4	8
do	23	48	35	126	00	10	8	18
do	24	48	30	126	12	6	5	11
do	25	48	45	126	06	2	1	3
do	26	48	53	125	55	10	3	13
do	27	48	50	126	00	5	2	7
do	25	48	45	126	06	1	1	2
						286	143	429

SPRING CATCH in North Pacific, 1896, Victoria, B.C.—Continued.

SCHOONER "KILMENEY."

Date.	Position.				Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.		Catch.		Males.	Females.	
	°	' N.	°	' W.			
March 4.	48	09	125	42		4	4
do 5.	48	04	125	56		2	2
do 11.	48	29	125	51	6	5	11
do 12.	48	19	126	04		3	3
do 13.	48	17	126	00	3	8	11
do 14.	48	08	125	41	5	3	8
do 15.	48	24	125	50		1	1
do 16.	48	18	125	50	1	5	6
do 17.	48	12	125	59	9	17	26
do 18.	48	10	126	08	3	15	18
April 3.	48	34	126	00		2	2
do 16.	48	37	126	14		2	2
do 17.	48	32	126	17		6	6
					27	73	100

SCHOONER "WALTER L. RICH."

March 9.....	48 15	126 23		5	5
do 10.....	48 14	126 13	1	5	6
do 11.....	47 42	125 02		5	5
do 15.....	47 23	124 43		2	2
do 16.....	47 24	125 00		8	8
do 17.....	47 23	125 15		4	4
do 18.....	48 01	126 00	3	4	7
do 21.....	48 05	125 55	1	3	4
do 25.....	50 08	128 49		8	8
do 30.....	50 23	129 30	1	4	5
April 9.....	54 16	133 50	1	4	5
do 12.....	54 44	134 09	2	2	4
do 15.....	54 24	134 20	1	4	5
do 16.....	54 40	134 29	2	11	13
do 23.....	50 49	130 23		2	2
do 25.....	49 36	128 06	1	1	2
do 26.....	49 32	127 05		8	8
			13	80	93

SCHOONER "AMATEUR."

.....	22	87	109
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This being an Indian schooner no proper log was kept.
Seals caught off the coast from Cape Flattery, south, to Cape Beale, north.

SCHOONER "PACHWELLIS."

.....	49	103	152
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This being an Indian schooner no proper log was kept.
Seals caught off the coast from Cape Flattery, south, to Cape Beale, north.

SCHOONER "FISHER MAID."

.....	8	55	63
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Seals caught off the coast from 40 miles south of Cape Flattery to Cape Beale, north.
Indian schooner ; no proper log kept.

SPRING CATCH in North Pacific, 1896, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "VICTORIA".

Date.	Position.		Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.	
	° ' N.	° ' W.			
March 9.....	47 15	125 17	4	3	7
do 10.....	47 10	125 19	11	5	16
do 15.....	45 01	125 10	3	1	4
do 16.....	44 55	125 05	3		3
do 17.....	45 28	125 20	3	1	4
do 18.....	46 13	125 28	3	2	5
April 1.....	48 42	127 22	8	4	12
do 2.....	48 53	127 37	1	7	8
do 7.....	50 41	129 27	4	5	9
do 10.....	50 11	129 06	6	5	11
do 16.....	50 10	129 15	6	3	9
do 17.....	50 30	128 45	6	8	14
do 22.....	49 00	126 30	3	7	10
do 23.....	49 01	126 32	8	13	21
do 24.....	48 55	126	5	10	15
do 26.....	49 15	126	3	6	9
do 29.....	48 50	126 17	1	6	7
			78	86	164

SCHOONER "DORA SIEWARD."

Feb. 24.....	47 32	125 1	1	2	3
March 4.....	45 56	125	3	5	8
do 5.....	46 12	124 20	4	4	8
do 9.....	47 08	125 06	6	9	15
do 10.....	47 19	124 50	5	9	14
do 11.....	47 22	124 45	8	7	15
do 15.....	40 58	125 55	7	12	19
do 16.....	41 20	125 10	14	18	32
do 17.....	41 41	125 40	14	15	29
do 18.....	41 26	125 32	6	9	15
April 1.....	48 30	126 23	3	4	7
do 3.....	47 31	125 04	11	13	24
do 9.....	47 55	125 10	8	7	15
do 15.....	47 36	125 10	14	16	30
do 16.....	47 35	125 35	14	17	31
do 17.....	47 02	125 04	12	16	28
do 19.....	47 04	124 34	6	7	13
do 20.....	46 50	124 36	8	5	13
do 21.....	46 36	124 36	7	5	12
do 23.....	47 15	124 20	2	3	5
do 25.....	48 04	125 36	4	7	11
do 26.....	49 05	126 36	8	9	17
do 27.....	49 01	127 05	3	2	5
do 29.....	48 56	127 12	6	2	8
			174	203	377

SPRING CATCH in North Pacific, Victoria, B.C.
SCHOONER "AINOKO."

Date.	Position.		Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.	
	° ' N.	° ' W.			
March 15.....	46 56	126 43	8	6	14
do 16.....	46 56	125 09	43	35	78
do 17.....	46 55	125 08	7	12	19
do 18.....	46 54	124 48	15	10	25
do 21.....	46 22	125 22	11	20	31
do 25.....	46 32	124 48	12	30	42
do 26.....	46 31	125 09	1	5	6
do 31.....	46 19	124 47	6	12	18
April 1.....	46 20	124 54	3	.....	3
do 2.....	46 20	124 54	.....	1	1
do 4.....	47 05	124 53	7	8	15
do 6.....	47 07	125 00	1	3	4
do 8.....	47 20	125 20	0	5	5
do 10.....	46 58	125 10	5	1	6
do 12.....	47 05	125 25	.....	1	1
do 15.....	47 03	124 59	10	14	24
do 16.....	47 01	125 02	10	20	30
do 17.....	46 55	125 13	6	10	16
do 18.....	47 04	124 39	.....	1	1
do 19.....	46 47	124 48	4	6	10
do 20.....	47 01	125 05	9	4	13
do 21.....	47 15	125 19	9	5	14
do 22.....	47 19	125 18	2	.....	2
do 23.....	47 18	125 24	3	5	8
do 24.....	47 33	125 27	.....	5	5
do 25.....	48 07	125 12	6	2	8
do 26.....	48 57	126 18	11	2	13
do 27.....	48 53	127 09	2	2	4
do 29.....	49 11	126 38	7	5	12
			198	230	428

SCHOONER "VENTURE."

March 3.....	49 33	127 14	1	1	2
do 4.....	48 54	126 43	.....	2	2
do 6.....	49 01	126 50	2	.....	2
do 10.....	48 21	124 59	3	7	10
do 11.....	47 59	125 14	2	2	4
do 12.....	47 31	124 49	1	.....	1
do 15.....	44 48	124 39	1	5	6
do 16.....	44 38	124 22	4	6	10
do 17.....	44 42	124 30	3	3	6
do 18.....	44 53	124 36	13	11	24
do 20.....	46 18	124 22	.....	1	1
do 21.....	46 11	124 22	2	5	7
do 22.....	46 40	124 20	1	3	4
do 25.....	46 37	124 33	17	36	53
do 26.....	46 42	124 20	.....	8	8
do 31.....	45 55	124 32	7	13	20
April 2.....	46 55	124 27	1	1	2
do 4.....	47 06	124 38	1	2	3
do 6.....	47 21	124 47	2	3	5
do 8.....	47 58	125 10	1	.....	1
do 15.....	48 34	126 03	7	5	12
do 16.....	48 30	125 13	17	9	26
do 17.....	48 34	125 59	4	2	6
do 20.....	48 47	125 42	18	12	30
do 21.....	48 23	125 06	2	4	6
do 24.....	48 43	126 04	6	4	10
do 26.....	49 25	126 48	1	3	4
do 27.....	49 20	127 06	1	3	4
			118	151	269

SPRING Catch in North Pacific, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "SAN JOSE."

Date.	Position.		Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Female.	
	° ' N.	° ' W.			
March 14	49 30	127 35	2	13	15
do 15	49 35	127 55	5	10	15
do 16	49 45	128 15	1		1
do 17	49 35	128 10	12	28	40
do 22	49 55	128 12		3	3
do 25	49 27	127 35	3	9	12
do 26	49 41	127 35	3	13	16
April 3	49 47	127 25		1	1
do 7	49 53	128 40	5	9	14
do 8	50 06	128 26		2	2
do 10	49 49	128 06		2	2
do 12	49 49	128 18	3	11	14
do 16	49 30	127 27	5	13	18
do 17	49 15	127 25	1	7	8
do 19	49 34	126 30		3	3
do 20	49 10	126 47		7	7
do 21	49 03	126 28		5	5
do 22	48 43	126 04		1	1
do 23	48 44	126 02		6	6
do 24	48 41	126 18	6	18	24
do 25	48 51	126 19		3	3
do 26	49 13	126 30	1	10	11
do 27	49 37	127 05		2	2
do 29	49 44	128 13	2	5	7
			49	181	230

SCHOONER "SAPPHIRE."

March 9	48 10	125 30	1		1
do 10	48 31	125 30	5	3	8
do 11	48 06	125 30	1	2	3
do 12	48 00	125 25	2	3	5
do 13	48 20	125 40	1	2	3
do 14	48 29	126 25	8	14	22
do 15	48 39	126 26	6	21	27
do 16	48 44	126 10	2	2	4
do 17	48 50	126 15	3	1	4
do 18	48 28	126 27	1	2	3
do 26	48 45	126 24	8	7	15
do 31	48 35	125 42	1		1
April 1	48 30	126 04	3		3
do 2	48 02	125 32	1		1
do 3	47 03	125 09	18	17	35
do 4	47 34	125 05	3	2	5
do 6	47 55	125 51	1	2	3
do 7	48 39	126 31		1	1
do 8	48 36	126 26	4	7	11
do 9	48 52	126 36	10	6	16
do 12	49 03	127 09	8	11	19
do 15	48 40	126 28	28	20	48
do 16	48 38	126 12	22	28	50
do 17	48 41	126 06	24	19	43
do 19	47 41	126 51	1		1
do 22	48 32	126 12	6	2	8
do 23	48 40	126 01	14	15	29
do 24	48 39	126 12	6	5	11
do 25	48 54	126 22	3		3
do 26	48 37	125 46	16	4	20
do 27	48 35	125 50	4	1	5
do 29	48 54	127 15	6	4	10
			217	201	418

SEAL CATCH in North Pacific, 1896, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "KATE."

Date.	Position.		Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.	
	° ' N.	° ' W.			
March 4	48 43	126 20	1	2	3
do 6	48 35	126 24	5	.....	5
do 9	48 00	125 05	1	3	4
do 10	48 12	125 20	4	12	16
do 11	47 57	125 30	10	18	28
do 14	47 23	124 30	.....	2	2
do 15	47 22	125 05	15	5	20
do 16	47 34	124 35	3	.....	3
do 17	47 37	125 10	12	5	17
do 18	47 47	125 25	4	.....	4
April 4	48 45	126 17	4	.....	4
do 10	49 15	128 00	1	.....	1
do 12	50 15	129 25	3	10	13
do 15	49 23	128 06	.....	5	5
do 16	49 13	127 40	4	11	15
do 17	48 44	126 20	4	14	18
do 21	49 00	126 20	2	3	5
do 22	48 43	126 18	.....	2	2
do 23	48 47	126 30	4	18	22
do 24	48 53	126 58	2	4	6
do 25	49 29	127 40	1	3	4
do 26	49 24	127 55	2	5	7
			82	122	204

SCHOONER "LABRADOR."

March 6	49 17	126 57	1	1	2
do 14	48 58	126 24	4	1	5
do 15	48 42	126 48	2	3	5
do 16	48 40	126 42	1	2	3
do 17	48 51	126 25	4	1	5
do 17	49 43	127 53	1	2	3
April 3	50 02	128 10	2	1	3
do 7	48 52	126 17	11	8	19
do 13	48 55	126 10	7	7	14
do 16	49 00	126 05	3	3	6
do 17	48 32	126 55	2	3	5
do 19	48 55	126 01	1	1	2
do 21	48 57	126 01	2	3	5
do 23	48 52	126 13	6	5	11
do 24	48 52	126 27	1	2	3
do 26	48 52	126 27	1	2	3
			48	43	91

SPRING CATCH in North Pacific, 1896, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "CARRIE C. W."

Date.	Position.				Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.		Longitude.		Males.	Females.	
	N.	W.					
Feb. 26.....	47	54	125	27	2	1	3
March 4.....	47	28	125	20	.....	2	2
do 5.....	47	32	125	10	1	3	4
do 6.....	47	01	124	48	3	10	13
do 9.....	47	08	124	30	2	.....	2
do 10.....	47	11	124	46	3	5	8
do 11.....	46	57	125	46	1	1	2
do 15.....	44	50	125	40	.....	1	1
do 16.....	44	48	125	08	5	9	14
do 17.....	45	09	125	42	2	1	3
do 18.....	45	15	125	25	2	5	7
do 21.....	47	43	125	13	4	3	7
April 2.....	50	35	129	00	5	3	8
do 6.....	51	30	131	00	1	.....	1
do 8.....	54	18	133	28	17	2	19
do 9.....	54	22	133	25	7	.....	7
do 12.....	54	18	133	20	6	2	8
do 15.....	54	39	133	35	8	.....	8
do 19.....	56	30	136	00	3	.....	3
do 23.....	57	05	139	43	2	2	4
do 24.....	56	48	138	57	19	4	23
do 28.....	56	40	137	44	17	2	19
do 29.....	56	20	137	25	2	1	3
					112	57	169

SCHOONER "ANNIE C. MOORE."

March 10.....	47	42	125	05	8	6	14
do 11.....	47	40	125	00	2	3	5
do 14.....	47	11	125	02	3	3	6
do 15.....	47	30	124	52	9	5	14
do 16.....	47	29	124	53	4	6	10
do 17.....	47	24	125	04	5	4	9
do 18.....	48	05	126	00	2	4	6
do 21.....	48	53	127	12	12	10	22
do 25.....	50	07	127	10	5	7	12
do 31.....	51	42	132	20	1	.....	1
April 2.....	54	50	133	51	.....	1	1
do 6.....	55	50	135	12	5	1	6
do 7.....	56	12	135	35	7	2	9
do 9.....	57	30	137	26	5	2	7
do 10.....	58	03	138	07	18	7	25
do 12.....	58	06	138	51	8	3	11
do 14.....	57	56	139	06	60	32	92
do 15.....	57	55	139	10	32	18	50
do 19.....	58	02	139	13	18	10	28
do 23.....	57	45	139	12	40	21	61
do 24.....	57	43	139	20	5	3	8
do 28.....	57	53	140	18	9	5	14
do 30.....	57	53	139	05	19	5	15
March 21.....	48	53	127	12	3	2	5
					271	160	431

SPRING Catch in North Pacific, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "CITY OF SAN DIEGO."

Date.	Position.				Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.		Longitude.		Males.	Females.	
	°	' N.	°	' W.			
March 11.....	48	48	126	20	2	4	6
do 14.....	46	52	124	50	.....	1	1
do 15.....	47	00	125	00	.....	5	5
do 16.....	47	00	124	50	1	14	15
do 17.....	46	59	124	50	2	3	5
do 18.....	47	18	124	50	4	6	10
do 21.....	48	12	126	23	4	9	13
do 22.....	49	11	127	13	1	.....	1
do 25.....	49	41	128	06	5	4	9
do 26.....	49	53	130	15	1	.....	1
April 7.....	56	42	136	05	1	.....	1
do 8.....	57	00	136	37	3	1	4
do 9.....	57	39	137	25	1	.....	1
do 10.....	58	03	137	53	11	.....	11
do 12.....	57	59	138	05	7	1	8
do 13.....	58	17	139	49	1	.....	1
do 14.....	57	57	138	20	20	.....	20
do 15.....	57	58	138	13	44	5	49
do 19.....	57	45	138	11	8	.....	8
do 22.....	57	53	138	23	1	.....	1
do 23.....	57	51	138	30	9	4	13
do 24.....	57	52	138	28	13	5	18
do 28.....	57	54	140	06	10	2	12
					149	64	213

SCHOONER "SAUCY LASS."

March 6.....	48	37	127	40	3	2	5
do 9.....	48	25	127	10	5	3	8
do 10.....	48	50	126	28	4	7	11
do 11.....	48	55	126	50	11	7	18
do 13.....	48	15	126	19	2	.....	2
do 14.....	48	30	125	58	12	6	18
do 15.....	48	49	126	17	6	3	9
do 16.....	48	33	126	17	2	1	3
do 17.....	48	44	126	03	6	3	9
do 21.....	49	25	127	19	20	17	37
do 22.....	49	35	127	14	4	3	7
April 6.....	57	00	136	52	2	1	3
do 7.....	57	25	137	31	22	12	34
do 9.....	58	10	139	06	.....	2	2
do 10.....	58	17	139	17	2	3	5
do 11.....	58	35	139	13	3	5	8
do 12.....	58	45	139	45	3	4	7
do 13.....	58	34	139	33	30	12	42
do 14.....	59	40	139	37	34	10	44
do 15.....	58	50	139	40	30	14	44
do 18.....	58	18	139	15	1	.....	1
do 19.....	58	20	139	21	19	12	31
do 23.....	57	35	139	31	30	18	48
do 24.....	57	51	139	35	20	5	25
do 28.....	58	00	140	47	18	10	28
do 30.....	51	41	140	20	12	10	22
					301	170	471

SPRING Catch in North Pacific, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "LIBBIE."

Date.	Position.				Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.		Longitude.		Males.	Females.	
	°	' N.	°	' W.			
March 4.....	48	32	126	26	3	2	5
do 9.....	48	09	125	23	6	4	10
do 10.....	48	08	125	41	7	2	9
do 11.....	47	50	125	18	12	4	16
do 13.....	47	26	125	13	.....	2	2
do 14.....	47	14	125	12	11	3	14
do 15.....	47	19	125	16	4	3	7
do 16.....	47	02	125	30	3	.....	3
do 17.....	46	58	125	14	4	3	7
do 18.....	47	20	125	06	1	.....	1
do 21.....	49	12	127	13	17	19	36
do 22.....	49	14	127	29	2	.....	2
April 6.....	57	37	138	39	2	.....	2
do 7.....	57	56	139	02	17	5	22
do 9.....	58	30	140	08	43	10	53
do 10.....	58	52	140	30	2	.....	2
do 11.....	58	32	140	25	4	.....	4
do 12.....	58	13	139	56	8	3	11
do 13.....	58	03	139	47	5	.....	5
do 14.....	57	43	139	19	80	24	104
do 15.....	57	42	139	29	20	18	38
do 19.....	57	49	138	48	35	6	41
do 23.....	57	36	139	55	20	9	29
do 24.....	57	38	139	35	7	5	12
do 28.....	58	04	140	11	28	11	39
do 30.....	57	26	140	10	15	10	25
do 31.....	49	19	127	13	2	1	3
					358	144	502

SCHOONER "OSCAR AND HATTIE."

March 3.....	45	52	124	59	2	2	4
do 4.....	45	56	124	39	1	3	4
do 5.....	46	02	124	54	3	3	6
do 9.....	46	42	125	41	5	3	8
do 10.....	46	42	125	21	4	2	6
do 11.....	47	04	124	33	1	.....	1
do 12.....	47	56	125	50	1	.....	1
do 13.....	47	54	125	27	1	.....	1
do 14.....	48	13	125	23	16	4	20
do 15.....	48	32	125	59	1	2	3
do 16.....	48	10	126	19	4	2	6
do 17.....	48	03	126	05	29	28	57
do 18.....	48	06	125	52	6	11	17
do 21.....	48	02	125	59	10	13	23
do 25.....	50	08	128	50	15	3	18
April 7.....	50	39	129	54	2	.....	2
do 8.....	50	19	129	15	5	.....	5
do 10.....	50	18	128	54	6	8	14
do 12.....	50	11	128	57	2	5	7
do 15.....	49	03	126	50	9	14	23
do 16.....	48	56	126	53	8	3	11
do 17.....	49	03	126	50	18	12	30
do 19.....	48	06	126	30	3	.....	3
do 20.....	48	55	126	23	5	11	16
do 21.....	48	45	126	12	3	1	4
do 22.....	48	49	126	31	3	3	6
do 23.....	48	51	126	23	4	6	10
do 24.....	49	06	127	04	4	3	7
do 25.....	48	37	126	41	5	4	9
do 26.....	48	50	126	41	19	7	26
do 27.....	48	53	126	50	2	3	5
					197	156	353

SPRING Catch in North Pacific, 1896, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "BEATRICE," OF SHANGHAI.

Date.	Position.				Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.		Longitude.		Males.	Females.	
	°	' N	°	' W			
March 4.....	48	35	126	19	3	5	8
do 6.....	48	37	126	23	2	6	8
do 9.....	48	29	125	31	5	2	7
do 10.....	48	31	125	33	4	.....	4
do 11.....	48	23	125	36	4	1	5
do 13.....	48	35	126	17	4	2	6
do 14.....	48	54	127	.....	4	5	9
do 15.....	49	02	127	55	5	6	11
do 17.....	49	10	127	03	9	18	27
do 22.....	50	16	129	03	5	21	26
April 5.....	57	26	137	56	.....	1	1
do 7.....	58	01	138	.....	8	11	19
do 9.....	57	55	140	.....	2	3	5
do 10.....	58	.....	139	.....	16	2	18
do 11.....	57	43	138	47	1	.....	1
do 12.....	57	40	138	55	6	3	9
do 13.....	57	45	138	55	3	1	4
do 14.....	57	49	139	14	59	8	67
do 15.....	57	45	139	.....	32	12	44
do 19.....	57	35	138	43	8	.....	8
do 23.....	57	50	139	02	14	6	20
do 24.....	57	49	139	08	26	15	41
do 28.....	57	49	141	08	18	10	28
do 30.....	57	07	140	25	2	4	6
					239	142	381

SCHOONER "LOUIS OLSEN."

March 14.....	48	51	127	08	7	.....	7
do 15.....	48	19	126	38	24	6	30
do 16.....	48	03	126	30	11	5	16
do 17.....	48	01	126	18	28	8	36
do 18.....	48	10	126	05	8	4	12
do 21.....	49	23	128	56	13	1	14
do 22.....	50	10	129	52	4	2	6
April 6.....	56	10	138	40	6	1	7
do 7.....	56	14	138	42	12	.....	12
do 9.....	58	24	140	24	13	.....	13
do 10.....	58	49	140	55	5	1	6
do 11.....	58	33	141	16	5	.....	5
do 12.....	58	35	140	44	10	.....	10
do 13.....	58	46	139	49	6	.....	6
do 14.....	58	14	139	25	98	6	104
do 15.....	58	20	139	31	53	8	61
do 18.....	58	34	140	13	6	1	7
do 19.....	58	10	140	05	5	.....	5
do 23.....	57	45	138	49	41	.....	41
do 24.....	57	39	138	50	16	2	18
do 28.....	57	57	140	38	39	.....	39
do 30.....	58	28	139	48	44	3	47
					454	48	502

SPRING Catch in North Pacific, 1896, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "PENELOPE."

Date.	Position.		Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.	
	° ' N.	° ' W.			
March 4.....	48 14	125 25	4	7	11
do 5.....	48 25	125 35	1	1	2
do 6.....	48 18	126	3	2	5
do 13.....	48 40	126 30	6	9	15
do 14.....	48 26	125 55	10	13	23
do 15.....	48 37	126 10	6	4	10
do 16.....	48 29	126 24	3	2	5
do 17.....	48 31	126 27	14	11	25
do 18.....	48 34	126 05	2	2	4
do 21.....	49 20	127 37	18	12	30
do 22.....	49 25	127 53	2	2	4
April 6.....	56 59	138 19	3	1	4
do 7.....	57 18	138 38	12	7	19
do 11.....	57 34	138 47	5	3	8
do 12.....	57 40	138 36	4	11	15
do 14.....	57 31	138 28	53	13	66
do 15.....	57 39	138 20	65	11	76
do 19.....	57 35	138 58	24	5	29
do 23.....	57 24	139 21	25	.....	25
do 24.....	57 33	138 54	15	2	17
do 28.....	57 47	138 41	39	6	45
do 30.....	57 56	139 07	18	2	20
			332	126	458

SCHOONER "BEATRICE."

March 4.....	47 40	125 14	3	3	6
do 5.....	47 44	125 30	1	.....	1
do 13.....	48 38	126 00	5	3	8
do 14.....	48 41	126 40	15	17	32
do 15.....	48 41	126 51	8	5	13
do 16.....	48 34	126 33	1	.....	1
do 17.....	48 48	126 25	4	9	13
April 1.....	48 45	126 43	1	.....	1
do 6.....	53 28	134 01	2	.....	2
do 7.....	54 02	134 01	3	1	4
do 8.....	54 48	134 58	3	.....	3
do 9.....	55 06	134 08	1	.....	1
do 11.....	56 38	136 13	1	.....	1
do 12.....	56 42	136 54	5	.....	5
do 14.....	57 47	137 58	6	2	8
do 15.....	57 52	138 09	56	15	71
do 19.....	57 56	138 26	18	8	26
do 23.....	57 39	139 05	36	8	44
do 24.....	57 38	138 45	20	5	25
do 28.....	58 43	139 51	23	2	25
do 30.....	58 04	140 10	60	13	73
			272	91	363

SPRING Catch in North Pacific, 1896, Victoria, B.C.—*Concluded.*

SCHOONER "FAVOURITE."

Date.	Position.		Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.	
	° ' N.	° ' W.			
March 4	49	128		4	4
do 6	48 40	128 20	3	2	5
do 9	48 42	128 20	3	4	7
do 10	48 40	126 28	2	25	27
do 11	48 28	126	20	25	45
do 13	48 16	126 14	8	8	16
do 14	48 12	125 45	7	8	15
do 15	48 22	125 50		5	5
do 16	48 12	127	8	5	13
do 17	48 04	126 47	20	29	49
do 18	49 18	127 54	2	3	5
do 21	49 47	128 04	19	20	39
do 22	49 50	128 15		4	4
do 30	51 45	132 10	5		5
April 4	57 40	138 36	15	6	21
do 5	57 39	138 56	6	4	10
do 7	57 50	138 50	28	3	31
do 9	57 30	139 25	2		2
do 10	57 45	138 50	30	10	40
do 12	57 50	138 30	7	2	9
do 14	57 48	138 41	80	32	112
do 15	57 47	138 46	60	29	89
do 19	57 45	138 49	31	10	41
do 23	57 43	138 38	33	23	56
do 24	57 48	138 31	45	22	67
do 28	57 59	139 09	60	19	79
do 30	57 30	138 58	20	8	28
			514	310	824

SCHOONER "SOUTH BEND."

March 17	49 54	127 45	...	1	1
do 26	49 50	128 05	2	3	5
April 10	49 35	127 56		1	1
do 16	49 30	127 35	2	6	8
do 17	49 27	127 13	3	7	10
do 19	48 31	127 08	4	4	8
do 20	49 04	126 35	1	3	4
do 21	48 58	126 35	...	4	4
do 22	48 40	126 55	1	4	5
do 23	49 01	126 45	4	16	20
do 24	49 20	127 17	...	4	4
			17	53	70

SEALING SEASON, 1896.

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, 1896, Victoria, B.C.

SCHOONER "ADA."

License No. 67.

Date.	Position.		Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.	
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.			
August 2.....	55 04	171 52	22	34	56
do 5.....	55 14	170 34	19	19	38
do 6.....	55 10	170 31	10	7	17
do 8.....	55 36	171 50	6	22	28
do 9.....	55 47	172 32	8	20	28
do 10.....	55 32	173 20	9	14	23
do 11.....	55 23	173 15	3	40	43
do 12.....	55 16	172 30	11	57	68
do 14.....	55 06	171 20		1	1
do 16.....	54 57	171 10		1	1
do 19.....	54 32	167 48		3	3
do 20.....	55 06	170 05	10	35	45
do 21.....	55 00	170 05	10	11	21
do 22.....	54 56	169 56	21	30	51
do 24.....	55 00	172 18	27	57	84
do 25.....	55 06	171 44	3	4	7
do 26.....	55 14	172 00	8	32	40
do 27.....	55 04	171 36	7	20	27
do 28.....	54 46	171 49	1	1	2
a do 21.....	55 02	170 05			
do 30.....	54 54	169 00	1	11	12
do 31.....	54 54	168 45	6	23	29
Sept. 1.....	55 03	168 50	3	3	6
do 3.....	54 45	168 10	3	6	9
do 6.....	54 50	166 26	2	4	6
do 7.....	55 12	166 39	10	24	34
do 8.....	54 59	166 52		35	35
do 9.....	55 30	169 48	4	5	9
b do 19.....					
c do 21.....					
			204	519	723

a Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker of U. S.S. "Grant."

b Dutch Harbour, Alaska, boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant, of U. S.S. "Perry."

c Dutch Harbour, Alaska, boarded by Lt. C. S. Cochran, of U. S.S. "Bear."

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "AGNES McDONALD."

No. 26.

Date.	Position.		Catch.		Total.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.	
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.			
August 2.	55 16	167 57	3	5	8
do 5.	55 06	168 22	13	37	50
a do 6.	55 17	169 05			
do 9.	55 48	172 14	4	9	13
b do 9.	55 48	172 14			
do 10.	55 55	172 25	5	7	12
do 11.	55 50	172 09	8	10	18
do 12.	55 38	172 40	1	2	3
do 15.	55 52	172 00		1	1
do 21.	55 54	172 37	2	4	6
do 22.	57 25	172 57	6	7	13
c do 23.	57 33	173 07			
do 23.	57 33	173 07	5	7	12
do 24.	57 33	172 57	1		1
do 26.	57 08	173 00	21	11	32
do 27.	57 12	173 20	8	11	19
Sept. 1.	56 27	173 45	3	2	5
do 3.	54 02	169 36	2		2
d do 6.	54 59	168 02			
do 6.	55 00	168 00	16	9	25
do 7.	55 06	167 44	23	9	32
do 8.	55 01	167 29	7	1	8
do 9.	55 02	167 15	5		5
do 14.	55 08	168 12	3		3
do 15.	55 08	168 05	7	3	10
do 18.	54 55	166 30	4		4
			147	135	282

a Boarded by Lt. H. Emery, of U. S.S. "Wolcott."

b Boarded by Lt. G. M. Daniels, of U. S.S. "Rush."

c Boarded by Lt. G. M. Daniels, of U. S.S. "Rush."

d Boarded by Lt. H. Emery, of U. S.S. "Wolcott."

SCHOONER "AINOKO."

No. 49.

August 1.	55 19	167 50		1	1
do 2.	55 44	167 51		30	30
do 5.	55 34	171 07	6	102	108
a do 5.	55 57	170 25			
			6	133	139

a Boarded and seized by Lt. W. G. Ross, of U. S.S. "Perry."

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "ALLIE J. ALGER."

No. 12.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
Aug. 2....	55 35	171 21	8	53	61	
do 5....	55 48	171 25	3	7	10	
do 6....	55 22	170 26	6	8	14	
do 7....	56 00	171 28	.....	3	3	
do 8....	56 02	171 43	3	5	8	
do 9....	55 57	171 23	3	5	8	
do 10....	55 53	171 30	3	22	25	One skin with shot holes.
do 11....	55 52	172 06	2	11	13	do do
do 12....	55 40	171 43	6	41	47	One skin with old shot holes.
do 18....	56 00	172 00	2	3	5	
do 20....	55 58	171 39	3	7	10	
do 20....	56 00	171 40	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 21....	56 19	172 10	5	16	21	Two skins with old shot holes.
do 22....	56 26	172 22	10	29	39	
do 22....	56 27	172 22	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 23....	56 25	172 36	.....	2	2	
do 24....	55 51	172 08	4	5	9	
do 25....	55 46	171 29	1	3	4	
do 26....	55 43	171 40	5	11	16	
do 27....	56 02	172 20	20	4	24	
do 31....	56 54	172 52	1	2	3	
Sept. 1....	56 47	172 43	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 1....	56 28	172 40	1	2	3	Boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 2....	55 32	171 07	.....	.....	.....
do 3....	54 53	170 29	6	8	14	
do 6....	55 19	170 00	1	.....	1	
do 7....	55 09	169 55	11	20	31	
do 8....	55 08	169 46	4	5	9	
do 9....	55 15	169 47	8	12	20	
do 14....	55 16	170 13	1	1	2	
do 15....	54 55	170 02	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. H. Emery of U. S. S. "Wolcott."
do 15....	54 55	170 06	6	3	9	
			123	288	411	

SCHOONER "ANNIE C. MOORE."

No. 51.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
Aug. 2....	55 35	172 20	30	36	66	
do 5....	55 30	172 35	61	55	116	
do 6....	55 22	172 30	15	24	39	
do 8....	55 20	172 40	35	62	97	
do 9....	55 25	172 48	8	6	14	
do 10....	55 06	172 30	26	15	41	
do 11....	55 00	172 30	14	10	24	
do 12....	55 30	172 35	9	11	20	
do 20....	55 30	173 00	12	10	22	
do 21....	55 30	172 32	13	19	32	
do 21....	55 30	172 36	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 22....	55 25	172 45	45	35	80	
do 24....	55 07	173 00	52	43	95	
do 26....	55 10	172 33	52	25	77	
do 27....	55 12	172 50	30	26	56	
do 31....	54 52	171 00	47	29	76	
Sept. 1....	55 00	171 00	20	13	33	
do 3....	54 45	171 30	42	19	61	
do 7....	55 25	172 35	47	31	78	
do 9....	55 25	172 30	25	36	61	
			583	505	1,088	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "ANNIE E. PAINT."

No. 24.

Date.	POSITION.		MATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
July 25....	Attu, Alaska.					
Aug. 1....	55 21	172 47	1	1	2	Boarded by J. G. Berry, Acting Collector of Customs.
do 2....	55 23	172 57	6	2	8	
do 5....	56 18	172 36	4	5	9	
do 9....	56 00	172 18	3	12	15	
do 10....	56 04	172 36	5	11	16	
do 11....	56 03	172 54	2	7	9	
do 12....	55 51	172 00	2	9	11	One skin with old shot holes.
do 20....	55 54	172 12	5	3	8	
do 21....	55 55	172 14				Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 21....	55 59	172 13		14	14	Two skins with old shot holes.
do 22....	56 13	172 21	8	24	32	
do 23....	56 01	172 38	1	2	3	
do 24....	55 48	172 51				Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker, of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 24....	55 48	172 49	4	9	13	
do 25....	56 06	172 38		2	2	
do 26....	56 07	172 02	11	12	23	
do 27....	56 02	172 14	4	7	11	
do 31....	56 11	172 35	4	7	11	
do 31....	56 21	172 21				Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden, of U.S.S. "Rush."
Sept. 1....	56 26	172 55	4	2	6	Boarded by Lt. J. H. Brown, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 3....	56 04	173 27	2	5	7	
do 6....	55 50	172 00	1		1	
do 7....	56 14	171 51	1	1	2	
do 8....	54 52	170 40	1		1	
do 15....	55 23	169 54				Boarded by Lt. E. V. Johnson, of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 15....	55 23	170 00	4	3	7	
do 18....	54 26	170 10	2	2	4	
do 19....	54 10	169 50	1	2	3	
do 22....	55 08	166 50	5	2	7	
			81	144	225	

SCHOONER "ARIETIS."

No. 20.

Date.	POSITION.		MATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
Aug. 1....	56 19	172 32	12	49	61	
do 2....	56 09	172 16		4	4	
do 5....	56 28	172 33	4	9	13	
do 8....	56 05	172 09	1	2	3	
do 9....	56 11	172 11		2	2	
do 10....	56 07	172 44	5	18	23	
do 11....	56 01	172 53	2	7	9	
do 17....	56 02	171 58	1		1	
do 18....	56 07	171 40		2	2	
do 20....	56 47	172 26		8	8	
do 21....	56 49	172 39	10	41	51	
do 22....	56 57	172 26	5	50	55	
do 23....	57 00	172 40	6	27	33	
do 24....	57 06	172 50	1	7	8	
do 24....	57 06	172 40				Boarded by Com. F. A. Garforth, of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 25....	57 15	173 04	2	7	9	
do 26....	57 17	172 30	20	34	54	
do 27....	57 14	172 29		9	9	
do 31....	56 11	173 08	5	13	18	
Sept. 1....	56 08	173 21	1	6	7	
do 3....	56 20	173 09	7	7	14	
do 3....	56 15	173 16				Boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 7....	57 12	173 13	9	10	19	
do 9....	57 06	172 50	7	7	14	
do 15....	58 37	173 07	10	11	21	
			108	330	438	

COPY of Log-catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "AURORA."

No. 14.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
Aug. 1 ...	55 45	171 15	.....	3	3	One skin with gaff hole.
do 2 ...	55 54	172 38	2	6	8	Two skins with gaff holes.
do 5 ...	55 53	171 47	2	19	21	One skin with gaff hole.
do 7 ...	55 45	171 52	2	1	3	
do 8 ...	55 57	172 04	.....	2	2	
do 9 ...	55 05	172 55	.....	18	18	
do 10 ...	55 45	172 18	2	20	22	Two skins with gaff holes.
do 10 ...	55 44½	172 11	.....	.....	.....	Boarded and seized by Lt. Daniels of U.S.S. "Rush."
			8	69	77	

SCHOONER "BEATRICE" (SHANGHAI).

No. 38.

July 31 ...	55 05	167 40	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. D. F. A. de Otte of U.S.S. "Corwin."
Aug. 1 ...	55 07	167 29	.....	2	2	
do 2 ...	55 18	167 16	3	24	27	
do 2 ...	55 26½	167 37	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 3 ...	55 12	167 40	.....	2	2	
do 5 ...	55 17	167 30	2	29	31	
do 6 ...	55 09	168 03	1	3	4	
do 8 ...	55 05	169 19	3	7	10	
do 10 ...	54 59	169 40	4	25	29	
do 11 ...	55 00	169 30	20	60	80	
do 12 ...	55 00	169 35	10	23	33	
do 19 ...	54 50	168 53	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 19 ...	54 59	169 49	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. E. V. Johnson of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 20 ...	54 59	169 52	12	18	30	
do 21 ...	55 01	169 42	4	8	12	
do 22 ...	55 11	169 53	14	10	24	
do 24 ...	54 47	170 47	6	19	25	
do 25 ...	55 10	170 10	7	5	12	
do 26 ...	54 54	169 48	2	4	6	
do 27 ...	54 56	169 50	8	24	32	
do 28 ...	54 44	170 07	6	4	10	
do 30 ...	54 58	169 14	4	4	8	
do 31 ...	54 55	169 09	20	15	35	
Sept. 1 ...	55 00	169 05	2	.....	2	
do 3 ...	54 54	168 50	4	2	6	
do 6 ...	54 51	167 52	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. H. Emery of U. S.S. "Wolcott."
do 6 ...	54 51	167 52	10	5	15	
do 7 ...	55 11	167 37	20	18	38	
do 8 ...	56 00	167 23	10	37	47	
do 9 ...	54 41	167 33	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 9 ...	54 55	167 20	4	3	7	
do 14 ...	55 12	168 08	3	.....	3	
do 15 ...	55 09	167 44	.....	2	2	
			179	353	532	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.

SCHOONER "BEATRICE."

No. 44.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' " N.	° ' " W.				
July 30....	55 34 22	168 04	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. B. M. Chiswell, and D. F. A. de Otte, of U. S.S. "Corwin.
Aug. 1....	55 22	168 30	4	.....	4	
do 3....	55 26	169 36	20	10	30	
do 5....	55 11	170 39	21	37	58	Boarded and seized by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 5....	55 48	170 31	.....	.....	.....
			45	47	92	

SCHOONER "BOREALIS."

No. 3.

Date.	Attu, Alaska.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.				
July 13....	56 01	172 51	Examined by J. G. Berry, Actg. Collector of Customs.
Aug. 1....	56 01	172 51	3	17	20	
do 2....	57 03	172 47	1	4	5	
do 5....	55 52	172 10	11	11	One skin with old shot holes.
do 6....	56 08	171 46	1	.....	1
do 8....	55 52	172 12	1	8	9	
do 9....	55 47	172 08	1	5	6	Dutch Harbor, Alaska, boarded by Lt. H. G. Hamlet, of U. S.S. "Bear."
do 10....	55 34	171 41	3	18	21	
do 11....	55 33	171 23	4	4	8	
do 12....	55 40	171 44	2	10	12	
do 22....	55 40	170 37	11	19	30	
do 24....	55 44	171 00	2	9	11	
do 25....	55 25	170 41	1	1	2	
do 26....	55 44	171 58	6	14	20	
do 27....	55 42	172 08	3	3	6	
do 30....	54 42	168 00	3	3	
do 31....	54 41	168 22	9	7	16	
Sept. 3....	55 54	173 22	.....	.....	.....
do 3....	54 49	173 08	2	2	
do 6....	57 47	173 54	4	17	21	
do 7....	58 28	173 43	4	22	26	
do 8....	58 26	173 47	1	1	
do 9....	58 20	173 49	7	48	55	
do 15....	58 49	173 56	5	14	19	
do 20....	
			70	235	305	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—Continued.

SCHOONER "CARLOTTA G. COX."

No. 27.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' " N.	° ' " W.				
July 27....	Attn.	Alaska.				
Aug. 1....	55 44 28	173 43	11	17	28	Examined by J. G. Berry, Acting Collector of Customs.
do 2....	55 54	173 52	1	4	5	
do 5....	56 12 02	172 53 45		2	2	
do 8....	56 07 04	173 07 45		1	1	
do 9....	56 05	173 10	1	9	10	
do 10....	55 59 15	173 11		7	7	
do 11....	55 37 27	173 28 30	1	2	3	
do 12....	55 20 20	173 24 15		11	11	
do 20....	56 07 35	171 45 15	2	1	3	
do 20....	56 06	172 04				Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 21....	56 23 45	172 26	5	8	13	
do 22....	56 27 30	172 34 45	9	28	37	
do 23....	56 28 30	172 41		1	1	
do 24....	56 25 22	172 52 15	4	8	12	
do 25....	56 09 38	172 06		6	6	
do 26....	56 23 12	172 41 15	15	20	35	
do 27....	56 30 02	172 51 30	5	11	16	
do 31....	56 18 55	172 24 30	4	7	11	
	56 26	172 26 30				Boarded by Lt. G. M. Daniels, of U.S.S. "Rush."
Sept. 1....	56 10 30	172 41	1	2	3	
do 3....	54 31	172 56		2	2	
do 7....	54 04 50	169 12 15	6	4	10	
do 8....	54 50 16	168 51 30	4	6	10	
do 9....	55 27	169 16				Boarded by C. S. Craig, of U.S.S. "Corwin."
do 9....	55 06	169 16	3		3	
do 15....	55 19 10	171 43 45	2	3	5	
			74	160	234	

SCHOONER "CARRIE C. W."

No. 42.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
Aug. 2....	55 17	168 46	20	35	55	
do 5....	55 02	167 35	12	20	32	
do 6....	55 06	168 36	5	12	17	
do 6....	55 25	169 00				Boarded by Lt. H. Emery, of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 8....	54 58	167 58	2	4	6	
do 10....	55 11	170 34	20	18	38	
do 11....	55 05	170 40	22	55	77	
do 12....	55 03	170 59	9	83	92	
do 19....	54 41	168 58	3	1	4	
do 20....	54 54	169 38	8	7	15	
do 21....	54 59	169 46				Boarded by Lt. K. W. Perry, of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 21....	54 59	169 45	14	4	18	
do 22....	54 57	169 25	13	48	61	
do 23....	55 39	171 47				Boarded by Lt. F. A. Levis, of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 24....	55 46	172 54	3	11	14	
do 25....	56 33	173 24				Boarded by Lt.-Comdr. F. A. Garforth, of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 26....	56 20	172 20	5	52	57	
do 27....	56 15	172 45	8	89	97	
do 30....	54 22	170 45	48	15	63	
Sept. 1....	54 35	170 56	10	4	14	
do 3....	54 55	171 31	33	47	80	
do 5....	54 16	171 02	8	31	39	
do 7....	54 59	171 16	17	65	82	
do 8....	55 03	170 59	2	11	13	
do 9....	54 57	171 07	2	7	9	
do 15....	55 12	171 34	2	8	10	
do 19....	54 30	168 00	7	3	10	
			273	630	903	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "C. D. RAND."

No. 64.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
July 31....	55 00	167 18				Boarded by Lt. C. S. Craig of
Aug. 1....	55 00	167 40		1	1	U.S.S. "Corwin."
do 2....	55 04	167 46	6	3	9	
.....	55 08	167 28½				Boarded by Lt. G. M. Daniels of
Aug. 5....	55 07	167 40	12	12	24	U.S.S. "Rush."
do 6....	55 17	168 28		6	6	
do 7....	55 24	168 53½	1	2	3	
do 8....	55 20	169 15	3	5	8	
do 10....	55 21	169 13				Boarded by Lt. F. J. Haake of
do 10....	55 17	169 11	7	14	21	U.S.S. "Perry."
do 11....	55 07	169 20	8	9	17	
do 12....	55 05	169 16	23	30	53	
do 19....	55 20	167 25	1	10	11	
do 20....	55 10	168 45				Boarded by Lt. K. W. Perry of
do 20....	55 11	168 32				U.S.S. "Grant."
do 20....	55 15	168 51	20	21	41	Boarded by Lt. H. Emery of U.
do 21....	55 25	169 00	21	31	52	S.S. "Wolcott."
do 22....	55 08	168 20				Boarded by Lt. J. H. Brown of
do 22....	55 10	168 38	13	23	36	U.S.S. "Perry."
do 24....	55 08	169 57	17	22	39	
do 25....	54 55	169 23	7	18	25	
do 26....	55 05	169 10	1	2	3	
do 27....	54 53	170 03	13	19	32	
do 27....	54 55	169 58				Boarded by Lt.-Com. F. A. Gar-
do 28....	54 49	170 01	2	3	5	forth of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 31....	54 44	170 48	13	18	31	
Sept. 1....	55 03	170 50	5	15	20	
do 3....	54 57	170 19	19	30	49	
do 6....	55 00	170 30		1	1	
do 7....	55 09	170 17	8	20	28	
do 8....	55 00	170 16	8	25	33	
do 9....	54 53	170 20	1	7	8	
do 14....	55 12	170 30	3	2	5	
do 15....	55 02	170 25	2	6	8	
do 20....	Dutch Harb	our, Alaska.				Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker of
						U.S.S. "Bear."
			214	355	569	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "CITY OF SAN DIEGO."

No. 29.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' " N.	° ' " W.				
Aug. 1....	54 52	167 50	1	2	3	
do 2....	55 06	167 50	2	3	5	
do 2....	55 13	167 38 15				
do 5....	55 20	168 06	8	13	21	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 7....	55 18	168 32				Boarded by Lt. H. Emery of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 7....	55 13	168 31	1	1	2	
do 8....	55 01	168 40	4	2	6	
do 10....	56 01	173 13	6	25	31	
do 11....	56 09	173 53	4	12	16	
do 12....	56 18	173 30		1	1	
do 14....	57 11	172 46				
do 16....	56 54	173 29		1	1	Boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 21....	57 03	175 03	1		1	
do 22....	56 10	172 35				Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 22....	56 09	172 33	7	38	45	
do 23....	55 51	172 44	1	2	3	
do 24....	55 49	172 44	4	17	21	
do 25....	55 52	172 27	1	2	3	
do 26....	56 12	172 10	13	47	60	
do 27....	56 15	172 22	21	48	69	
do 31....	55 48	173 29	1	6	7	
Sept. 1....	55 53	174 19	1	7	8	
do 3....	55 40	172 58	12	22	34	
do 6....	56 18	172 30		2	2	
do 7....	56 23 30	172 40				
do 7....	56 24	172 39	2	38	40	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 8....	56 28	172 32		1	1	
do 9....	55 49	172 17	1	9	10	
do 15....	54 59	168 25	2	8	10	
do 19....	Illoolook,	Alaska.				Boarded by Lt. W. W. Hall of U.S.S. "Bear."
			93	307	400	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "DOLPHIN."

No. 54.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
Aug. 1 ...	55 10	167 30	....	2	2	
do 2 ...	55 18	167 27	....	6	17	Boarded by Lt. G. M. Daniels of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 2 ...	55 12	167 31	11	21	61	
do 5 ...	55 15	168 33	40	5	12	
do 6 ...	55 16	168 29	7	3	8	
do 8 ...	54 53	168 02	5	12	42	
do 10 ...	55 06	169 00	30	7	19	
do 11 ...	55 03	169 06	12	10	30	
do 12 ...	55 08	168 36	20	...	8	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 19 ...	55 08	169 37	5	3	18	
do 19 ...	55 08	169 37	8	10	44	Boarded by Lt. F. A. Levis of U. S.S. "Grant."
do 20 ...	55 10	169 42	...	24	51	
do 21 ...	55 09	169 12	20	26	41	
do 21 ...	55 05	169 21	25	11	19	
do 22 ...	55 04	169 04	30	10	18	
do 24 ...	55 13	170 05	9	11	58	
do 25 ...	55 09	169 25	7	6	9	
do 26 ...	55 00	169 46	30	8	15	
do 27 ...	55 00	170 18	3	27	47	
do 28 ...	54 45	170 34	7	8	17	
do 30 ...	54 50	169 16	20	9	33	
do 31 ...	54 53	169 12	9	8	17	
Sept. 3 ...	54 50	170 00	15	9	17	
do 7 ...	55 15	169 38	8	...	6	Boarded by Lt. D. F. A. de Otte of U.S.S. "Corwin."
do 8 ...	55 10	169 07	3	3	15	
do 9 ...	55 23	169 22	9	6	...	
do 9 ...	55 20	169 20	...	...	...
do 15 ...	55 22	170 00	...	...	...	Boarded by Lt. C. S. Cochran of U.S.S. "Bear."
Oct. 8 ...	Dutch Harbour, Alaska.		...	...	...
			333	274	607	

SCHOONER "DORA SIEWERD."

No. 45.

Aug. 2 ...	55 19	168 31	14	22	36	
do 5 ...	55 15	167 48	12	20	32	
do 6 ...	55 10	168 32	3	2	5	
do 8 ...	55 08	169 08	8	9	17	
do 10 ...	55 08	168 55	23	26	49	
do 11 ...	55 11	169 06	14	19	33	
do 12 ...	55 05	169 26	25	29	54	
do 20 ...	57 14	172 20	8	9	17	
do 21 ...	57 55	173 31	3	5	8	
do 22 ...	57 31	172 43	11	38	49	
do 23 ...	57 38½	172 56	...	...	...	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 23 ...	57 31	173 01	18	51	69	
do 24 ...	57 35	172 45	5	11	16	
do 26 ...	57 36	172 47	15	67	82	
do 26 ...	57 42	172 47	...	...	...	Boarded by R. M. Sturdevant of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 27 ...	57 35	172 42	24	44	68	
do 27 ...	57 35	172 42	...	...	...	Boarded by Lt. K. W. Perry of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 31 ...	57 12	172 32	...	...	...
do 31 ...	57 12	172 32	22	29	51	Boarded by Lt. H. H. Holland of H.M.S. "Icarus."
Sept. 1 ...	57 20	172 46	18	26	44	
do 3 ...	57 20	172 39	19	15	34	
do 3 ...	57 27	172 39	...	...	...	Boarded by Lt. G. M. Daniels of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 7 ...	57 31	172 46	28	22	50	
do 8 ...	57 48	172 53	4	2	6	
do 9 ...	57 39	172 48	35	26	61	
do 15 ...	57 18	172 35	21	14	35	
do 15 ...	57 18	172 35	...	...	...	Boarded by Lt. K. W. Perry of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 19 ...	55 03	169 45	6	4	10	
			336	490	826	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "DORIS."

No. 65.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
July 29....	55 02	167 53				Boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant of U.S.S. "Rush."
Aug. 2....	55 08	172 08	19	24	43	
do 5....	56 02	171 52	8	54	62	
do 8....	55 40	172 37	13	27	40	
do 9....	56 00	172 49		5	5	
do 10....	56 10	172 41	3	27	30	Boarded by Lt. Comdr. F. A. Garforth of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 10....	56 00	172 12				
do 11....	56 10	172 45	4	8	12	
do 21....	56 42	172 16	3	9	12	
do 22....	56 35	172 29	11	31	42	
do 22....	56 40	172 11				Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 23....	56 15	172 51	1	4	5	
do 24....	56 05	172 55	8	81	89	
do 25....	55 51	172 17	1	4	5	
do 26....	56 06	172 09	14	55	69	
do 27....	56 13	172 45	13	64	77	
do 31....	56 04	172 15	2	16	18	
Sept. 1....	56 18	172 53	2	5	7	
do 3....	55 44	169 31	4	9	13	
do 7....	55 43	167 00	1	37	38	
do 8....	54 57	166 51	9	24	33	
do 9....	54 47	166 40		6	6	
do 11....	54 54	166 54	9	36	45	
do 19....	54 42	166 56	4	7	11	
do 21....	Dutch Harbour, Alaska.					
			129	533	662	Boarded by H. G. Hamlet, Lt. of U.S.S. "Bear."

SCHOONER "E. B. MARVIN."

No. 9.

July 20....	Attu, Alaska.					Boarded by J. G. Berry, acting Collector of Customs.
do 30....	55 31	167 48				Boarded by D. F. A. de Otte of U.S.S. "Corwin."
Aug. 2....	54 58	170 00	3	3	6	
do 3....	55 18	167 48				
do 5....	55 50	167 47	9	17	26	
do 6....	55 32	167 50	2	7	9	
do 7....	55 06	178 26				Boarded by Lt. H. Emery of U. S.S. "Wolcott."
do 8....	55 03	168 05	3	9	12	
do 10....	55 47½	172 09				
do 10....	55 48	172 07	12	20	32	
do 11....	55 38	172 05	4	15	19	
do 12....	55 58	172 05	6	10	16	Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 20....	55 49	172 04		4	4	
do 21....	55 58	172 16	3	9	12	
do 22....	56 14	173 12	2	1	3	
do 24....	55 10	172 10	8	5	13	
do 25....	54 38	171 31	15	6	21	
do 26....	54 48	171 10	9	10	19	
do 27....	54 40	171 01	8	4	12	
do 28....	54 52	170 34	1	2	3	
do 30....	55 50	167 00	2	1	3	
do 31....	55 54	167 17	1	2	3	
Sept. 1....	55 12	170 40		1	1	
do 3....	55 42	172 35	4	5	9	
do 6....	55 57	172 13	2	1	3	
do 7....	56 12	171 45	4	3	7	
do 8....	55 51	172 12	1		1	
do 9....	55 00	171 30	6	5	11	
do 12....	55 34	171 52				
do 14....	55 12	171 16	1		1	
do 15....	55 10	171 20	3	2	5	
			109	142	251	Boarded by Lt. H. Emery of U. S.S. "Wolcott."

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—Continued.

SCHOONER "FAVOURITE."

No. 48.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' " N.	° ' " W.				
Aug. 2....	55 32	172 00	23	52	75	
do 5....	56 02	173 25	18	32	50	
do 7....	55 32	172 15	2	9	11	
do 8....	55 26	172 25	8	44	52	
do 9....	55 30	172 56	5	12	17	
do 10....	55 21	172 30	11	40	51	
do 11....	55 22	172 35	29	57	86	
do 12....	55 30	172 15	47	65	112	
do 18....	56 09	172 40	2	1	3	
do 20....	56 23	173 18	5	9	14	
do 21....	56 10	172 52		8	8	
do 22....	55 25	172 11	78	91	169	
do 24....	55 06	171 50	34	40	74	
do 25....	55 23	171 48	5	6	11	
do 26....	55 35½	171 51				Boarded by Lt. Com. F. A. Gar-
do 26....	55 33	170 50	43	36	79	forth, of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 27....	55 35	172 00	31	28	59	
do 28....	55 14	172 08	3	2	5	
do 31....	55 13	171 48	19	17	36	
Sept. 1....	55 28	172 00	4	5	9	
do 3....	55 23	172 50	21	15	36	
do 5....	55 14	172 45	22	10	32	
do 7....	55 27	172 15	24	12	36	
do 9....	55 15	171 19				Boarded by Lt. H. Emery, of
do 9....	55 09	171 09	7		7	U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 15....	54 00	170 43	13	4	17	
			454	595	1,049	

SCHOONER "FAWN."

No. 40.

July 29....						Boarded by Lt. J. H. Brown, of
Aug. 2....	55 00	170 00	11		11	U.S.S. "Perry."
do 5....	55 17	168 18	20	14	34	
do 6....	55 10	168 06	2	4	6	
do 7....	55 19	168 25				Boarded by Lt. E. V. D. John-
do 8....	54 53	169 23	8	8	16	son, of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 10....	55 05	170 40	15	14	29	
do 11....	55 05	170 40	38	10	48	
do 12....	55 05	170 40	24	8	32	
do 18....	56 03	173 18	1		1	
do 20....	55 45	172 28	10	5	15	
do 21....	55 42	171 54	9	6	15	
do 21....	55 42	171 54½				Boarded by Lt. G. M. Daniels, of
do 22....	55 44	171 28	52	20	72	U.S.S. "Rush."
do 24....	55 26	171 52	50	33	83	
do 25....	55 34	171 52	4	4	8	
do 26....	55 18	172 08	40	33	73	
do 26....	55 33½	172 08				Boarded by Lt. Com. F. A. Gar-
do 27....	55 21	172 08	20	14	34	forth, of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 31....	56 55	173 18	6	3	9	
Sept. 1....	57 03	173 28	2	2	4	
do 3....	55 30	172 26	20	13	33	
do 5....	55 20	172 20	4	2	6	
do 7....	56 12 45	172 45½				Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger, of
do 7....	56 12	172 40	10	30	40	U.S.S. "Rush."
do 8....	56 19	172 22	1		1	
do 9....	55 45	172 07	10	10	20	
do 14....	55 18	171 50	2	1	3	
do 15....	55 10	171 50	6	5	11	
do 17....	54 30	169 58	1		1	
do 18....	54 35	169 29	1		1	
do 19....	54 35	169 10	4	4	8	
			371	243	614	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "FLORENCE M. SMITH."

No. 36.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' " W.				
July 16 ...	Attu,	Alaska.				Boarded by J. G. Berry, Acting Collector of Customs.
Aug. 2 ...	55 00	170 45	8	1	9	
do 5 ...	56 14	173 22	4	11	15	
do 8 ...	55 50	172 36	1	4	5	
do 9 ...	55 57	172 44	1	3	4	
do 10 ...	55 40	172 40	5	20	25	
do 11 ...	55 37	172 35	3	14	17	
do 12 ...	55 40	172 25	1	4	5	
do 18 ...	55 58 ¹ / ₂	171 24 10				Boarded by Lt. E. V. D. Johnson of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 20 ...	55 30	171 10	3	5	8	
do 20 ...	53 31	171 09				Boarded by Lt. G. M. Daniels of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 21 ...	56 00	172 24	6	7	13	
do 22 ...	56 16	172 32	7	7	14	
do 24 ...	55 50	172 50	3	15	18	
do 24 ...	55 48	172 54				Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 25 ...	55 57	172 34	2	1	3	
do 26 ...	55 40	172 24	6	7	13	
do 27 ...	55 43	172 16	2	3	5	
do 30 ...	54 30	169 40	4		4	
do 31 ...	54 24	169 24	7	2	9	
Sept. 1 ...	54 46	169 56	3		3	
do 3 ...	54 45	168 40	6	2	8	
do 6 ...	54 59	168 06				Boarded by Lt. H. Emery of U. S.S. "Wolcott."
do 6 ...	54 54	168 06	8	2	10	
do 7 ...	55 12	167 56	20	9	29	
do 8 ...	55 01	168 04	15	2	17	
do 9 ...	55 09	167 50	7	4	11	
do 11 ...	55 10	167 05	6	5	11	
do 14 ...	55 10	168 12	5	2	7	
do 15 ...	55 04	168 00	4	4	8	
			137	134	271	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "IDA ETTA."

No. 39.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
July 24....	Attu,	Alaska.				Boarded by J. G. Berry, Acting
Aug. 2....	54 49	169 49		2	2	Collector of Customs.
do 3....	54 04	169 07				Boarded by Lt. J. H. Brown of
do 5....	55 14	168 41	6	5	11	U.S.S. "Perry."
do 6....	55 01	169 13	1	2	3	
do 6....	55 03	169 07				Boarded by Lt. H. Emery of U.
do 8....	55 46	171 23	9	30	39	S.S. "Wolcott."
do 9....	55 50	171 49	2	2	4	
do 10....	55 34	171 27	1	6	7	
do 11....	55 42	171 20				Boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant
do 11....	55 35	170 25	4	15	19	of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 12....	55 46	171 11	7	18	25	
do 14....	57 01	172 30		1	1	
do 20....	56 54	172 50		1	1	
do 21....	57 12	173 00		14	14	
do 22....	56 49	172 25		54	54	
do 23....	57 00	172 35	5	30	35	
do 24....	57 06½	172 35				Boarded by Lt.-Com. F. A. Gar-
do 24....	56 48	172 25		12	12	forth of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 26....	57 36	173 09	2	17	19	
do 27....	57 45	172 55				Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker of
do 27....	57 36	172 56	2	11	13	U.S.S. "Grant."
do 28....	56 50	172 27				Boarded by Lt. K. W. Perry of
						U.S.S. "Grant."
do 30....	55 55	170 50				Boarded by officer from H.M.S.
do 31....	55 05	171 06	7	10	17	"Icarus."
Sept. 1....	54 51	171 12	3	11	14	
do 3....	54 47	169 40	2	1	3	
do 6....	54 47	167 52				Boarded by Lt. E. V. D. Johnson
do 7....	55 13	167 45	6	15	21	of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 8....	55 15	167 29	1	15	16	
do 9....	55 31	167 25	2	18	20	
do 14....	55 40	167 24		6	6	
do 15....	55 42	167 26	4	5	9	
do 19....	54 53	168 15	1	4	5	
do 21....	Dutch Harb	our, Alaska.				Boarded by Lt. C. S. Cochran of
						U.S.S. "Bear."
			65	305	370	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "KATE."

No. 22.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
* 1896.	S. W.	W.				
Aug. 1....	55 17	168 05	.....	2	2	
do 2....	55 21	168 16	10	19	29	
do 5....	54 52	169 36	7	9	16	
do 7....	56 56	173 10	.....	3	3	
do 10....	57 41	173 45	1	2	3	
do 11....	58 15	172 02	1	4	5	
do 15....	57 50	173 00	.....	3	3	
do 18....	58 00	172 55	.....	1	1	
do 20....	57 49	172 59	6	18	24	
do 21....	58 04	173 07	2	20	22	
do 22....	57 53	172 55	3	22	25	
do 23....	57 46	172 58½	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 23....	57 46	172 58	4	16	20	
do 24....	57 35	173 01	3	8	11	
do 25....	58 04	173 22	.....	3	3	
do 26....	57 33	172 53	6	39	45	Boarded by Lt. T. J. Haake of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 26....	57 33	172 53	.....	.....	.....	Boarded and seized by Lt. T. J. Haake of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 29....	Unalaska, Alaska.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Released by Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg. Behring Sea Patrol.
Sept. 3....	55 52	171 20	14	7	21	
do 5....	56 43	173 32	4	3	7	
do 6....	57 02	173 20	3	6	9	
do 7....	57 21	173 31	6	14	20	
do 9....	57 48	172 26	10	31	41	
do 15....	56 20	172 48	7	1	8	
			87	231	318	

SCHOONER "LABRADOR."

No. 13.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
Aug. 1...	55 17	168 38	.....	1	1	
do 2...	55 02	169 07	4	4	8	
do 5...	55 16	169 47	16	9	25	
do 6....	55 15	169 01	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. E. V. D. Johnson of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 6....	55 11	169 10	1	4	5	
do 7....	55 30	169 32	1	1	2	
do 8....	55 08	169 00	1	2	3	
do 10....	55 24	170 03	8	3	11	
do 11....	55 06	170 04	8	16	24	
do 12....	55 01	169 51	4	8	12	
do 19....	55 59	169 30	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. T. J. Haake of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 19....	55 28	168 30	9	10	19	
do 20....	55 39	168 20	3	3	6	
do 21....	55 17	168 14	3	6	9	
do 22....	55 16	168 10	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 22....	55 16	168 10	4	8	12	
do 24....	55 00	171 25	20	11	31	
do 25....	54 57	171 15	7	6	13	
do 26....	55 08	171 25	15	14	29	
do 27....	55 11	171 25	8	8	16	
do 28....	55 23	171 16	2	1	3	
do 31....	55 05	171 08	16	9	25	
Sept. 1....	54 14	171 20	6	5	11	
do 3....	55 01	171 30	2	1	3	
do 5....	55 06	171 00	3	2	5	
do 7....	55 05	171 01	3	3	6	
do 9....	55 27	170 06	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. B. M. Chiswell of U.S.S. "Corwin."
do 9....	55 17	169 15	14	6	20	
do 14....	55 22	169 10	4	3	7	
do 15....	55 17	169 23	1	1	2	
do 19....	Dutch Harbour, Alaska.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant of U.S.S. "Perry."
			163	145	308	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "LIBBIE."

No. 50.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
Aug. 2....	55 26	171 40	54	20	74	
do 5....	56 30	172 30	12	11	23	
do 7....	56 48	173 18	3	1	4	
do 10....	56 25	173 06	19	22	41	
do 11....	56 28	173 13	7	5	12	
do 12....	57 00	173 10	1	1	2	
do 15....	57 50	173 04	.....	1	1	
do 18....	57 30	172 55	3	2	5	
do 19....	58 00	173 00	1	.....	1	
do 20....	58 30	173 00	2	.....	2	
do 22....	57 42	172 50	43	23	66	
do 23....	57 54½	173 10½	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 23....	57 54	173 10	30	38	68	
do 24....	57 30	174 14	10	19	29	
do 26....	56 56	173 18	34	38	72	
do 27....	57 04	173 27	25	35	60	
do 31....	56 09	173 08	12	16	28	
Sept. 1....	56 12	173 15	5	3	8	
do 3....	55 22	172 25	13	12	25	
do 5....	54 58	172 00	12	9	21	
do 6....	55 02	171 50	1	.....	1	
do 7....	55 44	172 15	16	20	36	
do 8....	56 00	172 25	3	.....	3	
do 9....	55 23	171 57	5	3	8	
do 15....	55 50	173 13	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. B. M. Chiswell, of U.S.S. "Corwin."
do 15....	55 50	173 13	1	2	3	
			312	281	593	

SCHOONER "MARY ELLEN."

No. 63

Aug. 1....	55 07	167 10	.....	1	1	
do 2....	55 25	167 33	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 2....	55 27	167 30	5	8	13	
do 5....	55 00	167 36	12	5	17	
do 6....	55 06	167 41	3	.....	3	
do 7....	55 10	168 06½	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. G. M. Daniels, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 8....	55 05	168 50	4	.....	4	
do 10....	55 18	171 18	12	4	16	
do 11....	55 25	171 18	27	32	59	
do 12....	55 20	171 22	32	13	45	
do 18....	55 45	171 57	9	8	17	
do 20....	56 35	171 52	2	3	5	One skin with two bullet-holes.
do 21....	56 35	172 47	1	1	2	
do 22....	55 55	171 57	24	20	44	
do 23....	55 43	171 45	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker, of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 24....	55 28	172 02	43	29	72	
do 25....	55 40	172 00	3	2	5	
do 26....	55 28	172 02	24	22	46	
do 26....	55 27½	172 02	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. Com. F. A. Garforth, of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 27....	55 21	172 01	18	26	44	
do 28....	55 20	171 40	.....	3	3	
do 30....	56 07	171 37	1	.....	1	
do 30....	55 55	170 50	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by officer from H.M.S. "Icarus."
do 31....	56 13½	171 42½	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 31....	56 13	171 42	17	35	52	
Sept. 1....	56 07	172 05	.....	2	2	
do 3....	55 32	172 55	12	28	40	
do 7....	56 13	171 58	8	12	20	
do 8....	55 51	171 55	3	.....	3	
do 9....	55 04	170 38	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. H. Emery, of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 15....	55 15	168 55	5	3	8	
do 18....	54 35	167 10	.....	1	1	
do 19....	55 00	167 00	9	4	13	
do 22....	Dutch Harbour, Alaska.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. W. W. Hall, of U.S.S. "Bear."
			274	262	536	

COPY of Log Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "MARY TAYLOR."

No. 30.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
July 28....	Attu,	Alaska.	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by J. G. Berry, Acting Collector of Customs.
Aug. 5....	55 31	166 15	2	9	11	
do 11....	58 13	173 06	1	2	3	
do 12....	58 10	173 35	.....	4	4	
do 20....	55 45	166 32	.....	3	3	
do 22....	55 56	167 35	3	15	18	
do 24....	55 46	167 52	.....	4	4	
do 25....	55 45	167 40	.....	3	3	
do 27....	55 28	169 35	5	14	19	
do 28....	55 27	169 58	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. F. J. Haake, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 28....	55 21	169 58	.....	2	2	
do 30....	55 18	168 50	2	12	14	
do 31....	55 16	169 10	2	6	8	
Sept. 3....	55 24	173 23	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. F. J. Haake, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 3....	55 38	173 20	6	13	19	
do 5....	55 37	173 30	1	3	4	
do 6....	55 30	173 25	.....	4	4	
do 7....	55 27	172 36	5	4	9	
do 9....	55 07	169 20	1	2	3	
do 19....	54 04	163 50	.....	1	1	
do 20....	53 55	162 45	7	1	8	
			35	102	137	

SCHOONER "MASCOT."

No. 5.

Aug. 2....	55 15	167 02	2	2	4	Boarded by D. F. A. de Otte, of U.S.S. "Corwin."
do 8....	55 29	166 49	1	1	2	
do 10....	55 26	168 55	5	6	11	
do 11....	55 19	168 50	4	6	10	
do 12....	55 14	169 27	13	20	33	
do 19....	55 38	168 13	3	2	5	
do 20....	55 21	168 06	5	12	17	
do 21....	55 11	168 30	9	5	14	
do 22....	55 27	169 24	16	29	45	
do 24....	55 16	169 30	14	5	19	
do 25....	55 27	169 28	4	10	14	
do 26....	55 08	169 14	3	3	6	
do 27....	55 00	169 58	9	14	23	
do 28....	54 52	169 47	.....	6	6
do 30....	55 02	169 20	11	2	13	
do 31....	54 59	169 22	7	14	21	
Sept. 1....	55 02	169 36	1	.....	1
do 2....	54 57	169 50	2	1	3	
do 3....	54 55	169 21	7	1	8	
do 6....	55 22	169 05	3	2	5	
do 7....	55 13	169 45	17	5	22	
do 8....	55 22	169 30	4	3	7	
do 9....	55 20	169 16	.....	.....	.....
do 9....	55 20	169 12	5	3	8	
do 15....	58 32	173 30	12	11	23	
do 17....	58 27	174 04	.....	1	1
do 21....	58 24	173 20	14	18	32	
do 22....	58 24	173 55	5	9	14	
do 27....	58 12	174 00	1	4	5	
do 28....	58 29	173 38	11	18	29	
do 30....	58 39	173 34	3	13	16	
			191	226	417	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "MAUD S."

No. 68.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° 'N.	° 'W.				
Aug. 1....	55 42	167 35	.....	2	2	
do 2....	55 05	167 14	5	17	22	
do 5....	55 52	167 18	7	28	35	
do 6....	55 36	167 53	4	5	9	
do 8....	55 30	168 42	3	3	6	
do 10....	55 26	169 11	.....	.....	.....
do 10....	55 28	169 52	12	29	41	Boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant of U. S. S. "Perry."
do 11....	55 05	170 13	7	16	23	
do 12....	55 02	169 56	10	13	23	
do 20....	56 00	171 39	.....	.....	.....
do 20....	56 00	171 36	4	5	9	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U. S. S. "Rush."
do 21....	56 01	171 36	4	4	8	
do 22....	56 09	171 36	13	19	32	
do 24....	55 15	172 29	16	11	27	
do 25....	54 58	172 00	5	7	12	
do 26....	55 15	171 15	18	34	52	
do 27....	54 57	171 14	22	29	51	
do 28....	54 56	171 00	7	3	10	
do 31....	55 40	166 19	.....	8	8	
Sept. 1....	55 55	167 01	.....	3	3	
do 2....	55 52	167 24	.....	2	2	
do 3....	55 23	164 07	5	3	8	
do 6....	55 39	165 08	9	11	20	
do 7....	55 39	165 08	24	31	55	
do 8....	55 38	165 07	19	26	45	
do 9....	55 46	165 07	3	3	6	
do 11....	56 16	165 29	6	5	11	
do 15....	55 47	166 48	28	27	55	One skin with shot holes in shoulder.
do 18....	56 17	166 57	11	12	23	
do 19....	56 12	166 11	2	2	4	
			244	358	602	

SCHOONER "MERMAID."

No. 23.

July 25....	Attu,	Alaska.	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by J. G. Berry, Acting Collector of Customs.
Aug. 2....	55 30	172 08	3	16	19	
do 5....	55 35	173 00	3	26	29	
do 6....	55 30	173 00	1	14	15	
do 8....	55 26	173 00	4	22	26	
do 9....	55 20	173 13	3	5	8	
do 10....	55 25	173 10	11	9	20	
do 11....	55 25	170 10	5	12	17	
do 12....	55 20	173 00	8	18	26	
do 20....	56 25	172 15	2	3	5	
do 21....	55 39½	172 21½	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U. S. S. "Rush."
do 22....	55 31	172 40	6	13	19	
do 24....	55 05	172 10	18	19	37	
do 26....	55 13	171 30	19	19	38	
do 27....	55 18	171 46	13	4	17	
do 31....	54 52	171 50	9	8	17	
Sept. 1....	55 00	171 50	5	4	9	
do 3....	54 50	170 00	13	.....	13	
do 7....	55 13	172 40	8	1	9	
do 9....	55 25	172 45	6	7	13	
do 15....	56 30	174 00	4	4	8	
			141	204	345	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—Continued.

SCHOONER "MINNIE."

No. 25

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
Aug. 1....	55 09	168 49	1	1	2	
do 2....	55 00	171 12	18	10	28	
do 5....	56 13	172 16	8	8	16	
do 6....	56 34	172 59	.....	1	1	
do 7....	56 20	172 27	1	1	2	
do 8....	56 09	172 47	2	4	6	
do 9....	56 16	173 17	2	9	11	
do 10....	56 16	172 52	5	11	16	
do 11....	56 15	173 29	3	12	15	
do 12....	56 07	171 56	.....	2	2	
do 15....	55 57	172 24	.....	3	3	
do 18....	56 06	171 39	1	.....	1	
do 20....	56 02½	171 51	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger, of U. S. S. "Rush."
do 20....	56 02	171 54	2	7	9	
do 21....	56 10	171 45	5	12	17	
do 22....	56 05	171 55	19	24	43	
do 23....	55 45	171 37	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. F. A. Levis, of U. S. S. "Grant."
do 23....	55 24	171 00	1	3	4	
do 24....	55 24	171 06	9	16	25	
do 25....	55 07	169 38	10	17	27	
do 26....	55 02	170 28	.....	3	3	
do 27....	55 05	170 55	14	33	47	
do 28....	55 14	170 46	3	7	10	
do 31....	54 50	170 34	13	22	35	
Sept. 3....	55 24	171 42	20	25	45	
do 5....	55 02	171 16	2	3	5	
do 7....	55 40	170 50	20	7	27	
do 8....	55 33	171 13	1	1	2	
do 9....	55 35	171 30	15	23	38	
do 14....	55 52	171 10	4	7	11	
do 15....	55 43	171 25	7	6	13	
do 19....	Dutch Harbour, Alaska.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant, of U. S. S. "Perry."
do 21....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker, of U. S. S. "Bear."
do 25....	54 28	166 04	7	13	20	
			193	291	484	

SCHOONER "OCEAN BELLE."

No. 4

July 24....	Attu, Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by J. G. Berry, acting Collector of Customs.
Aug. 1....	55 29	171 17	1	.....	1	
do 2....	55 19	172 01	1	2	9	
do 5....	57 57	173 14	1	3	4	
do 9....	57 54	173 13	.....	1	1	
do 10....	58 08	173 12	3	12	15	
do 11....	58 19	173 39	1	1	2	
do 12....	58 08	175 20	3	9	12	
do 12....	58 08	173 20	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. F. J. Haake, of U. S. S. "Perry."
do 14....	58 28	173 18	1	3	4	
do 16....	58 54	173 12	2	2	4	
do 18....	58 55	173 15	2	8	10	
do 19....	58 00	173 25	3	5	8	
do 20....	58 18	173 08	4	10	14	
do 21....	58 20	173 02	3	11	14	
do 22....	58 09	173 01	1	8	9	
do 23....	58 06	172 58	13	50	63	
do 24....	58 10	173 00	.....	3	3	
do 25....	57 40	173 18	2	11	13	
do 27....	57 44	173 19	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. F. A. Levis, of U. S. S. "Grant."
do 27....	57 46	173 19	4	13	17	
do 28....	57 55	173 12	.....	2	2	
do 31....	58 10	173 10	4	5	9	
Sept. 3....	55 18	172 57	17	21	38	
do 5....	54 56	172 50	5	11	16	
do 7....	55 30	172 26	8	16	24	
do 9....	55 30	172 07	9	12	21	
do 15....	55 00	172 15	2	.....	2	
do 18....	54 05	168 41	1	.....	1	
			97	219	316	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "OCEAN ROVER."

No. 66.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' W.	° ' W.				
Aug. 1....	55 27	169 45	2	3	5	
do 2....	55 15	169 48	16	6	22	One skin with shot holes.
do 4....	55 30	169 57	1		1	
do 5....	55 14	169 14	21	32	53	do do
do 6....	55 09	169 13	2	1	3	
do 7....	55 18	169 20		1	1	
do 8....	55 18	169 19	9	11	20	
do 9....	55 26	169 14	1	1	2	
do 10....	55 28	169 20				Boarded by F. J. Haake, of
do 10....	55 28	169 20	6	16	22	U. S. S. "Perry."
do 11....	55 09	170 04	14	35	49	
do 12....	55 02	169 45	9	12	21	
do 16....	55 52	171 59		1	1	
do 18....	56 01	171 53	1		1	
do 20....	56 06	172 04				Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden, of
do 20....	56 02	172 12		2	2	U. S. S. "Rush."
do 21....	55 58	172 04	1	3	4	
do 22....	56 11	172 17	4	44	48	
do 23....	56 09	172 39	2	10	12	
do 24....	56 01	172 59	5	3	8	
do 25....	56 18 ¹ / ₂	172 53				Boarded by Lt. Comd. F. A. Gar-
do 25....	56 18	172 45	1	1	2	forth, of H. M. S. "Pheasant."
do 26....	56 09	172 40	16	36	52	
do 27....	56 07	172 43	11	41	52	
do 30....	55 03	169 20		4	4	
do 31....	55 01	169 30	11	20	31	
Sept. 2....	54 52	169 46	2		2	
do 3....	54 49	169 18	5	12	17	
do 6....	55 00	166 45	2	10	12	
do 7....	55 10	166 40	4	27	31	
do 8....	55 04	166 40	9	33	42	
do 9....	55 04	166 58	1	3	4	
do 11....	55 40	166 48		9	9	
do 14....	55 09	167 34	3	11	14	
do 15....	55 00	167 00	8	20	28	
do 18....	55 12	167 22	3	2	5	
do 19....	54 59	166 26	10	12	22	
			180	422	602	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "OSCAR AND HATTIE."

No. 41.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Male.	Female.		
July 29....	54 28	168 42				Boarded by Lt. F. J. Haake, of U. S. S. "Perry."
Aug. 2....	54 51	169 31	7	13	20	
do 5....	56 18	172 57	22	23	45	
do 7....	56 28	172 54	7	11	18	
do 8....	56 09	173 04	2	4	6	
do 9....	56 08	173 40	6	4	10	
do 10....	56 11	172 50	12	8	20	
do 11....	56 00	172 56	10	11	21	
do 15....	58 02	173 45	3		3	
do 16....	58 02	173 27		6	6	
do 18....	58 13	173 08		1	1	
do 19....	58 23	173 48		13	13	
do 20....	58 27	173 26		10	10	
do 22....	57 00	173 20	12	10	22	
do 23....	56 45	172 57	22	16	38	
do 24....	56 47	172 57	4	9	13	
do 25....	56 01	172 50	7	5	12	
do 26....	55 49	172 01	62	8	70	
do 27....	55 44	172 03	22	16	38	
do 31....	54 55	171 45	42	19	61	
Sept. 1....	55 05	171 39	13	8	21	
do 3....	54 58	171 59	11	13	24	
do 5....	55 10	170 16	2	5	7	
do 7....	55 08	170 58	27	18	45	
do 8....	55 10	170 46				Boarded by Lt. E. V. D. Johnson, of U. S. S. "Wolcott." do do
do 8....	55 10	170 46	9	5	14	
do 9....	55 07	170 39				
do 9....	55 07	170 39	11	8	19	
do 16....	54 59	170 34	4	5	9	
do 19....	54 42	169 10	2		2	
do 22....	55 22	166 44	12	9	21	
			331	258	589	

SCHOONER "OSPREY."

No. 61.

Aug. 2....	55 05	169 34	2	1	3	
do 5....	54 47	168 14		1	1	
do 6....	55 25	168 07		2	2	
do 8....	55 04	169 45	1	6	7	
do 10....	54 58	169 54	3	3	6	
do 11....	55 00	169 41	8	13	21	
do 12....	54 54	169 21	5	9	14	
do 17....	55 05	168 20	1		1	
do 19....	55 09	168 40	4	4	8	
do 20....	55 15	167 53				
do 20....	55 14	168 57				Boarded by Lt. K. W. Perry of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 20....	55 20	168 59	6	7	13	
do 21....	55 19	169 20	1	1	2	
do 22....	55 18	169 45	3	12	15	
do 24....	56 04	172 38	3	14	17	Boarded by Lt. E. V. D. Johnson of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 25....	56 30	173 14				
do 25....	56 27	173 12		1	1	
do 26....	56 55	173 04	7	29	36	
do 27....	57 03	173 02	4	11	15	
do 27....	56 55	173 58	1		1	
do 3....	57 04	172 55		1	1	
do 7....	55 09	169 35	6	4	10	Boarded by Lt.-Comdr F. A. Garfoot of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 8....	55 15	168 59	2	4	6	
do 9....	55 25	169 23				
do 9....	55 21	169 18	5	3	8	
do 9....	55 01	168 58	1	1	2	
do 14....	55 11	169 16	4	5	9	
do 15....	55 11	169 16				
do 24....	53 25	151 06	1		1	
			68	132	200	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—Continued.

SCHOONER "OTTO."

No. 17.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
July 22....	Attu,	Alaska.				Boarded by J. G. Perry, Acting Collector of Customs.
Aug. 1....	58 18	172 30	1	48	49	
do 2....	58 00	172 45		5	5	
do 5....	57 20	172 36	2	5	7	
do 8....	55 28	171 21	9	10	19	
do 9....	55 51	173 21	6	17	23	
do 10....	55 48	173 30	3	20	23	
do 11....	55 33	173 21	4	19	23	
do 15....	57 56	173 35	2	4	6	
do 20....	55 00	169 25	6	27	33	
do 21....	55 05	169 39				Boarded by Lt. F. A. Levis, of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 21....	54 57	169 35	3	7	10	
do 22....	55 03	169 38	6	25	31	
do 24....	54 43	171 30	8	39	47	
do 25....	55 02	171 18	5	12	17	
do 26....	54 56	171 18	10	30	40	
do 27....	54 54	171 17	7	10	17	
do 28....	54 56	171 51	7	2	9	
do 31....	54 45	172 05	7	21	28	
Sept. 1....	55 15	171 36	7	13	20	
do 3....	55 09	172 55	8	13	21	
do 5....	54 42	172 53	5	33	38	
do 7....	55 17	173 12	8	13	21	
do 8....	54 52	172 53		3	3	
do 9....	54 24	170 30	2	1	3	
do 14....	55 02	168 06	1		1	
do 15....	55 04	168 00	4	3	7	
			121	380	501	

SCHOONER "PENELOPE."

No. 37.

Aug. 2....	55 14	169 38	14	21	35	Boarded by Lt. J. D. Ballinger of U. S. S. "Rush."
do 5....	55 11	170 06	15	22	37	
do 6....	55 09	169 41	13	20	33	
do 7....	55 07	169 30	2	5	7	
do 8....	55 15	169 44	9	23	32	
do 10....	55 08	169 49	6	19	25	
do 11....	55 03	170 15	16	38	54	
do 12....	55 03	170 08	35	29	64	
	54 58	169 35				
do 19....	55 05	169 57				Boarded by Lt. E. V. D. Johnson of U. S. S. "Wolcott."
do 19....	55 01	169 38	2	4	6	
do 20....	55 10	170 17	11	21	32	
do 21....	55 16	169 39	25	22	47	
do 22....	55 11	169 28	33	53	86	
do 23....	55 00	168 51	1	3	4	
do 24....	54 56	169 41	15	44	59	
do 25....	55 11	169 57	6	15	21	
do 26....	55 14	169 46	9	24	33	
do 27....	55 21	169 55	40	98	138	
do 28....	55 17	169 36				Boarded by Lt. J. H. Brown of U. S. S. "Perry."
do 28....	55 15	169 40	10	13	23	
do 30....	55 03	168 07	12	17	29	
do 31....	55 11	168 22	11	19	30	
Sept. 2....	55 05	169 40	1	3	4	
do 3....	54 45	170 29	5	8	13	
do 7....	55 10	170 26	7	14	21	
do 8....	55 06	170 20	7	10	17	
do 9....	54 55	170 28	3	4	7	
do 11....	54 52	168 27	2	3	5	
do 14....	55 19	167 43	7	10	17	
do 15....	55 03	167 49	7	8	15	
			324	570	894	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "PIONEER."

No. 32.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Longitude.	Latitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' W.	° ' N.				
July 24....	Attu, Alaska					Boarded by J. G. Berry, Acting Collector of Customs.
Aug. 1....	56 55	173 56	10	27	37	
do 7....	57 06	173 40		1	1	
do 10....	56 28	173 05	8	20	28	
do 11....	56 25	172 30		4	4	
do 12....	57 10	174 00	2		2	
do 18....	57 20	173 10		2	2	
do 20....	57 43	173 32	2	13	15	
do 21....	57 48	173 00		5	5	
do 22....	57 35	173 10	1	16	17	
do 23....	57 34	173 00	5	19	24	
do 24....	57 17	173 36				Boarded by Lt. Comdr. F. A. Garforth of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 24....	57 15	173 35		3	3	
do 25....	56 00	172 20		2	2	
do 26....	55 45	171 20	20	9	29	
do 27....	55 54	171 25	7	6	13	
do 30....	54 58	167 42	8	2	10	
do 31....	54 46	167 40	4	8	12	
Sept. 2....	54 47	167 20	5	4	9	
do 3....	54 40	167 00	6	7	13	
do 6....	54 40	166 00	4	5	9	
do 7....	54 45	166 30	10	25	35	
do 8....	54 45	166 35	32	25	57	
do 9....	54 40	166 40	2		2	
do 11....	54 57	166 00	9	7	16	
do 14....	54 59	166 49	7	3	10	
do 15....	54 55	167 00	4	5	9	
do 18....	54 40	167 00	3		3	
do 19....	54 45	166 10	5	3	8	
			154	221	375	

SCHOONER "SADIE TURPEL."

No. 6.

July 15....	Attu, Alaska.					Boarded by J. G. Berry, Acting Collector of Customs, U.S.
do 30....	55 29	167 18				Boarded by Lt. C. S. Craig, U.S.S. "Corwin."
Aug. 2....	55 20	167 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	11	
do 5....	55 06	168 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	11	
do 6....	55 09	169 13	1	2	3	
do 6....	55 09	169 13				Boarded by Lt. H. Emery, of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 7....	55 43	167 09		1	1	
do 11....	58 23	172 41	1	2	3	
do 12....	58 55	173 40	1	6	7	
do 18....	57 32	172 49	1	1	2	
do 20....	57 42	172 55	2	11	13	
do 21....	57 53	172 28	6	3	9	
do 22....	58 10	172 29	1	3	4	
do 23....	58 01	172 39	10	9	19	
do 23....	58 03	172 52				Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger, U.S.S. "Rush."
do 24....	57 54	172 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2	
do 26....	56 53	172 42	15	35	50	
do 27....	56 59	172 47	15	30	45	
do 29....	57 30	173 15		2	2	
do 31....	56 40	173 06	4	2	6	
Sept. 1....	56 28	173 12	2	2	4	
do 3....	55 16	172 16	2	3	5	
do 5....	55 01	171 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	4		4	
do 7....	55 04	169 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	29	
do 8....	54 56	169 33	15	5	20	
do 9....	54 48	169 18		1	1	
do 11....	55 09	168 11		1	1	
do 14....	55 14	168 00		2	2	
do 15....	55 07	167 40	4	5	9	
do 19....	55 28	167 00	6	4	10	
do 22....	55 14	166 27	4	4	8	
			118	163	281	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "SAN JOSE."

No. 53.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
	N.	W.				
Aug. 2 ...	54 37	169 35	7	4	11	
do 5....	55 29	170 26	19	57	76	
do 5....	55 29	170 26				Boarded by Lt. R. M. Sturdevant, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 6....	55 35	170 50		6	6	
do 7....	55 30	170 12		1	1	
do 8....	55 15	170 13	19	21	40	
do 9....	55 25	170 40	1	7	8	
do 10....	55 16	170 15	11	4	15	
do 11....	55 18	170 35	20	14	34	
do 12....	55 19	170 45	9	10	19	
do 15....	56 37	172 20		1	1	
do 18....	56 21	171 56		1	1	
do 20....	55 56	172 00	1	2	3	
do 21....	55 46	172 04				Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 21....	55 46	172 03	1	6	7	
do 22....	55 53	171 23	6	25	31	
do 23....	55 46	171 28				Boarded by Lt. K. W. Perry, of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 24....	55 53	172 01	3	13	16	
do 25....	55 49	171 21		1	1	
do 26....	55 45	171 09	18	43	61	
do 27....	55 46	171 08	19	42	61	
do 30....	55 09	170 30	1	5	6	
do 31....	55 08	170 48	4	24	28	
Sept. 2....	55 20	170 30	1	3	4	
do 3....	55 10	170 23	4	21	25	
do 7....	55 45	167 25	2	24	26	
do 8....	55 27	166 48	2	21	23	
do 9....	55 24	166 50	1	3	4	
do 11....	55 00	166 42	8	46	54	
do 14....	56 08	167 15	1	7	8	
do 15....	56 06	167 00	2	22	24	
do 18....	54 49	166 50	1	5	6	
do 19....	54 43	166 20	1	4	5	
			162	443	605	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—Continued.

SCHOONER "SAPPHIRE."

No. 43.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
Aug. 1 ..	55 05	170 50	4	.....	4	
do 2 ..	54 57	172 11	49	17	66	
do 5 ..	56 26	172 38	4	47	51	
do 8 ..	56 27	172 33	.....	2	2	
do 9 ..	56 40	173 38	12	16	28	
do 10 ..	56 25	172 50	26	61	87	
do 11 ..	56 26	172 30	5	6	11	
do 12 ..	56 23	172 48	2	1	3	
do 15 ..	56 41	173 12	1	3	4	
do 19 ..	54 52	168 28	12	12	24	
do 20 ..	55 04	169 45	3	25	28	
do 21 ..	55 11	169 15	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. K. W. Perry of
do 21 ..	55 03	169 02	17	10	27	U. S. S. "Grant."
do 22 ..	55 08	168 50	56	51	107	
do 24 ..	54 59	169 07	28	19	47	
do 25 ..	55 06	168 45	26	34	60	
do 26 ..	55 18	169 23	8	4	12	
do 27 ..	55 15	169 18	41	36	77	
do 28 ..	55 15	169 28	4	2	6	
do 30 ..	55 19	171 37	1	.....	1	
do 31 ..	55 28	171 31	64	44	108	
Sept. 1 ..	55 27	171 35	23	10	33	
do 3 ..	55 23	172 06	30	13	43	
do 5 ..	54 53	171 33	12	2	14	
do 7 ..	56 17	172 52	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of
do 7 ..	55 45	172 47	46	31	77	U. S. S. "Rush."
do 8 ..	55 53	171 40	2	.....	2	
do 9 ..	56 05	172 37	24	7	31	
do 11 ..	55 57	171 28	1	.....	1	
do 13 ..	55 33	173 27	1	.....	1	
do 15 ..	55 59	172 55	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. C. S. Craig of
do 15 ..	56 13	172 05	14	8	22	U. S. S. "Corwin."
do 18 ..	54 20	169 30	6	3	9	
do 19 ..	54 30	169 15	6	10	16	
do 21 ..	Dutch Harbour, Alaska.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. C. S. Cochran of
			528	474	1,002	U. S. S. "Bear."

SCHOONER "SAUCY LASS."

No. 33.

Aug. 2	55 24	170 56	8	6	14	
do 5	54 53	167 40	6	3	9	
do 6	55 00	168 40	10	3	13	
do 8	55 04	169 08	10	2	12	
do 10	55 05	170 10	16	6	22	
do 11	55 00	170 20	28	11	39	
do 12	55 11	171 02	41	15	56	
do 20	55 53	172 32	12	7	20	
do 21	55 34	172 27	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of
do 21	55 34	172 27	12	9	21	U. S. S. "Rush."
do 22	55 43	171 37	40	19	59	
do 23	55 37	171 46	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. L. O. Lewis of
do 24	55 43	171 2	18	10	28	U. S. S. "Grant."
do 25	55 58	172 38	4	2	6	
do 26	56 03	172 25	20	18	38	
do 27	55 56	172 16	18	8	26	
do 30	55 11	170 20	5	3	8	
do 31	55 04	169 40	20	31	51	
Sept. 1	54 53	169 49	3	.....	3	
do 3	55 24	171 38	31	8	39	
do 5	54 30	172 20	4	9	13	
do 7	55 27	171 47	12	24	36	
do 9	55 14	171 55	12	16	28	
do 15	56 14	173 05	5	3	8	
do 18	54 25	167 50	1	.....	1	
do 20	Dutch Harbour, Alaska.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker of
			337	213	550	U. S. S. "Bear."
Picked up by Schooner "San Jose"....			.....	5	5	
			337	218	555	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "SELMA."

No. 60.

Date.	Position.		Catch.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
Aug. 1....	55 07	167 47		1	1	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 2....	55 32	167 33				
do 2....	55 28	167 30	1	3	4	
do 5....	55 06	167 43	2		4	
do 6....	55 06	168 08		1	1	
do 8....	55 15	168 12	1	3	4	Boarded by L. E. V. D. Johnson of U.S.S. "Wolcott."
do 10....	55 14	168 17		4	4	
do 11....	55 35	168 01				
do 11....	55 35	168 01	5	18	23	
do 12....	55 40	168 08	2	7	9	
do 20....	55 48	167 28		5	5	
do 21....	55 48	167 24	1	4	5	
do 22....	55 38	167 35	3	7	10	
do 24....	55 26	168 43	1	5	6	
do 25....	55 09	168 58	3	6	9	
do 26....	55 00	169 13	1		1	
do 27....	54 43	169 11	5	13	18	
do 27....	54 44	169 14				Boarded by Lt. Comdr. F. A. Garforth of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 28....	54 31	169 24	3	2	5	
do 30....	54 42	168 51		4	4	
do 31....	54 56	169 04	5	8	13	
Sept. 2....	55 16	168 55	4	2	6	
do 3....	55 17	169 08	4	6	10	
do 6....	54 18	168 40	3		3	
do 7....	54 29	168 07	12	6	18	
do 8....	54 43	168 19	4	6	10	
do 9....	54 54	168 34	1		1	
do 13....	54 56	168 59	1	1	2	
do 14....	54 53	168 01		1	1	
do 15....	55 03	168 07	1	1	2	
do 17....	54 30	167 42		1	1	
do 18....	54 34	167 00	2		2	
do 19....	54 30	166 05	1		1	
			66	119	185	

SCHOONER "SOUTH BEND."

No. 55.

Date.	Position.		Catch.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
Aug. 1....	55 18	166 29	4	2	6	Boarded by J. H. Brown, Lt. of U. S.S. "Perry."
do 2....	55 01	167 10	3	6	9	
do 5....	55 21	166 34	2	12	14	
do 6....	55 20	166 41	1	3	4	
do 7....	55 28	167 04		1	1	
do 8....	55 33	166 52		6	6	
do 10....	55 20	166 30	6	41	47	
do 11....	55 20	166 20	3	23	26	
do 12....	55 20	166 46		8	8	
do 13....	55 29	166 31		3	3	
do 19....	55 21	166 35	1	6	7	
do 20....	55 40	166 41	2	13	15	
do 21....	55 14	165 41	4	13	17	
do 22....	55 31	166 10	4	20	24	
do 24....	55 19	166 30		2	2	
do 26....	55 33	167 04		1	1	
do 27....	55 19	169 16	12	47	59	
do 28....	55 13	169 28	2	4	6	
do 28....	55 13	169 28				
do 30....	55 25	169 31	1	5	6	
do 31....	55 26	169 30	4	22	26	
Sept. 2....	54 51	168 48	1	5	6	
do 3....	55 09	167 52	2	4	6	
do 4....	55 19	167 24		1	1	
do 7....	55 17	167 00	1	19	20	
do 8....	55 11	167 20	4	18	22	
do 11....	55 11	166 30	2	7	9	
do 15....	54 25	165 40		8	8	
			59	300	359	

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—Continued.

SCHOONER "TERESA."

No. 1.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
July 22....	Attu, Alaska.					
Aug. 1....	56 05	173 01	14	27	41	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Berry, Acting Collector of Customs.
do 5....	56 19	173 19	1	2	3	
do 9....	56 34	173 33	1	5	6	
do 10....	56 41	173 28	12	19	31	
do 11....	56 34	173 08	1	3	4	
do 12....	56 42	172 44		1	1	
do 13....	56 09	172 43				
do 19....	54 43	168 32	2	1	3	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 20....	54 55	170 01	8	10	18	
do 21....	55 00	170 00				
do 21....	55 01	170 16	4	8	12	Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker, of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 22....	54 55	169 56	14	10	24	
do 24....	55 08	169 45	12	21	33	
do 25....	55 24	170 17	6	8	14	
do 26....	55 03	169 31	8	12	20	
do 27....	54 48	169 36	27	34	61	
do 28....	55 08	169 28	6	4	10	
do 30....	55 10	168 49	3	7	10	
do 31....	55 14	168 47	17	25	42	
Sept. 1....	55 11	169 22	2		2	
do 2....	55 19	169 17		1	1	
do 3....	55 14	169 26	4	6	10	
do 6....	54 44	168 22	4	2	6	
do 7....	55 06	168 12	15	24	39	
do 8....	55 12	168 20	15	12	27	
do 9....	55 29	168 24	19	24	43	
do 14....	55 18	168 26	1		1	
do 15....	55 22	168 24	6	9	15	
do 19....	54 49	167 01	4	2	6	
			206	277	483	

SCHOONER "TRIUMPH."

No. 16.

July 14....	Attu, Alaska.						Boarded by J. G. Berry, Acting Collector of Customs.
Aug. 2....	55 06	168 45	6	20	26		Boarded by Lt. J. H. Brown, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 2....	55 06	168 45					
do 5....	55 17	167 55	20	27	47		
do 6....	55 19	168 15	2	4	6		
do 7....	54 53	168 16	3	4	7		
do 8....	55 20	168 35	5	9	14		
do 10....	55 22	169 16					Boarded by Lt. F. J. Haake, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 10....	55 18	169 27	12	23	35		
do 11....	55 08	169 29	19	21	40		
do 12....	55 08	169 16	13	23	36		
do 19....	55 25	169 11					
do 20....	55 26	170 30	20	29	49		Boarded by Lt. J. H. Brown, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 21....	55 27	170 20	8	13	21		
do 22....	55 30	170 16	18	26	44		
do 23....	55 39	171 47					
do 24....	55 36	171 55	13	19	32		
do 25....	55 29	170 45	3	4	7		Boarded by F. A. Levis, of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 26....	55 28	170 49	19	30	49		
do 27....	55 34	170 59	30	47	77		
do 28....	55 40	170 48	3	3	6		
do 31....	55 38	171 40	37	48	85		
Sept. 1....	55 35	171 45	2	5	7		
do 3....	55 35	172 13	31	39	70		
do 5....	55 18	172 13	7	10	17		
do 7....	56 03	172 46					
do 7....	56 15	172 25	19	27	46		
do 9....	55 25	172 03	9	13	22		Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 12....	55 48	172 30	2		2		
do 15....	56 06	172 58					
do 15....	56 03	172 58	3	2	5		
			304	446	750		Boarded by B. M. Chiswell, of U.S.S. "Corwin."

Copy of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "UMBRINA."

No. 11.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
Aug. 1....	57 27	172 50	1	10	11	
do 5....	56 00	171 55	11	34	45	
do 8....	56 05	172 00	1	.....	1	
do 9....	56 09	172 23	1	2	3	
do 10....	56 00	172 15	9	21	30	
do 11....	55 50	172 20	5	7	12	
do 12....	56 00	172 10	2	12	14	
do 20....	56 03	172 50	3	10	13	
do 21....	55 58	172 25	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. B. N. Camden of U. S. S. "Rush."
do 22....	56 04½	172 35	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger U. S. S. "Rush."
do 22....	56 04	172 35	12	22	34	
do 24....	55 48	172 40	3	6	9	
do 25....	56 03	172 35	3	8	11	
do 26....	55 55	172 21	4	10	14	
do 27....	55 44	172 32	5	6	11	
do 30....	54 23	167 50	2	.....	2	
do 30....	54 23	167 45	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. H. W. Perry of U. S. S. "Grant."
do 31....	54 35	168 00	1	.....	1	
Sept. 3....	55 47	172 20	20	34	54	
do 5....	55 23	172 45	3	1	4	
do 7....	56 17	172 10	7	8	15	
do 9....	55 20	171 56	6	2	8	
do 15....	56 09	172 57	4	2	6	
do 15....	56 08	172 57	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. C. S. Craig of U. S. S. "Corwin."
			103	195	298	

SCHOONER "VENTURE."

No. 35.

Aug. 2....	58 28	169 02	.....	1	1	
do 8....	56 01	171 47	3	6	9	
do 9....	55 49	171 13	.....	8	8	
do 10....	55 35	170 34	12	7	19	
do 11....	55 35	170 34	15	27	42	
do 12....	55 35	170 53	29	38	67	
do 18....	56 07	171 41	.....	1	1	
do 21....	55 53	171 11	4	.....	4	
do 21....	55 53	171 11	1	.....	1	
do 22....	55 30	170 46	28	11	39	
do 24....	55 35	171 13	9	2	11	
do 25....	56 38	172 01	9	12	21	
do 26....	56 50	172 21	18	57	75	
do 27....	56 51	172 25	20	46	66	
do 28....	56 45	172 19	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker of U. S. S. "Grant."
do 31....	56 24	172 20	7	4	11	
Sept. 1....	56 52	172 32	.....	1	1	
do 1....	57 19½	172 44	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. G. M. Daniels of U. S. S. "Rush."
do 3....	55 19	170 24	6	2	8	
do 6....	55 28	170 49	1	.....	1	
do 7....	55 40	170 50	15	1	16	
do 9....	55 11	170 15	18	8	26	
do 15....	55 23	169 57	.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. E. F. D. Johnson of U. S. S. "Wolcott."
do 15....	55 23	169 57	12	3	15	
do 21....	Dutch Harbour, Alaska.		.....	.....	.....	Boarded by Lt. J. C. Hooker of U. S. S. "Grant."
			207	235	442	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "VERA."

No. 23.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° N.	° W.				
July 17....	Attu,	Alaska.				Boarded by J. G. Berry, Acting Collector of Customs.
Aug. 1.....	57 50	174 10				Boarded by Lt. J. H. Brown, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 2.....	58 15	173 48	3	19	22	
do 3.....	58 31	173 32	4	5	9	
do 5.....	58 16	173 53	4	6	10	
do 7.....	56 16	173 00		3	3	
do 8.....	56 23	173 09		2	2	
do 10.....	58 14	172 48				Boarded by Lt. F. A. Levis, of U.S.S. "Grant."
do 10.....	58 15	173 23		7	7	
do 11.....	58 28	173 44	1	1	2	
do 19.....	54 51	169 17 $\frac{1}{2}$				Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 19.....	55 05	169 53		1	1	
do 19.....	54 59	169 49				Boarded by Lt. E. V. Johnson, of U.S.S. "Walcott."
do 20.....	54 57	170 15	1	3	4	
do 21.....	55 14	171 15	1	1	2	
do 22.....	55 07	170 00	6	9	15	
do 25.....	55 19	167 50	5	18	23	
do 26.....	55 17	168 07		7	7	
do 27.....	55 27	168 13				Boarded by Lt. D. F. A. de Otte, of U.S.S. "Corwin."
do 27.....	55 22	168 00	7	35	42	
do 28.....	55 26	168 19				Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 28.....	55 27	168 20	2	5	7	
do 30.....	55 15	167 12	3	8	11	
do 31.....	55 24	167 45	3	17	20	
Sept. 3.....	55 50	173 20				Boarded by Lt. F. J. Haake, of U.S.S. "Perry."
do 6.....	55 18	168 54	1	2	3	
do 7.....	55 21	168 47	2	11	13	
do 8.....	55 19	167 49	5	13	18	
do 9.....	55 15	167 52	3	14	17	
do 11.....	55 14	167 31	2	2	4	
do 14.....	55 08	167 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	6	
do 15.....	55 06	168 11	8	8	16	
			63	201	264	

SCHOONER "VICTORIA."

No. 46.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
Aug. 1.....	55 36	171 54	3	5	8	
do 2.....	55 30	172 11	31	11	42	
do 3.....	55 47	172 13	16	50	66	
do 6.....	55 50	172 15	5	7	12	
do 9.....	55 45	171 53	14	11	25	
do 10.....	56 01	172 05	33	37	70	
do 11.....	56 05	172 05	27	36	63	
do 12.....	55 55	172 00	41	66	107	
do 20.....	56 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 05				Boarded by Lt. Geo. M. Daniel, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 21.....	56 07	172 02	4	9	13	
do 22.....	57 03	172 58	27	13	40	
do 23.....	57 06	172 57	36	75	111	
do 24.....	57 04	172 59	22	15	37	
do 24.....	57 03	173 00				Boarded by Lt. Com. F. A. Garforth, of H.M.S. "Pheasant."
do 26.....	57 06	172 50	43	18	61	
do 27.....	57 00	172 52	36	50	86	
Sept. 1.....	56 45	172 50	9	1	10	
do 3.....	55 46	172 42	44	3	47	
do 7.....	56 11	172 06	14	10	24	
do 8.....	55 44	171 50	1	2	3	
do 9.....	55 33	171 16	14	13	27	
do 15.....	55 33	171 17	40	9	49	
do 21.....	Donk Harbor, Alaska					Boarded by Lt. C. S. Cochran, of U.S.S. "Bear."
			490	441	931	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "VIVA."

No. 19.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
Aug. 5....	55 01	168 04	2	1	3	One skin with shot holes.
do 7....	55 02	169 22	1	1	2	
do 8....	55 05	169 35	3	3	6	
do 10....	55 15	170 28	4	7	11	
do 11....	55 10	170 12	8	7	15	
do 12....	55 02	170 03	6	1	7	
do 16....	57 20	166 35	.....	1	1
do 22....	57 53	173 00	4	5	9	
do 23....	57 47	172 50	6	10	16	
			34	36	70	

SCHOONER "WALTER L. RICH."

No. 52.

Aug. 1....	55 28	170 58	2	2	Boarded by F. A. Levis of U. S. S. "Grant."
do 2....	55 32	171 58	3	26	29	
do 5....	56 18	172 25	2	22	24	
do 9....	56 28	173 22	.....	10	10
do 10....	56 17	172 57	4	23	27	
do 11....	56 20	172 20	2	23	25	
do 12....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 15....	56 50	173 40	1	.....	1
do 18....	56 34	173 02	1	5	6	
do 20....	57 09	173 01	.....	6	6
do 21....	56 51	172 40	1	9	10	Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden of U. S. S. "Rush."
do 22....	56 39	172 06	.....	.....	.....
do 22....	56 35	172 14	1	33	34	
do 23....	56 05	172 17	.....	3	3
do 24....	56 00	172 45	2	12	14	
do 25....	56 30	173 01	4	5	9	
do 26....	57 07	173 50	1	38	39	
do 27....	57 17	173 50	3	45	48	
do 29....	57 39	174 23	1	6	7	
do 31....	56 52	173 36	.....	8	8
Sept. 1....	56 25	173 50	1	2	3	Boarded by Lt. J. G. Ballinger of U. S. S. "Rush."
do 3....	55 31	173 02	5	16	21	
do 7....	56 15	172 59	.....	.....	.....
do 7....	56 15	172 57	2	34	36	
do 9....	56 15	172 29	7	17	24	
do 14....	55 54	172 50	.....	1	1
do 15....	56 03	172 57	.....	.....	.....
do 15....	56 00	172 47	1	6	7	
do 19....	54 19	168 00	.....	5	5
			44	355	399	

COPY of Log-Catch in Behring Sea, Victoria, B.C.—*Continued.*

SCHOONER "ZILLAH MAY."

No. 69.

Date.	POSITION.		CATCH.		Total.	Remarks.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	Males.	Females.		
1896.	° ' N.	° ' W.				
Aug. 2 ...	55 48	171 48	28	45	73	
do 5....	55 45	172 30	30	51	81	
do 6....	55 30	172 15	20	19	39	
do 8....	55 53	172 00	12	25	37	
do 10....	55 53	172 06	15	34	49	
do 11....	55 45	172 10	15	19	34	
do 12....	55 40	172 20	10	17	27	
do 20....	56 10	172 15	4	8	12	
do 20....	56 00	172 23				
do 21....	56 00	172 10	5	4	9	Boarded by Lt. B. H. Camden, of U.S.S. "Rush."
do 22....	56 00	172 20	20	20	40	
do 24....	55 47	172 00	30	7	37	
do 26....	55 48	171 55	40	21	61	
do 27....	55 59	172 06	75	20	95	
do 31....	55 55	171 41	10	21	31	
Sept. 3 ...	57 14	172 59				do do
do 3....	57 14	172 58	5	3	8	
do 7....	55 15	168 50	20	13	33	
do 8....	55 06	168 35	15	19	34	
do 9....	55 12	168 30	43	10	53	
do 14....	55 44	167 17	15	5	20	
do 15....	55 40	167 10	12	5	17	
do 18....	54 40	166 54	10	10	20	
do 19....	54 40	166 40	3	8	11	
do 21....	Dutch Harbour, Alaska.					Boarded by Lt. H. G. Hamlet, of U.S.S. "Bear."
			437	384	821	

SEALING SEASON, 1896.

CATCH OF AMERICAN SCHOONERS.

Landed at San Francisco, U.S.

Schooner "Penelope,"	returned Feb. 29th	400
do "Luisa D."	do Oct. 7th.	689
do "Rattler"	do Oct. 9th.	938
do "Alton"	do Oct. 15th	821
do "Falcon"	do Oct. 17th	340
do "J. Eppinger"	do May 16th	1,361
do "Jane Gray"	do	491
do "W.B. Ogden"	do Sept. 6th	32
		<u>5,072</u>

Landed at Seattle, U. S.

hooner "M. M. Morrell"	905
do "W. Ainsworth"	925
do "Elsa"	935
do "St. Lawrence"	800
	<u>3,565</u>

Total catch of U. S. schooners..... 8,637

CATCH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SCHOONERS.

On British Columbia coast.....	10,703
Japan coast.....	17,968
Copper Island coast.....	1,306
In Behring Sea.....	25,700
	<u>55,677</u>

CATCH OF UNITED STATES SCHOONERS.

Landed at San Francisco....	5,072
do Seattle.....	3,565
	<u>8,637</u>

Total, American catch ... 8,637

CATCH ON ISLANDS OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. PAUL.

Landed at San Francisco.....	40,000
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CATCH ON RUSSIAN COAST AND ISLANDS.

Landed at San Francisco.....	14,896
	<u>119,210</u>

Total, Pacific catch ... 119,210A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vessel.	Tons.	Master.	CREWS.		BOATS.		PARTICULARS			
			White.	Indians.	Boats.	Canoes.	B. C. Coast.		Japan Coast.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ada.....	91	G. R. Ferey.....	6	20	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agnes MacDonald...	107	M. F. Cutler.....	25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	235	310
Ainoko.....	75	G. Heater.....	6	12	2	6	198	230	.....	.....
Allie J. Algar.....	75	C. E. Locke.....	23	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	397	262
Amateur.....	18	C. Jipson.....	.....	16	.....	8	22	87	.....	.....
Annie C. Moore.....	113	C. Hackett.....	8	34	2	16	271	160	.....	.....
Annie E. Paint.....	82	A. Bissett.....	26	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	419	396
Arietis.....	86	P. Martin.....	25	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	715	319
Aurora.....	41	T. H. Brown.....	20	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	44	281
Beatrice (Shanghai) ..	66	Wm. Heater.....	6	26	2	13	239	142	.....	.....
Beatrice.....	49	A. H. Jones.....	6	11	2	6	272	91	.....	.....
Borealis.....	37	A. Wasberg.....	13	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	82	245
Carlotta G. Cox.....	76	W. D. Byers.....	25	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	552	670
Carrie C. W.....	92	J. A. Gould.....	9	31	2	16	112	57	.....	.....
Casco.....	63	C. LeBlanc.....	22	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	186	622
C. D. Rand.....	51	J. O. Townsend.....	6	27	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
City of San Diego.....	46	W. McDougall.....	6	22	1	11	149	64	.....	.....
Diana.....	50	A. Nelson.....	18	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	475	522
Director.....	87	F. W. Gilbert.....	23	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	460	433
Dolphin.....	72	John Daley.....	8	26	3	13	454	48	.....	.....
Dora Siewerd.....	93	H. F. Siewerd.....	10	32	2	16	174	203	.....	.....
Doris.....	60	Fred. Griffiths.....	6	25	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. B. Marvin.....	96	C. H. Harris.....	23	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	397	439
Favourite.....	80	L. McLean.....	6	33	2	16	514	310	.....	.....
Fawn.....	59	M. Foley.....	9	26	2	13	286	143	.....	.....
Fisher Maid.....	21	C. Chippis.....	.....	9	.....	4	8	55	.....	.....
Florence M. Smith...	99	L. McGrath.....	27	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	396	206
Fortuna.....	97	Thos. O'Leary.....	24	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	162	372
Geneva.....	92	W. O'Leary.....	26	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	190	309
Ida Etta.....	69	W. O. Hughes.....	22	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	195	455
Kate.....	58	C. Stromgren.....	7	25	2	12	82	122	.....	.....
Katherine.....	81	J. E. Fulton.....	20	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	99	116
Kilmeny.....	18	W. Halgarn.....	4	12	1	6	63	37	.....	.....
Labrador.....	25	John Haan.....	7	10	2	5	48	43	.....	.....
Libbie.....	92	F. Hackett.....	8	28	2	14	358	144	.....	.....
Mary Ellen.....	63	D. McPhee.....	6	24	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Taylor.....	43	R. O. Lavender.....	19	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	174	209
Mascot.....	40	E. Lorenz.....	6	16	2	7	.....	.....	99	93
Maud S.....	97	R. E. McKiel.....	10	20	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mermaid.....	73	W. H. Whitley.....	25	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	438	502
Minnie.....	46	V. Jacobsen.....	6	20	2	10	327	159	.....	.....
Ocean Belle.....	83	A. B. Whidden.....	18	13	3	10	.....	.....	154	430
Ocean Rover.....	55	O. Buckholtz.....	7	18	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oscar and Hattie....	82	T. Magnesen.....	9	28	3	14	197	156	.....	.....
Osprey.....	40	G. N. Fulton.....	8	10	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otto.....	86	J. McLeod.....	9	25	2	12	.....	.....	534	185
Pachwellis.....	20	J. Nyitam.....	.....	20	.....	10	49	103	.....	.....
Penelope.....	70	D. G. Macaulay.....	6	25	2	12	332	126	.....	.....
Pioneer.....	66	W. E. Baker.....	24	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	439	410

SEALING REPORT, 1896.

OF CATCH.					Number of Special Sealing License.	Remarks.
Vicinity of Copper Islands.		Behring Sea.		Total.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
.....	204	519	723	67	Boarded 3 times in Behring Sea by U.S. Cutters.
.....	147	135	827	26	do 4 do do
.....	6	133	567	49	Seized in Behring Sea, 5th Aug., by U.S.S. "Perry."
16	32	123	288	1,118	12	Boarded 5 times in Behring Sea by U.S. Cutters.
.....	109	57	
.....	583	505	1,519	51	do 1 do do
.....	81	144	1,040	24	do 5 do do
.....	108	330	1,472	20	do 2 do once by H.M.S. do U.S.
16	19	8	69	437	14	Seized in Behring Sea, 10th Aug., by U.S.R.S. "Rush."
.....	179	353	913	38	Boarded 6 times in Behring Sea by U.S.S. Cutters.
.....	45	47	455	44	Seized in Behring Sea, 5th Aug., by U.S.S. "Perry."
.....	70	235	632	3	Boarded 2 times in Behring Sea by U.S. Cutters.
.....	74	160	1,456	27	do 3 do do
.....	273	630	1,072	42	do 4 do 3 times by U.S.S. once by H.M.S.
63	139	.....	.....	1,010	15	
.....	214	355	569	64	do 8 do do
.....	93	307	613	29	do 6 do 7 times by U.S.S. by U.S. Cutters.
19	76	.....	.....	1,092	7	
85	98	.....	.....	1,076	21	
.....	333	274	1,109	54	do 5 do by U.S.S.
.....	336	490	1,203	45	do 6 do 5 times by U.S.S. once by H.M.S.
.....	129	533	662	65	do 4 do 3 times by U.S.S. once by H.S.S.
.....	109	142	1,087	9	do 4 do by U.S.S.
.....	454	595	1,873	48	do 2 do once by U.S.S. do H.M.S.
.....	371	243	1,043	40	do 4 do 3 times by U.S.S. once by H.M.S.
.....	63	56	
.....	137	134	873	36	do 4 do by U.S.S.
44	130	.....	.....	708	10	
162	209	.....	.....	950	8	
3	10	65	305	1,033	39	do 9 do 7 times by U.S.S. 2 do H.M.S.
.....	87	231	522	22	do 3 do by U.S.S.
.....	215	2	Foundered at sea with 207 skins.
.....	100	18	
.....	163	145	399	13	Boarded 5 times in Behring Sea by U.S.S.
.....	312	281	1,095	50	do 2 do do
.....	274	262	536	63	do 8 do 6 times by U.S.S. 2 do H.M.S.
.....	35	102	520	30	do 2 do by U.S.S.
.....	191	223	609	5	do 1 do do
.....	244	358	602	68	do 2 do do
.....	141	204	1,285	23	do 1 do do
.....	193	291	970	25	do 4 do do
.....	97	219	900	4	do 2 do do
.....	180	422	602	66	do 3 do once by H.M.S. twice by U.S.S.
.....	331	258	942	41	do 2 do by U.S.S.
.....	68	132	200	61	do 4 do 3 times by U.S.S. once by H.M.S.
.....	121	380	1,220	17	do 1 do by U.S.S.
.....	152	58	
.....	324	570	1,352	37	do 3 do do
30	14	154	221	1,268	32	do 1 do by H.M.S.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vessel.	Tons.	Master.	CREWS.		BOATS.		PARTICULARS.			
			White.	Indians.	Boats.	Canoes.	B. C. Coast.		Japan Coast.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Sadie Turpel	56	A. S. Cram	9	20	4	8	.....	.....	288	294
San Jose	31	Fred. Cole	7	18	2	10	49	181	...	..
Sapphire	109	Wm. Cox	9	40	3	18	217	201	.....	.....
Saucy Lass	38	Daniel Martin	6	22	1	11	301	170	.....	.....
Selma	21	J. Mohrhouse	3	10	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Bend	21	C. F. Dillon	4	10	1	5	17	53	.....	.....
Teresa	63	G. Meyer	10	15	2	9	.....	.....	130	101
Triumph	93	C. N. Cox	14	23	5	12	.....	.....	348	258
Umbrina	99	C. Campbell	25	..	10	.....	.....	.....	265	477
Venture	48	A. Mathieson	6	16	2	8	118	151	.....	.....
Vera	60	Wm. Shields	22	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	317	255
Victoria	63	R. Balcam	8	22	2	11	78	86	.....	.....
Viva	92	M. Pike	26	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	280	327
Walter L. Rich	76	E. F. Robbins	8	27	2	13	80	13	.....	.....
Zillah May	66	S. Balcam	9	22	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4,222	.....	809	889	263	442	5,015	3,335	8,470	9,498

PORT OF VICTORIA, B.C., November, 1896.

SEALING REPORT, 1896—*Concluded.*

OF CATCH.					Number of Special Sealing License.	Remarks.
Vicinity of Copper Islands.		Behring Sea.		Total.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
.....	118	163	863	6	Boarded 3 times in Behring Sea by U.S.S. do 3 do do do do 4 do do do do 3 do do do 3 do twice by U.S.S. once by H.M.S. by U.S.S.
.....	162	443	835	53	
.....	528	474	1,420	43	
.....	337	218	1,026	33	
.....	66	119	185	60	do 3 do
.....	59	300	429	55	do 1 do
.....	206	277	714	1	do 2 do
7	13	304	446	1,376	16	do 6 do
34	7	103	195	1,081	11	do 4 do
.....	207	235	711	35	do 4 do
.....	63	201	836	28	do 7 do
.....	460	441	1,065	46	do 3 do twice by U.S.S. once by H.M.S.
.....	34	36	677	19	Seized in Behring Sea, 24th Aug., by U.S.R.S. "Rush."
.....	44	355	492	52	Boarded 4 times in Behring Sea by U.S.S. do 3 do
.....	437	384	821	69	
479	827	10,185	15,515	53,324		

Total catch of sealing fleet for 1896.....	53,324
do Indian canoes on B. C. coast.....	2,353
Grand Total	<u>55,677</u>

A. R. MILNE,
Collector of Customs.

THE PATROL FLEET.

The duty of enforcing the award regulations was, during the year, entrusted to the following vessels which formed the patrol fleet of the United States Government; the revenue cutters, "Rush," "Bear," "Corwin," "Walcott," "Grant," "Perry," while the vessels detailed for that service by Her Majesty's Government were the "Icarus," "Pheasant," and "Satellite."

SEIZURES.

During the year there were seized and brought to trial, four British sealing schooners, viz.: "Ainoko," "Viva," "Beatrice," and "Aurora."

The charges against the "Ainoko," "Viva," and "Beatrice" were substantially that of killing fur seals within the sixty mile zone around the Pribylov Islands, in contravention of the Behring Sea Award Act.

The charges having been inquired into and adjudicated upon by the Admiralty Court of British Columbia, the ships, their equipment, and everything on board thereof, and the proceeds thereof, were condemned as forfeited to Her Majesty. It was further ordered, however, that upon payment by the defendants, respectively, within thirty days of the date of judgment, of the sum of £400, and the plaintiffs' costs in the action, the ships, &c., should be restored to the owners.

In the case of the "Aurora," which vessel was seized by the United States revenue cutter "Richard Rush," the charge was a breach of the award regulations prohibiting the use of firearms in fur seal killing in Behring Sea. This case was also inquired into and adjudicated upon, the learned judge pronouncing that it had not been proved that the ship had contravened the Behring Sea Award Act, and ordering that the vessel, her equipment, &c., be restored to the owners without damages, and awarding the defendants their costs in the action.

THE CASE OF THE SCHOONER "KATE."

In addition to the above-mentioned seizures, which were brought to trial, there was the seizure in Behring Sea, and subsequent release, of the British sealing schooner "Kate." It appears from the information obtained on this subject, that the "Kate" was seized by the United States cutter "Perry," on the 26th day of August, 1896, in latitude 57° 33 north, longitude 172° 53 west, for an alleged violation of the regulations of the Paris tribunal award, as embodied in the Imperial legislation.

The certificate of seizure by the officers of the United States revenue cutter, recites "the following evidence, found upon search, is relied upon to prove the said violation of the law." The evidence thus relied upon is then set out as follows: "The aforesaid schooner, Kate, was found cruising within the area of award on the date given, namely, August 26, 1896, in latitude, 57° 33 north, longitude, 172° 53 west, from Greenwich, having on board two (2) fur seal skins, bearing evidence of having been shot in Behring Sea.

"Having reason to believe from the evidence above cited that the aforesaid British schooner Kate has contravened the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894, in the following particulars, to wit: In having on board two (2) fur seal skins bearing evidence of having been shot in the Behring Sea, in violation of the said Act, and article 6 of the regulations of the Paris award, incorporated in said Behring Sea Award Act, 1894, I have this day seized the aforesaid British schooner Kate, her tackle and cargo, by authority of the said Act, and Orders in Council issued thereunder."

The particular clause of the award regulation of which a contravention is thus assumed, reads as follows: "The use of nets, fire-arms and explosives shall be forbidden in the fur seal fishing. This restriction shall not apply to shot guns, when such fishing takes place outside of Behring sea during the season when it may be lawfully carried on."

On seizure, the vessel was towed to Ounalaska, where she was released by order of Captain C. L. Hooper, the United States officer in command of the Behring Sea Patrol Fleet, "she not having any guns on board."

According to the positions given, the point at which this vessel was seized is, approximately, 85 or 90 miles off the western point of St. Paul Island, whence she was towed to Ounalaska, where she was released on the 29th of August, three days after her seizure.

It would be difficult to suppose a case which would better illustrate the unfriendly and extreme interpretation placed upon the Paris regulations by the United States officials charged with the important duty of enforcing imperial legislation in this regard.

The vessel was legally cleared and licensed to participate in a perfectly legitimate industry, fitted out for the Behring Sea spearing season, and according to the certificate of the collector of customs, had no fire-arms of any description on board, yet she was seized and towed from the sealing grounds on the charge of shooting seals.

It is unnecessary to comment further upon this incident, which cannot be defended. Clearly, the absence of the prohibited implements on board this vessel should have secured her from interference, and it can scarcely be contended that the facts in connection with this unjustifiable seizure can assist the United States government in their attempt to secure acquiescence in the proposed supplementary arrangements referred to elsewhere in this report.

This appears to be a case where the interested parties are justly entitled to due recompense for loss and damage, occasioned by the unwarranted proceedings of the United States officials. A claim on their behalf has been accordingly forwarded to Her Majesty's government.

PROPOSAL FOR SUPPLEMENTARY ARRANGEMENTS AS TO FIRE-ARMS, AND EXPERT EXAMINATION OF SEAL SKINS.

Under the heading, "The Agreement for the Sealing up of Implements," the report of last year referred briefly to an arrangement which had been made between Her Majesty's government and that of the United States, during 1894, applicable during the close season, but which, having failed in its object to secure sealers from unnecessary interference and seizure, was not renewed by Her Majesty's government. This resulted in an attempt by the United States government to make it appear that some such arrangement was not only necessary but desired by the sealers to protect them from graver inconvenience and loss, and that it should be extended to the vessels plying their calling in Behring Sea during the open season, to secure them against the suspicion of using concealed fire-arms, such implements being forbidden in those waters.

When the representations of the United States reached the Canadian government at the beginning of the year 1896, steps were taken to secure the views of representative sealers on the subject, because it was stated that the masters of sealing vessels had signified a desire that their arms should be sealed up as a protection.

The conclusion could not be avoided that whatever reasons existed against the voluntary measure in the first instance, which had proved a failure, and which, Her Majesty's government had declined to renew, retained their full force and were indeed much stronger against the proposed obligatory arrangement.

It was thought that if no alternative remained for the sealers to avoid seizure under the circumstances, the question of waiving the principle involved might become expedient, but some means seemed possible where such large interests were involved, whereby the sealers could either transfer their guns and send them home, or leave them in custody at some rendezvous, until the operations in Behring Sea were concluded. Such a course it was considered would change the appearance of necessity for an agreement for a practical extension of the award restrictions, out of which might grow other and perhaps more objectionable expedients.

It is not unlawful to carry fire-arms into Behring Sea on board sealing vessels; only their effective use there constitutes an offence; and it cannot be conceded that the officers

of the United States government are justified in visiting and searching British vessels merely to ascertain whether or not they carry fire-arms, more especially when those implements are not only necessary to certain periods and localities of their sealing voyages, but are legally carried under license for the very purpose of a sealing voyage.

The Canadian government then proposed the following arrangements to obviate the appearance of difficulty which had been raised by the United States authorities:—

1. In regard to the vessels sailing from Victoria, for Japanese waters, the collector of customs at Victoria, having seen the greater number of the owners, and several of the masters, made arrangements for transshipping all fire-arms from Hakodate by steamer to Victoria.

2. In the case of vessels proceeding to the neighbourhood of the Commander Islands, efforts would be made to have the fire-arms transferred to some home-bound vessel, or left at some rendezvous, until operations in Behring Sea are concluded.

3. With regard to vessels proceeding direct to Behring Sea from British Columbia, the masters to be furnished with certificates that they have no fire-arms or ammunition on board.

The main object of the Canadian government has been to protest against the persistent attempt to stamp the industry of pelagic sealing as being *contra bonos mores*, and to characterize it as a class of poaching or piracy, demanding extraordinary espionage and inordinate and abnormal interference and restriction, which has been so consistently maintained towards British sealers, both before and since the award.

The course above proposed, it was considered, would very materially impair, if not entirely remove the fallacious arguments for an admission of the necessity to resort to any extension of the already cumbersome restrictions upon the legitimate business of pelagic sealing. The manner in which British vessels have been searched and ransacked by United States vessels at sea, because the use of fire-arms to kill seals within the waters of Behring Sea is forbidden, was fully explained in the report for 1895, at page 143, under the heading: "Boarding of British vessels by United States patrol ships." It was hoped that the arrangements above explained would satisfy the United States government that no fire-arms would be used, where such use was illegal, especially in the case of the vessels which were provided with certificates that no such implements were on board. Such, however, was not the case, and the United States Secretary of State suggested the following additional expedients:

1. That vessels proceeding direct to Behring Sea from Victoria, should present the certificate of the collector of customs that no fire arms were on board, to the collector of customs, or to the commander of the United States fleet patrolling Behring Sea, at Unalaska; that thereupon such vessels be searched by duly authorized patrolling officers, and the fact endorsed on the certificate, that such certificate duly endorsed may be accepted by the officers of the patrolling vessels as evidence of the fact that no fire-arms are concealed on board; unless some information or evidence of violation of law, other than mere suspicion, is in the possession of, or found by the boarding officer.

2. That a representative of the United States government be allowed to inspect seal skins taken in Behring Sea, and landed at British Columbia ports, to discover whether or not the seals had been shot.

Regarding the first proposal, although unwilling to admit the necessity for the endorsement of the British certificate by United States officials, rather than appear as interposing any undue objections to proposals of such a nature as to render their acceptance at all possible, the Canadian government yielded to the wishes of the United States government, on condition that it should be distinctly understood that the language of the proposal should be changed so that the words "may be accepted" should read "shall be accepted," and that the endorsed certificate should be accepted by all boarding officers as proof that no fire-arms were carried.

To the second proposal, as to the expert examination of seal skins in home ports, the Canadian government were wholly unable to assent.

In this view of the matter Her Majesty's government concurred, and when the decision was communicated to the government of the United States, they were unwilling to agree that the endorsement of the vessel's certificate that no fire-arms were carried, even after search by their own officials, should be final, holding that search would be

useful in disclosing whether fire-arms or other implements were on the vessel during any prohibited time, in violation of the law, and whether there were any skins which had been shot, if the vessel had been engaged in Behring Sea where the use of fire-arms is prohibited, or freshly killed seals during the close season.

This contention in no way strengthens the position of the United States government in this connection, and is fully covered by the foregoing remarks as to the search of vessels for implements legally carried, or on the mere suspicion of supposed offences.

In renewing the second proposal touching the expert examination of seal skins, the United States went further than the original one, because such an expedient was designed for the purpose of determining the sex of the seals, as well as for the ascertainment of whether they had been shot, which latter was the extent of the original proposal. Apart entirely from the practical point of view, the Canadian government was not prepared to concede the expediency of such a step, and being unable to see that either Great Britain or Canada are under any obligation to submit British subjects in Canada to such irritating surveillance by foreign officials, in their home ports, was not inclined to seek such legislation as might be necessary to that end.

Even if the above objection did not exist, it would be difficult to appreciate what practical good could result or what desirable end could be served by such an examination. Suppose it were possible to establish that any wounds which might be found in the seal's skin, were the result of gunshot wounds, and that they could readily be distinguished from those made with spears, it would be impossible to so demonstrate that the animal from which the pelt had been taken, had been killed by means of fire-arms.

Among those engaged in the sealing business, it is a matter of common knowledge that the skins of a large number of seals killed by spearers have shot wounds, so that no possible significance could attach, through the presence of these wounds, in determining that the ultimate capture of the seal was brought about by the use of implements prohibited in Behring Sea. There is no method of showing that these shot wounds were not received during the migration, outside Behring Sea, where there is no restriction upon the sealers in this respect; or that they may not have been made by the hunters of a vessel other than the one which eventually secured the animal through the aid of a spear.

Moreover, sealers knowing of such an examination awaiting them could readily add a spear wound to the skin, even if the seal had been shot; thus effectually destroying the utility of any such test, and establishing, by that evidence, the death of the animal by the spear just as conclusively as could the shot wounds prove its death by the use of the inhibited instrument.

Any attempt of the nature must, it would seem, fail in its object, and must be viewed with apprehension of the possible complications and endless litigation likely to arise out of so problematic an expedient.

The case of the schooner "E. B. Marvin" in 1895, and the case of the "Kate," seized during the present year, which forms a separate paragraph of this report, amply demonstrate its futility.

No agreement was reached during the sealing season for the application of any of the supplementary proposals.

MEMORIAL FROM SEALERS.

During the presence of the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in Victoria, B.C., he was presented with a memorial from representatives of the Victoria sealers' association, as follows:—

"The Victoria sealing industry comprises 65 schooners, representing 4,292 tons, with a value of \$643,800, employing 807 whites and 903 Indians, making with their wives and families—of those employed—about 8,500, directly dependent on this industry. The income derived from the season's catch, taking the average catches and prices for the past three years, amounts to \$750,000 annually.

"In 1893 the restrictions imposed on pelagic sealing deprived us of the months of May and June for sealing on the coast, being the two best months of our spring sealing.

In the Behring Sea we were restricted from sealing during the month of July. Restrictions were also made prohibiting our vessels using fire-arms and from sealing within a sixty mile zone around the Pribylov Islands, thus depriving us of one of the two best months of sealing in the sea and the best portion of the Behring Sea. These restrictions have become permanent and are a hard-ship upon us, leaving us in such a position that it is only by the greatest economy that we are able to carry on our business without loss, to say nothing of the chances of our vessels being seized and confiscated for being within the limits of a very wide zone, however unintentional.

"From information we have received through American newspapers, as well as from other sources, we have reason to believe that the American government is now endeavouring to obtain the consent of the British government for further restrictions, and it is against any further restrictions we would ask you to assist us in protesting, for any further restrictions on our industry would compel us to abandon the business altogether, as it would be impossible for us to continue to fit our vessels out without incurring certain loss, and this industry, of so much value to British Columbia and Victoria in particular, would be lost to us for ever and our fleet of sealing vessels would be rendered useless.

Signed

"R. SEABROOK, President.

"RICHARD HALL, Secretary.

"*The Victoria Sealers' Association.*"

REGULATIONS.

Under the heading "Proposals for changes in the Award Regulations," the article in last year's departmental report, dealt quite fully with the efforts of the United States government to bring about a revision of the regulations before the time set by the arbitrators as the term thereof, had expired.

Diplomatic correspondence on this branch of the subject proceeded, the United States government continuing to press for negotiations looking to a complete revision of the regulations which would include Russia and Japan and affect the Asiatic as well as the North American portion of the North Pacific Ocean.

Canada had throughout been very pronounced in opposition to a quadripartite convention with three nations owning seal rookeries arrayed on one side against one nation, whose interests in the sealing business was necessarily confined to the method of seal hunting known as pelagic sealing, the suppression of which was sought to be accomplished. She was also convinced that the Paris award left the sealing industry in a position of reasonable stability and protection, at least during the five years laid down as the term of the award regulations.

It was considered that the sealers had a right to enjoy unhampered the rights and privileges which had been vindicated by arbitration, just to extent that such arbitration and regulations had declared their business to be a legitimate calling.

Moreover, the Canadian government had been unable to see that the government of the United States, in its numerous and varied contentions and proposals, had offered any evidence that the legislation and other machinery provided by Her Majesty's government for an application of the findings of the arbitrators, had in any way failed or that it had been otherwise so demonstrated; hence it was impossible for them to appreciate any reason for a departure from the award, either in the direction of increased severity or of premature revision of the regulations.

It is necessary to look at the question from more than one standpoint, and it is by no means justifiable to pre-suppose that any ultimate revision of the regulations must necessarily tend in the direction of further embarrassment of the pelagic sealers. From the standpoint of those engaged in that business, they have an equal right to look for a relaxation of certain restrictions imposed by the award, which they regard as arbitrary and undue, so long as their vocation continues to be classed among those which are countenanced and regulated by law.

The position assumed, therefore, has been that the fullest measure of prohibition to be placed upon the sealing industry, should be gauged by the regulations prescribed by the Paris award, both as regards duration and extent. Up to the present time Her Majesty's government have not been induced to accede to the wishes of the United States government in this regard, and there is no reason for believing that they contemplate a revision of the regulations before the period named by the arbitration tribunal has expired.

SCIENTIFIC AND EXPERT INQUIRY INTO SEAL LIFE.

In view of the conflicting and indiscriminate contentions and statements, touching the effect of pelagic sealing, resulting from the two sources of information, and the annual examination of the seal islands and seal life by the naturalists of the United States government, the attention of Her Majesty's government and that of Canada, in 1896, turned to the advisability of obtaining some independent information touching seal life on both the United States and Russian seal islands.

In the event of a demand by the United States government, at the expiration of the term of the award regulations, for a revision thereof under the terms of the findings of the arbitrators, such a course was considered expedient to enable Her Majesty's government to approach any negotiations which may be instituted in a better position to judge how far, if at all, a revision may be necessary in the interests of the fishery.

To this end steps were taken to supplement existing information on every possible point.

Her Majesty's government appointed and sent from Great Britain Professor D'Arcy Thompson, as British agent to the Pribylov Islands (Alaskan), and Mr. Barrett Hamilton to a similar position on the Commander Islands (Russian). These scientists spent the season in an examination into seal life within their respective fields of inquiry, and will report direct to Her Majesty's government.

The Canadian government selected Mr. James M. Macoun, of the Geological Survey of Canada, who had already on two previous occasions, been engaged in inquiry into seal life on the Pribylov Islands, as their representative there during season of 1896. Mr. Macoun worked in concert with Professor Thompson, and the result of his inquiry and observations will be available in any negotiations which may arise having for their object a revision of the regulations.

It is gratifying to learn from Mr. Macoun's investigations that there is no ground for the popular belief sedulously cultivated by interested parties, that the seals are being exterminated in Behring Sea.

In order to render the inquiry into the conditions of seal life as full and comprehensive as possible, the Department of Marine and Fisheries detailed one of its officials Mr. Andrew Halkett, for the duty of special observations into the conditions and habits of seals at sea, on board of one of the sealing schooners operating in Behring Sea during the sealing season there, Mr. Halkett conducted his inquiries on the sealing schooner "Dora Siewerd" of Victoria, the result of which will be available when needed.

A large staff of scientists conducted similar researches into the natural history of the fur seal, on behalf of the United States government.

THE "COQUITLAM" CASE.

This case had, at the period of writing the last report, reached the Supreme Court of the United States, on the question of jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal from the District Court of Alaska. Judgment was rendered 18th May, 1896, upholding such jurisdiction. When the case reached the United States Court of Appeal, a decision was given reversing the decision of the court below and dismissing the libel against the steamer "Coquitlam."

THE CASES OF THE UNITED STATES SEALING SCHOONERS "LANINFA" AND "ALEXANDER."

During the year decisions were reached in the United States Court of Appeals, for the Ninth Circuit, in the above named cases to the effect that the Paris award regulations, in matters pertaining to sealing in Behring Sea, must be upheld as the supreme law of the land.

In view of the contentions of the United States government in connection with the Behring Sea question, these decisions may not be without interest. The cases were appeals in admiralty, from decrees of the District Court of Alaska, forfeiting the vessels upon the ground that they had been unlawfully engaged in killing seals in the waters of the territory of Alaska. The libel charged that the vessels and their crews "were engaged in killing fur seals within the limits of Alaska territory, and in the waters thereof, in violation of section 1956, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and of other Acts of Congress, and of the proclamation issued by the President thereunder."

In reversing the decision of the court below, these findings involve an authoritative construction of section 1956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in so far as the phrase "within the limits of Alaska territory, or the waters thereof," and the words, "dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea," in the amendment thereto are concerned.

The judge decided that this language must be construed to mean the waters within three miles from the shores of Alaska.

While concluding thus the court disclaims deciding the question adversely to the political department of the government, explaining that while it is undoubtedly true, as has been decided by the Supreme Court, that in pending controversies doubtful questions which are undecided, must be met by the political department of the government. In the case under review there is no pending question left undetermined for the political department to decide. It was held to be settled, and that the award was to be construed as a treaty which had become final, and which, when accepted and agreed to, became the supreme law of the land, binding the courts equally with an Act of Congress.

Such being the latest expression of the sovereign will, it followed that, whatever may have been the previous contention of the United States government, it had receded therefrom since the rendition of the award by agreement to accept the same as a full, complete and final settlement of all questions referred to by the arbitrators, and from the further fact that the United States government had, since the award, passed "an Act to give effect to the award rendered by the tribunal of arbitration."

Following some remarks upon the interpretation of the statutes and their application to citizens and subjects of all nations, it is held that it necessarily follows that the citizens of the United States have the same right to rely upon the award as to their rights, as the subjects of England. Also that the Act of 6th April, 1894, contained no provisions which indicate any policy upon the part of the United States government, to enforce any rights against its own citizens, under the statute consistent with the contentions "from the beginning upon the important questions of its rights to protect its property and seal fisheries."

On the other hand it was held that the entire Act clearly shows that it is the policy of the United States government not to make any such distinction. The Act was passed enacting certain rules relative to the control of its own subjects, in the exercise of the right which, under the award of the arbitrators, the two countries had in common to kill seals outside the three mile limit.

The decree of the District Court was reversed and the cause remanded with instructions to the District Court to dismiss the libel.

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

In the report for last year, it was stated that a draft convention for the settlement of the Behring Sea claims had been agreed upon, and was awaiting ratification.

The following is the text of the treaty as finally ratified :

THE CLAIMS CONVENTION.

Convention between Great Britain and the United States, Signed February 8, 1896.

Whereas, by a treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, signed at Washington on February 29, 1892, the questions which had arisen between their respective governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea, and concerning also the preservation of the fur seal in, or habitually resorting to the said sea, and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of fur seal in or habitually resorting to, the said waters were submitted to a tribunal of arbitration as therein constituted ;

And, whereas, the high contracting parties having found themselves unable to agree upon a reference which should include the question of the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented and urged by it, did, by article VIII. of the said treaty, agree that either party might submit to the arbitrators any questions of fact involved in said claims and ask for a finding thereon, the question of the liability of either government on the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation ;

And, whereas, the agent of Great Britain did, in accordance with the provisions of said article VIII., submit to the tribunal of arbitration certain findings of fact which were agreed to, as proved by the agent of the United States, and the arbitrators did unanimously find the facts so set forth to be true, as appears by the award of the tribunal rendered on the 15th day of August, 1893 ;

And, whereas, in view of the said findings of fact and of the decision of the tribunal of arbitration concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in Behring Sea, and the right of protection or property of the United States in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, the government of the United States is desirous that, in so far as its liability is not already fixed and determined by the findings of fact and the decision of said tribunal of arbitration, the question of such liability should be definitely and fully settled and determined, and compensation made for any injuries for which, in the contemplation of the treaty aforesaid and the award and findings of the tribunal of arbitration, compensation may be due to Great Britain from the United States.

And, whereas, it is claimed by Great Britain, though not admitted by the United States, that prior to the said award certain other claims against the United States accrued in favour of Great Britain on account of seizures of or interference with the following named British sailing vessels, to wit : the "Wanderer," the "Winnifred," the "Henrietta," and the "Oscar and Hattie," and it is for the mutual interest and convenience of both the high contracting parties that the liability of the United States, if any, and the amount of compensation to be paid, if any, in respect of such claims, and each of them should also be determined under the provisions of this convention ; all claims by Great Britain under article V. of the *modus vivendi* of April 18, 1892, for the abstention from fishing of British sealers during the pendency of said arbitration having been definitely waived before the tribunal of arbitration.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, to the end of concluding a convention for that purpose, have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Julian Pauncefoot, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States ; and the President of the United States, the Honourable Richard Olney, Secretary of State ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on account of injuries sustained by persons in whose behalf Great Britain is entitled to claim compensation from the United States, and arising by virtue of the treaty aforesaid, the award and the findings of the said tribunal of arbitration, as also the additional claims specified in the fifth paragraph of the preamble hereto, shall be referred to two commissioners, one of whom shall be appointed by Her Britannic Majesty, and the other by the President of the United States, and each of whom shall be learned in law.

Appended to this convention is a list of claims intended to be referred.

ARTICLE 2.

The two commissioners shall meet at Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, Canada, as soon as practicable after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and, after taking an oath that they will fairly and impartially investigate the claims referred to them and render a just decision thereon, they shall proceed jointly to the discharge of their duties.

The commission shall also sit at San Francisco, California, as well as Victoria, provided that either commissioner shall so request, if he shall be of opinion that the interests of justice shall so require for reasons to be recorded on the minute.

ARTICLE 3.

The said commissioners shall determine the liability of the United States, if any, in respect of each claim, and assess the amount of compensation, if any, to be paid on account thereof—so far as they shall be able to agree thereon—and their decision shall be accepted by the two governments as final.

They shall be authorized to hear and examine, on oath or affirmation, which each of said commissioners is hereby empowered to administer or receive, every question of fact not found by the tribunal of arbitration, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same; and the government of the United States shall have the right to raise the question of its liability before the commissioners in any case where it shall be proved that the vessel was wholly or in part the actual property of a citizen of the United States.

The said commission when sitting at San Francisco or Victoria, shall have and exercise all such powers for the procurement or enforcement of testimony as may hereafter be provided by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE 4.

The commissioners may appoint a secretary and a clerk or clerks to assist them in the transaction of the business of the commission.

ARTICLE 5.

In the cases, if any, in which the commissioners shall fail to agree, they shall transmit to each government a joint report stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds on which their opinions have been formed; and any such difference shall be referred for final adjustment to an umpire to be appointed by the two governments jointly, or in case of disagreement, to be nominated by the president of the Swiss Confederation at the request of the two governments.

ARTICLE 6.

In case of the death, or incapacity to serve, from sickness or any other cause, of either of the two commissioners, or of the umpire, if any, his place shall be filled in the manner herein provided for the original appointment.

ARTICLE 7.

Each government shall provide for the remuneration of the commissioner appointed by it.

The remuneration of the umpire, if one should be appointed, and all contingent and incidental expenses of the commission or of the umpire shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE 8.

The amount awarded to Great Britain under this convention on account of any claimant shall be paid by the government of the United States to the government of Her Britannic Majesty within six months after the amount thereof shall have been finally ascertained.

ARTICLE 9.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at London or at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 8th day of February, 1896.

(L.S.) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
(L.S.) RICHARD OLNEY.

APPENDIX OF CLAIMS.

Claims submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Seizure.	Approximate Distance from Land when seized.	United States Vessel making Seizures.
		Miles.	
Carolina.....	Aug. 1, 1886....	75	Corwin.
Thornton.....	do 1, 1886....	70	do
Onward.....	do 2, 1886....	115	do
Favourite.....	do 2, 1886....		Warned by Corwin in about same position as Onward.
Anna Beck.....	July 2, 1887....	66	Rush.
W. P. Sayward.....	do 9, 1887....	59	do
Dolphin.....	do 12, 1887....	40	do
Grace.....	do 17, 1887....	96	do
Alfred Adams.....	Aug. 10, 1887....	62	do
Ada.....	do 25, 1887....	15	Bear.
Triumph.....	do 4, 1887....		Warned by Rush not to enter Behring Sea.
Juanita.....	July 31, 1889....	66	Rush.
Pathfinder.....	do 27, 1889....	50	do
Triumph.....	do 11, 1889....		Ordered out of Behring Sea by Rush; query as to position when warned.
Black Diamond.....	do 11, 1889....	35	Rush.
Lily.....	Aug. 6, 1889....	66	do
Ariel.....	July 30, 1889....		Ordered out of Behring Sea by Rush.
Kate.....	Aug. 13, 1889....		do do
Minnie.....	July 15, 1889....	65	Rush.
Pathfinder.....	Mar. 27, 1890....	In Neah Bay..	Corwin.

Personal claims..... 1886
do..... 1887
Costs in "Sayward" case.

ADDITIONAL CLAIMS.

Wanderer ... 1887-89
Winnifred..... 1891
Henrietta..... 1892
Oscar and Hattie..... 1892

In the course of the negotiations preceding this convention, it was arranged between the contracting parties that certain other claims not specified in the schedule to the findings of fact should be submitted to the commission under the Behring Sea Convention for adjudication. Hence the additional claims.

The claims as filed before the Paris tribunal comprised a claim for the seizure of the schooner "Black Diamond" in the year 1889. In the year 1894, at the time of the above-mentioned negotiations a further claim for an interference with the same vessel in the year 1886 was agreed to be submitted to the commission to be appointed.

For the purposes of this convention, and to provide powers, machinery, &c., for the procurement and enforcement of testimony, as contemplated by article 3 of the treaty, legislation by the Canadian government and that of the United States was necessarily obtained.

The Dominion Act was as follows :—

59 VICTORIA, CHAP. 2.

An Act respecting the Behring Sea Claims Convention.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. The convention or treaty of the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, which is set forth in the schedule to this Act, is hereby assented to.

2. The commissioners appointed or to be appointed pursuant to the said convention or treaty, or pursuant to the said convention or treaty as finally ratified by the high contracting parties, shall have all such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in the Supreme Court of British Columbia or the Exchequer Court of Canada, or in any judge of either of the said courts, on the occasion of any action or proceeding, in respect of the following matters :—

(i.) the enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and examining them on oath, affirmation or otherwise ;

(ii.) the compelling the production of documents and things ; and

(iii.) the punishing persons guilty of contempt ;

and a summons signed by the commissioners, or one of them, or by the secretary of the commissioners, may be substituted for and shall be equivalent to any formal process that can be issued in any such action or proceeding for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or compelling the production of documents and things.

2. A warrant of committal to prison issued for the purpose of enforcing the powers conferred by this section shall be signed by the commissioners, or by such secretary, and shall specify the prison to which the offender is to be committed, and shall not authorize the imprisonment of the offender for a period exceeding three months.

3. Every person who on examination on oath or affirmation before the commissioners wilfully gives false evidence shall be liable to the penalties for perjury.

4. Her Majesty the Queen, the government of the United States, claimants under the convention or treaty, and any person who may be so authorized by the commissioners, may appear before the commissioners, by counsel or solicitor.

The schedule, which is the claims convention, is not reprinted.

That of the United States was as follows :

(PUBLIC NO. 111.)

An Act to provide for the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington on the eighth day of February eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President of the United States, in fulfilling the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at Washington on the eighth day of February eighteen hundred and ninety-six. And the commission constituted by said treaty, when sitting at San Francisco shall have power to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses by application to the Circuit Court of the United States for the ninth circuit, which said court is empowered and directed to make all orders and issue all processes necessary and appropriate to that end.

Approved May 7th, 1896.

The commissioners appointed under their convention were:—

On the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the Honourable George Edwin King, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada; and on the part of the United States government. The Honourable William L. Putnam, one of the Judges of the United States Federal Circuit Court.

The counsel before the commission were:

On behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government;

The Honourable Frederick Peters, Q. C., Attorney General of Prince Edward Island, senior counsel; Frederic L. Beique, Esq., Q. C., of Montreal, associate counsel; and Ernest V. Bodwell, Esq., Barrister, of Victoria, B. C., junior counsel.

Associated with the above-named gentlemen was the Honourable Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., who was specially retained by certain of the sealers interested.

On behalf of the United States government the Hon. Don. M. Dickinson, of the city of Detroit, senior counsel, and Robert Lansing, Esq., of Watertown, N. Y., junior counsel; associated with these gentlemen as counsel was Mr. Charles B. Warren, of Detroit, of the federal and state bar.

Mr. Chandler P. Anderson, of the city of New York, was appointed secretary to the commission, and two clerks were appointed on behalf of each government, one of each acting as official stenographers.

The government of British Columbia having kindly placed at the disposal of the commission the chambers of the legislative assembly in the city of Victoria, the tribunal formally opened on the 23rd November, 1896, and continued without intermission until 2nd February, 1897, when the last witness was examined.

This branch of the inquiry was devoted wholly to the presentation of the pleadings and the examination and cross-examination of witnesses in connection with the 26 claims before the commission for adjudication.

Article 2 of the convention provided for the sitting of the commission at San Francisco as well as at Victoria, and it was at first considered that it would be necessary to hold a session in San Francisco, but as the inquiry proceeded and the evidence developed, it was not deemed necessary to hold it there.

When the commission closed its Victoria session, it adjourned to the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, at 10.30 a.m. on the 16th June, 1897, at which date the written arguments and replies by both sides will be presented and arrangements made for the oral argument by counsel.

In order to afford some idea of the nature of the claims presented and the respective grounds of contention, the pleadings in respect of the first claim on the list, that of the schooner "Carolena," embracing the claim, the answer of the United States and the reply of Her Majesty's government are here embodied.

PLEADINGS.

In the Matter of the Claim of Her Britannic Majesty Arising out of the Seizure of the Schooner "Carolena."

CLAIM NO. 1.

(Filed November 24, 1896.)

1. The "Carolena" was a British schooner registered at the Port of Victoria, British Columbia.

2. On or about the 20th May, 1886, the "Carolena" sailed from Victoria, British Columbia, bounded on a sealing voyage to the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea.

Her master was James Ogilvie; her mate was James Blake. She carried a crew of nine sailors and hunters, and was fully equipped for the said voyage, and for the hunting and capture of seals.

3. On the 1st day of August, 1886, whilst in the Behring Sea, in north latitude 55°50', west longitude 168°53', and distant about seventy miles from the nearest land, the "Carolena" being then lawfully engaged in the taking of seals at that place, was seized by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin."

4. The "Carolena" was towed by said cutter to Ounalaska and there dismantled, and such proceedings were afterwards had and taken in the United States District Court of Alaska, at the instance of the government of the United States of America, that the said schooner, her tackle, apparel, outfit and cargo were condemned for a violation of the municipal laws of the United States of America relating to seal fishing in the waters of Alaska, and detained under such condemnation until after the month of December, 1887, when the return of the said schooner was offered but not accepted on the ground that the vessel had been practically wrecked in the meantime.

5. By reason of the premises further prosecution of the said sealing voyage during the year 1886 was wholly prevented, and the owner of said schooner was also prevented from using her for the purposes of seal hunting during the year 1887, as he otherwise would have done; and finally the said schooner, her tackle, apparel, outfit and cargo, were wholly lost to those interested in the same, and other loss, damage and expense were suffered and incurred by the persons so interested.

6. Under the facts as found in the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration, the said seizure, condemnation and detention were without any warrant or right according to the principles of international law, and Her Britannic Majesty claims that full and complete compensation should be made by the government of the United States of America to the government of Her Britannic Majesty for all loss thereby sustained.

7. The claim made for the loss arising out of the premises is the sum of \$30,000 and interest thereon from the date of loss at the rate of seven per centum per annum.

8. In addition to the above, a further amount is claimed for the improper arrest, imprisonment and detention by the United States authorities of James Ogilvie and James Blake, as master and mate respectively of the said schooner.

9. James Ogilvie, on the arrival of the schooner at Ounalaska, was placed under arrest, taken to Sitka, and there charged before the United States District Court of Alaska with a violation of the municipal laws of the United States of America relating to seal fishing in the waters of Alaska. Before the trial he was suffered to wander into the woods, where he was found dead.

10. James Blake, on the arrival of the "Carolena" at Ounalaska, was placed under arrest, taken to Sitka, and there charged before the said court with a similar violation of the municipal laws of the United States of America relating to seal fishing in the waters of Alaska, and on such charge was found guilty and condemned to pay a fine of \$300 and to be imprisoned at Sitka for the space of thirty days, which term of imprisonment he underwent.

11. At the expiration of such term of imprisonment the said James Blake was released, but was then wholly without means of subsistence, and no provision was made by the said authorities for his return to his home. The said James Blake subsequently found his way back to Victoria after incurring great hardship and loss in so doing.

12. Under the above-mentioned finding of facts, the arrest, imprisonment and detention of the said James Ogilvie, and the arrest, imprisonment, detention and condemnation of the said James Blake were illegal, and Her Britannic Majesty claims that full and complete compensation should be made in the premises by the government of the United States of America to the government of Her Britannic Majesty.

13. The claim made for the wrongs aforesaid to James Ogilvie is the sum of \$2,500, with interest from 1st August, 1886, at seven per centum per annum.

14. The claim made for the wrongs aforesaid to James Blake is \$2,500 with interest from the 1st August, 1886, at the rate of seven per centum per annum.

ANSWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Filed November 28, 1896.)

1. They admit that on or about August 1st, 1886, at a distance of about seventy-five miles from the nearest land, the said vessel, the "Carolena," was seized by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," and that said seizure was made in Behring Sea and was ratified and adopted by the government of the United States.

But it is averred on the part of the United States, that the said seizure was made in good faith, by officers of the United States, within the line of their duty under the authority and mandate of the municipal laws of the United States, for a violation of the statutes of the United States, and such seizure was ratified and adopted in good faith by the government of the United States as for a violation of their said statutes.

2. The United States aver that, before at the time of, and after the seizure of the said vessel, her apparel, outfit and cargo, were wholly or in part the actual property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and further that at the times aforesaid the beneficial interest in the whole or a part of the said vessel, her apparel, outfit, and cargo, were possessed and owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States and that her said voyage was entered upon and prosecuted, in whole or in part, for the benefit of a citizen or citizens of the United States.

3. As to some of the statements of detail and fact in paragraphs numbered 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the said claim of Her Britannic Majesty, the representatives of the United States have no sufficient knowledge, and as to such of them as may be held material the United States invite and require authentic and suitable proofs before the high commissioners.

4. As to paragraph numbered 5 in said claim, the United States will submit to the high commissioners and will insist that they are not liable for damages for the detention of such vessel when the seizure, as is alleged and shown in said claim, resulted in the total loss to the owners of the vessel, her outfit, apparel and cargo, as of the time of said seizure; and that in any event the damages therein suggested and claimed are of the nature of prospective profits and speculative damages, so uncertain as to form no legal, equitable or suitable basis for a finding of fact upon which an assessment thereof can be predicated.

5. The United States will further insist that, so far as a proper claim for damages for total loss is concerned, the statement of the loss alleged in paragraph 7 as having arisen out of the said seizure is grossly excessive.

6. As to the further amount claimed for the alleged improper arrest, imprisonment and detention of James Ogilvie and James Blake, persons employed upon said vessel at the time of her seizure, the United States admit the arrest as stated, but deny the imprisonment and statements of fact incident thereto as detailed in the statement of the British claim; and they aver that such arrests and all subsequent proceedings thereon by the officials of the United States were made, entered upon, and had, in good faith, under the mandate, and authority of the municipal laws of the United States, for a violation of the statutes of the United States; and they aver that the only damages to be considered, in case of any liability on the part of the United States for such arrests and detentions, are those for actual pecuniary loss and are not in their nature punitive or aggravated damages.

7. The United States do not admit any liability on this claim.

REPLY OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

(Filed December 1, 1896.)

1. Her Britannic Majesty joins issue on paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 6 of the reply of the United States, except in so far as they contain admissions.

2. In further answer to the second part of said paragraph 1, Her Britannic Majesty submits that the same constitutes no defence to Her Majesty's claim, or any part thereof.

3. As to paragraph 2, Her Britannic Majesty says that the above-named schooner was found by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris to be a British vessel, and submits that it is not open to the commissioners, acting under the Behring Sea Claims Convention to inquire as to her ownership ; the said finding of facts being conclusive so far as this commission is concerned.

4. And in the alternative and in further answer to said paragraph 2, Her Britannic Majesty submits that even if such inquiry can be entered upon, it should be limited to the question of the actual ownership of the said vessel only, and that as between nations, and should not in any event extend as to the beneficial interest in the whole or a part of the vessel, her apparel, outfit and cargo ; or as to whether her voyage was entered upon and prosecuted in whole or in part for the benefit of a citizen or citizens of the United States.

5. In further answer to said paragraph 2, Her Britannic Majesty denies each and every of the allegations of facts therein contained.

6. Her Britannic Majesty further submits that, according to the principles of international law, the practice obtaining among nations, and the terms of the Behring Sea Claims Convention, the allegations contained in the said reply, even if proved, do not constitute any defence to the claim for compensation set forth in the said statement of claim.

Respectfully submitted.

R. N. VENNING.

APPENDIX No. 14.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada, as revised to December, 1896.

NOTE.—Names in *italics* receive no salary. (Of.) means Officers, (W.) Wardens, (I.) Inspectors and (G.) Guardians.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Sheppard, O. B.....(1) ..	Toronto	Province of Ontario.
Dunn, Capt. E.....	Owen Sound.....	Having jurisdiction over Georgian Bay and the Great Lakes.
MacGregor, Capt. A. M.	Goderich	do do the whole province of Ontario.
Kyle, Morrison.....	Rat Portage	Lake of the Woods and other waters of Rainy River district.
Cross, S. W.....	Port Arthur.....	The whole district of Algoma.
<i>Pin, Chas. Jas.</i>	Caribou Island.....	Lake Superior around Caribou Island.
Elliott, Thos. H.....	Sault Ste. Marie..	From the Otter Head, Lake Superior to French River, Algoma,
Macdonald, J. K.....	Toronto	Lake Kagawong, Manitoulin Island.
<i>Boyd, N. M.</i>	Kagawong.....	do do
<i>Lamorandière, P. R. de.</i>	Killarney.....	Georgian Bay, from Little Current to French River.
<i>Barron, Ed., jr.</i>	French River.....	do do from Killarney to Byng Inlet.
<i>Lamondin, Joseph.</i>	Byng Inlet.....	do Gladstone Island to Sophia Rock.
<i>Huff, Thomas W.</i>	Jones' Island.....	do part of Parry Sound Harbour.
<i>White, C. L.</i>	Snug Harbour.....	do vicinity of Point au Baril.
<i>Lawson, A. A.</i>	Red Rock, ParrySd	do vicinity of Parry Sound.
<i>King, John.</i>	Penetanguishene..	Part of Murray Township, Muskoka District.
Smith, Frank J.....	Midland.....	Georgian Bay, from French River to Point Marks.
<i>Marchildon, Thos.</i>	Lafontaine	do do from Point Marks to Point Boucher.
Edmonstone, Robt	do	do around Christian, Hope and Beckwith Islands.
Lennox, Isaac.....	Warton.....	do do from Allanwood to Colpoys Bay.
<i>Boyd, W. S.</i>	North Keppel	do do from Colpoys Bay to Cape Hurd.
Briggs, Chas.....	Paisley	do do around Griffith Island.
Ball, H. W.....	Goderich	Lake Huron, from Cape Hurd to Southampton, inclusive.
Quarry, H. B.....	Parkhill	do do from Southampton to Goderich, inclusive.
Pollock, J. C.....	Forest.....	do do from Goderich to Blue Point.
Raymond, C. W.....	Mitchell's Bay.....	do do and St. Clair River, Blue Point to Baby's Point.
Boismier, Joseph.....	Sandwich.....	Lake St. Clair, from Little Lake to its head.
		do do from Dover East to the mouth of Detroit River, and from thence to its outlet.
Stewart, John.....	Point Pelee Island.	Lake Erie, around Point Pelee Island and adjacent islands.
<i>Bartlett, Horace H.</i>	North Harbour Id.	do do North Harbour and Middle Sister Islands.
Lamarche, Peter.....	Wheatley	Lake Erie, fronting on the county of Essex.
<i>Malott, E. A.</i>	Kingsville	do do do Essex.
Laird, Jas. K.....	Blenheim.....	do do do Kent and inland waters
Freeland, Wm.....	St. Thomas.....	do do do Elgin.
Sharp, David.....	Port Ryerse.....	Lake Erie, fronting on the counties of Norfolk, Haldimand, as far as South Cayuga.
Couper, Archibald.....	Dunnville.....	Lake Erie, from South Cayuga to Moulton Bay and Grand River, from mouth to division lines, townships of Canborough and North Cayuga.
Farrell, John.....	Cayuga	Grand River, from and including North Cayuga to Brantford.
Kerr, Fred.....	Hamilton.....	Having jurisdiction over all Ontario, but district proper comprises Lake Ontario, from Burlington Beach, to Niagara River and Lake Erie to Low Banks.
Sargent, Wm.....	Bronte	Lake Ontario, from Burlington Beach to Port Credit.
Stobo, Isaac.....	Scarboro'.....	do do fronting county of York.
<i>Hall, Thos.</i>	Lloydtown.....	Hall's Lake, York County.
Stanley, James.....	Brighton.....	Lake Ontario, fronting on the counties of Northumberland and Durham and tributaries thereof.
Eagleson, A. R.....	Cold Spring.....	Western part of Rice Lake from Harwood and Rainy Point westward.
White, Zaccheus.....	Harwood.....	Eastern part of Rice Lake from Harwood and Rainy Point eastward, and that part of Trent River, west of Hastings.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Perry, Chas.	Whitby	Lake Ontario, fronting on the county of Ontario South.
Clarke, W. P.	Belleville	Bay of Quinté, from Mill Point to head waters of said bay in the township of Murray.
Redmond, Joseph, jr.	Picton	Lake Ontario, fronting on the county of Prince Edward.
Sills, E. H.	Napanee	do counties of Lennox and Addington, and upper part of Amherst Island.
Finkle, R. R.	Bath	Lake Ontario, fronting Earnestown township in Lennox and Addington, and the lower part of Amherst Island.
Crosby, A. H.	Belleville	Head of Bay of Quinté from Three Brothers' Island, near Kingston, to Trenton.
McGlynn, Jas.	Wolfe Island	Lake Ontario, around Wolfe, Horse-shoe and Pigeon Islands.
Ward, Wm.	Toronto	The waters around Toronto Island, including Toronto and Ashbridge Bays and River Don.
Purdy, John	Kingston	Lake Ontario, fronting on the township of Storrington, Pittsburg and Kingston, county Frontenac.
Cox, John	Howe Island	Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, around Howe Island.
Acton, Nassau	Gananoque	River St. Lawrence, from Wolfe Island to Jack Straw Light-house, Admiralty Islands; also part of Gananoque River.
Wallace, J. G.	Ivy Lea	River St. Lawrence, from Gananoque to Rockport.
Davis, John H.	Gananoque	do Sheriff's Point to Head of Grenadier Id.
Poole, Robt.	Poole's Resort	do from Rockport to Prescott.
Mooney, John	Maitland	do from Brockville to Cornwall.
Boyd, Robt. P.	Lyn	do extending 3 miles above and 3 miles below Cole's Shoal Lighthouse.
McDonald, Donald J.	Alexandria	do the counties of Stormont and Glengarry.
Miron, Olivier	Alfred	South Nation River, county of Prescott.
Hyndman, James O.	South Mountain	do and the counties of Dundas and Glengarry.
Boucher, W. W.	Ottawa	Ottawa River and its tributaries, from Ottawa to Fitzroy townships, county of Carleton.
Riddle, Matthew	Mohr's Corners	Ottawa River, from Fitzroy to McNab, including Lake des Chats.
Hicks, H.	Arnprior	Ottawa River, from McNab to Horton and Lake des Chats.
Russell, M. L.	Renfrew	Bonnechère River and tributaries, in the county of Renfrew.
Gallagher, Hugh	Lake Clear, Renfrew	Townships Sebastopol, Brudenell, Radcliffe, Lyndoch and Gratton, in Renfrew.
Douglas, Geo.	Snake River	Muskat Lake and Snake River, in Renfrew.
Richardson, J. S.	Sturgeon Falls	Lake Nipissing, Sturgeon, Mattawa River, French River and tributaries.
Bastedo, David E.	Bracebridge	Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout in N. R. Ontario Co., and Franklin, Bennett and Stephenson in Muskoka.
Castle, Henry	Gravenhurst	Lakes Muskoka, Skeleton, Rousseau and Joseph.
Green, Jediah	Stirling	Townships of Huntingdon, Hungerford, Sydney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga, County Hastings.
Steele, George R.	Lorimer Lake	Townships in Parry Sound of Cowper, Foley, Christie, McDougall, McKellar, Ferguson, Carling, Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Harrison, Burton and Mackenzie.
Forsyth, Edmund	Loring	Townships of Walbridge, Brown, Wilson's Mills, Mowat, Blair, McKonkey and Hardy, in Parry Sound.
Lockhart, Wm.	Denville	Townships of Croft, Chapman, Strong, Joly, Laurier, Machar, Lount, Ferrie, Mills, Pringle, Gurd and Himsworth, in Parry Sound.
Clarke, Geo.	Orillia	Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, also Rivers Severn and Holland.
McDermott, Wm.	Beeton	South Riding of the county of Simcoe.
McFayden, H.	Durham	The head waters of Saugeen River and tributaries.
.....	.....	North branch of Sydenham River, from junction with main river, to its sources.
Crotty, John	Bothwell	River Thames, from Lewisville to Wardsville.
McCann, Peter	London	do from Wardsville to London.
Peltner, Theo.	Dover South	do from Lewisville to its mouth.
Croome, W. P.	Mount Vernon	Grand River and its tributaries, from Brantford upwards.
.....	.....	North Riding of the county of Wellington.
Coleman, David	Alton	The whole county of Cardwell.
Graham, Joseph	Claude	River Credit and tributaries.
Blackly, Alex.	Port Credit	do from Norval to its mouth, in the county of Peel.
Simmons, Nelson	Myersburg	Trent River, in Northumberland and Hastings.
Martin, Myron F.	Raglan	Lake Scugog, from Seagrave to Port Perry, township of Reach, Ontario County.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Bradshaw, Arch	Lindsay	Lake Scugog, waters of Victoria County.
Bowen, J. C	Marmora	Townships of Marmora, Madoc, Elzever, Rawdon, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Sydney, Thurlow, Tyendinaga and Behmont.
Fitzgerald, George W. ..	Lakefield	The county of Peterborough within the townships of Harvey, Burleigh, Dummer, Douro, Smith and Ennismore, also Otonabee River from Peterborough to Rice Lake.
Breeze, David	Peterborough	Otonabee River, from Peterborough to Rice Lake, county of Peterborough.
Gainforth, Wm	Haliburton	Gull and Burnt Rivers and tributaries, with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone and Crooked Lakes in Peterborough.
Sweet, B. H.	Bancroft	Inland waters of Hastings County, lying north of townships of Lake, Tudor and Grimsthorpe.
Purcell, H. R.	Enterprise	Townships of Camden, Portland, Loughboro' Sheffield and Kennebec, in Addington.
Gilbert, Robt. A.	McLaren Depot ..	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, North Canonto, South Canonto and Miller, in Addington.
Lake, George	Tichbourne	That part of Frontenac north of Loughboro' Lake.
Boddy, Samuel	Athens	Beverley, Bass, Little, Wiltse and Mud Lakes, in Leeds.
Flood, Ant. J.	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley Lakes and tributaries to Morton and Lyndhurst and Griffin Lake, in the county of Leeds.
Moorehead, John	Long Point	From Lyndhurst to the division line, between Leeds and Lansdowne, in the county of Leeds.
Greer, James	Outlet	Gananoque River from Marble Rock to township of Lansdowne, county of Leeds.
Hicks, Wm	Athens	Charleston Lake, in the county of Leeds.
Jeacle, George	Westport	Rideau, Upper Rideau, Openicon, Otty, and neighbouring lakes, county of Leeds.
Ross, Jas. H. (G.)	Smith's Falls	Rideau River, Burritt's Rapids to Smith's Falls.
Deacon, Eph.	Bolingbroke	River Tay and tributaries and Fall Bay River, in Lanark.
Moore, John	Carleton Place	Mississippi River and Lake, in the county of Lanark.
Campbell, R. O.	Burritt's Rapids ..	Rideau River and tributaries, from Ottawa to Burritt's Rapids, including Jock River, in Carleton.
McCuaig, R. C. W.	Ottawa	Province of Ontario.

NOTE.—The following Customs Officers have also been appointed Fishery Officers for Georgian Bay :—

Wabb, S. A.	Preventive officer	French River.
Potvin, P.	Acting customs officer	Byng Inlet.
Galna, John	Landing-waiter	Parry Sound.
Parkhill, W. J.	Sub-collector	Midland.
Clarke, Geo.	do	Penetanguishene.
Hogg, W. A.	Landing-waiter	Collingwood.
Cameron, A. Mc. K.	Sub-collector	Meaford.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Hon. Peter Mitchell, (I.) Montreal, Province of Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Lavoie, Nap. (Of.)	L'Islet	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf.
Wakeham, Wm. (Of.) ..	Gaspé Basin	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf.
Gregory, J. U. (Agt.) ..	Quebec	Having jurisdiction in the whole province of Quebec.
Smith, Joseph	Cedar Hall	Lake and River Metapedia, in the county of Bonaventure.
Brown, Chas.	Escuminac	Restigouche River and its tributaries in the Cos. of Restigouche and Victoria, N.B., and Rimouski and Bonaventure, P.Q.
Green, James	Maguasha	Bay des Chaleurs, Co. Bonaventure, coast from Maguasha to Grand Cascadepia River, inclusive.
Forest, George	Bonaventure River ..	Bay des Chaleurs, Co. Bonaventure, coast from Grand Cascadepia River to Paspebiac.
Chapados, F. X.	L'Anse au Gascon ..	Bay des Chaleurs, Co. Bonaventure, coast from Paspebiac to Point Macquereau.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Keays, John.....	Pabos	County of Gaspé, Point Macquereau to corner of the Beach.
Boulet, Godfroy.....	Cape aux Os.....	County of Gaspé from corner of the Beach to Cape Rosier.
Chevrier, J. A.....	Amherst, M. I.....	County of Gaspé from Cape Rosier to Fame Point.
*Joncas, P. L.....	House Harbour, Magdalen Islands	Gulf of St. Lawrence around the Magdalen Islands.
Letourneau, Louis	Montlouis	Magdalen Islands, except Amherst and Entry Islands.
Bouchard, Didace.....	Ste. Anne des Monts.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Gaspé, from Fame Point to Duchessay township.
Pelletier, Olivier.....	do	River St. Lawrence, county of Gaspé, parishes of Duchesnay, Christie, Tourelle and Cap Chatte.
Joncas, Johnny.....	Matane	River Ste. Anne des Monts, county of Gaspé.
Grondin, L. S. E.....	Rimouski	River St. Lawrence, county of Rimouski, from Cap Chatte to River Blanche, including River Matane.
Martin, H.....	do	River St. Lawrence, county of Rimouski, from River Blanche to Rimouski.
Levesque, Nap.....	Isle Verte	River St. Lawrence, from Rimouski to Temiscouata county.
Pelletier, Xavier.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Temiscouata.
Beaubien, Octave V.....	Montmagny	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Kamouraska.
Huot, L. P.....	St. Roch de Québec	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the counties L'Islet, Mont- magny, Bellechasse and Lévis.
Bhéreur, U.....	Malbaie	River St. Lawrence, around the Island of Orleans.
Côté, Henri.....(W).....	Baie St. Paul.....	North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Charlevoix.
Simard, Jos.....(W).....	Ste. Agnès.....	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul.
Catellier, L. N.....	Tadoussac	do
Comeau, N. A.....	Godbout	Waters of counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay.
Mignault, T.....	Montmagny	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay from Manicouagan to Baie des Rochers, (<i>Godbout Division</i>).
Duburger, Geo.....	Pointe-à-Pic, Char- levoix.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay from Baie des Rochers to Point St. Charles, Moisie District.
Gaudin, Geo.....	Cape Cove, Gaspé.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay from Sheldrake River to Esquimaux Point, (<i>Mingan Division</i>).
Legouvie, John (W.)....	Lobster Cove, — Gaspé.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the county of Saguenay from Esquimaux Point to <i>Natashquan River</i> .
Whitely, W. H.....	St. John's, Nfld....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay and extending from Cape Whittle to Checatiga, (<i>St. Augustine Division</i>).
Veilleux, V. (W.).....	St. Ephrem de Tring	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay, from Checatiga to Blancs Sablons, (<i>Bonne Espérance Division</i>).
Lemay, David	New Ireland.....	The inland waters of the county of Beauce.
McCaw, John.....	Sherbrooke	Lakes Trout, William, Black, St. Joseph and county of Mégantic.
Dupuy, Louis	do	Lakes in counties of Sherbrooke and Stanstead, also Lakes Brompton and Aylmer, in the counties of Richmond and Wolfe.
McLeod, Allan.....	Echo Vale	Counties of Richmond and Wolfe.
Carr, Guy	Compton Station..	About 10 miles of the waters of Lakes Mégantic and Spider with the tributaries in the county of Compton.
Beach, N. A.....	Georgeville.....	County of Compton and Lake Massawippi, and tributaries in county of Stanstead.
Ball, Hugel.....	Tuck's Landing....	The east side of Lake Memphremagog, in the Co. of Stanstead.
Phelps, Sylvester E. W..	Bolton Centre.....	The west side of Lake Memphremagog, in the county of Brome.
Sturtevant, Sydney.....	Knowlton.....	Township of Bolton, east and west, in the county of Brome.
Manson, Jeremiah M.....	Potter	Brome Lake, county of Brome.
Needham, Ernest E.....	Bolton Glen	Township of Potton, county of Brome.
Luke, P. E.....	Phillipsburg.....	Township of east and west Bolton, county of Brome.
Finlay, Jas.....	St. Johns East....	Missisquoi Bay and Pike River, in the county of Missisquoi.
Dion, J. O.....	Chambly Canton..	Richelieu River, from St. Johns to Lake Champlain.
.....	.....	Richelieu River, from Sorel to Richelieu Village.
.....	.....	River St. Lawrence, counties of Beauharnois also part of Châteauguay and Trout Rivers.
.....	.....	River St. Lawrence, counties of Châteauguay and Laprairie, including Châteauguay River.
Morris, John	St. Lambert.....	River St. Lawrence, the counties of Chambly and Laprairie and city of Montreal.
Robitaille, Chas.....	St. Sulpice.....	St. Lawrence River, counties of L'Assomption and Verchères, including inland waters.

* Collector of customs; specially connected with the fishing bounty.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
McMillan, John D.	Dundee.	That part of St. Lawrence River known as Lake St. Francis, fronting on the county of Huntingdon, including inland waters.
Mongeau, Paul.	Sorel.	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Richelieu.
Shooner, Denis.	Pierreville.	Lake St. Peter, county of Yamaska, and the upper part of River St. Francis, within said county.
Piché, L. N.	Drummondville.	River St. Francis, in the county of Yamaska to Richmond.
Chabonneau, Joseph	St. Césaire.	Yamaska River and its tributaries from West Farnham to St. Hugues, including Black River.
Boisvert, Geo.	Bécancour.	River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter, county of Nicolet.
Vadeboncoeur, Chas.	Three Rivers.	do fronting on and including the county of St. Maurice and Three Rivers.
Caron, Gabriel.	Louiseville.	River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter, counties of Maskinongé and Berthier.
Mooney, Dan.	St. Théodore.	Inland waters of the county of Montcalm.
Filiatrault, Damien.	Ste. Rose, Laval	The Rivers Jésus and des Prairies, comprising about 50 miles
Belisle, Jos.	Ste Agathe des Monts.	County Terrebonne.
Dunberry, David.	Lachine Rapids.	River St. Lawrence, fronting on Jacques Cartier County.
Montpetit, Julien.	Isle Perrot.	do surrounding Isle Perrot.
Boivin, Jos.	River Beaudet.	do fronting on the county of Soulanges.
Jones, R. W.	St. Andrew's East.	Lower Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, and North River, from its mouth to Lachute.
Quesnel, Arthur	Rigaud.	Ottawa River, from Point Fortune to Como.
Vinet, Victor.	Vandreuil	Ottawa River, from Como to Point Cascades.
Chenier, P. Dosithé.	Hull.	Both sides of the Ottawa River, fronting on the counties of Ottawa and Russell, and Prescott in Ontario.
Joynt, Robt. (W.).	Joynt	The Bernard, Long and Mahon Lakes, county of Ottawa.
Weisener, Emiel.	Blanche	Townships of Mulgrave and Lathbury, Ottawa county.
Mohr, Erwin	South Onslow.	North side of Ottawa River, fronting on the county of Pontiac, from county line to River Coulonge.
Coghlan, J. T.	Chapeau.	Ottawa River, county of Pontiac, from Fort Coulonge to Des Joachims.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Bertram, A. C. (I.).	North Sydney	District No. 1.—Cape Breton Island.
Hockin, Robt. (I.).	Pictou.	District No. 2.—Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro, Halifax and Hants counties.
Ford, L. S. (I.).	Milton	District No. 3.—Lunenburg, Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and King's counties.
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>	
Bailey, W. M.	Round Hill.	The whole county of Annapolis.
	<i>Antigonish County.</i>	
Aylmer, J. R. (W.).	Pomquet Forks, Antigonish.	Vicinity of Pomquet Forks, including part of Pomquet and Black Rivers.
Cameron, Lochlin (W.).	Fraser's River, Antigonish.	From McWilliam's Bridge to Fraser's Bridge.
Chisholm, Hugh (W.).	Lower South River, Antigonish.	Antigonish Harbour to St. Andrew's Bridge.
Chisholm, Donald (W.).	Salt Springs.	From Trotter's Mill Brook to Thompson's dam.
Dexter, John (W.).	Antigonish.	From Harbour to Trotter's Mill Brook, including West River and Bailey's Brook.
Fraser, Duncan (W.).	St. Joseph.	Pinkietown Bridge to Stewart's Mills.
McDonald, Allan (W.).	James River	James River.
McDougall, Arch'd (W.).	McNair's Cove, Cape George.	From Bun's Cove, Cape George, to Crebbing Head, St George's Bay.
McInnes, Donald (W.).	Addington Forks	Vicinity of Addington Forks.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>		
Quinan, Francis.....	Sydney	No. 1—Northern division.
Hickey, Richard.....	North Sydney	No. 2—Western division.
Burke, William	Mira Ferry.....	No. 3—Eastern division.
McDonald, Alexander..	East Bay	No. 4—Southern division.
<i>Colchester County.</i>		
Gass, Robt	Tatamagouche....	Tatamagouche Bay, Waugh and French Rivers.
Davidson, J. W.....	Bass River.....	The county of Colchester.
Pollock, R. J.....	Lower Stewiacke..	do
<i>Cumberland County.</i>		
Fowler, Elijah	Parrsboro'	County of Cumberland.
Bland, George	Wallace Bridge....	do
Wills, A. M.	Pugwash	do
<i>Digby County.</i>		
Schreve, T. C.	Digby	The whole county of Digby.
<i>Guysboro' County.</i>		
Davis, Joseph.....	Guysborough.....	County of Guysborough.
McQuarrie, Allan	Sherbrooke	do
<i>Halifax County.</i>		
Bartlett, John H.....	Terrance Bay.	County of Halifax.
Gaston, Robert	Pope's Harbour....	do
Rowlings, Geo.....	Musquodoboit Hr.	do
<i>Hants County.</i>		
Mosher, Jas. R.....	Kempton Shore.....	County of Hants, West Hants.
<i>Inverness County.</i>		
McLean, D. F.....	Port Hood.....	No. 1—Western division.
McEachern, Peter	Glendale.	No. 2—Southern division.
McKeen, Lewis.....	Mabou	No. 3—Mabou division.
Coady, James.....	S. W. Margaree....	No. 4—Eastern division.
Ross, David	N. E. Margaree....	No. 5—Northern division.
Aucoin, Wm	Eastern Harbour..	No. 6—Part of Northern division.
<i>King's County.</i>		
Bishop, C. E. (W.).....	Horton.....	Gaspereau River.
Brown, Philip (W.).....	Blomidon	Vicinity of Blomidon.
Miller, James S.....	Canning	The whole of King's county.
Murphy, L. A. (W.).....	Gaspereau	Part of Gaspereau River.
McIntyre, W. (W.).....	Aylesford.....	Annapolis River.
Reid, R. F.....	Wolfeville.....	The whole of King's county.
Thorpe, J. W. (W.).....	Hall's Harbour....	Halls Point to Cape Split.
Robinson, Chas	Lakeville	Cornwallis River and Tributaries, jurisdiction in whole county
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>		
Evans, David.....	Chester	The whole county of Lunenburg.
Solomon, W. M.....	W. LaHave Ferry.	do do
<i>Pictou County.</i>		
McPhie, Allan.....	Avondale.....	Eastern division.
McQueen, J. D.....	Little Harbour....	Southern division.
Pritchard, A. O.....	New Glasgow.....	Central division.
Sutherland, Robt.	River John.....	Western division.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Queen's County.</i>		
Freeman, J. N.	Liverpool.	The whole of Queen's county.
<i>Richmond Co.</i>		
Boyle, Dougald R.	Arichat West.	No. 1. Isle Madame and Arichat Division.
Cameron, Duncan.	St. Peters.	No. 2. Western division.
Brymer, Arthur.	Lower L'Ardoise.	No. 3. Eastern division.
<i>Shelburne Co.</i>		
Hines, Geo. K.	Shelburne.	The whole of Shelburne county.
Goudey, E. S.	Barrington.	From Clyde River to Yarmouth county.
<i>Victoria Co.</i>		
Campbell, Chas. L. .	New Campbellton.	No. 2. Middle division.
McCharles, Danl.	Middle River.	No. 3. Southern division.
Hellen, Wm.	Cape North.	The whole of Victoria county.
<i>Yarmouth Co.</i>		
Hatfield, Abram M.	Arcadia.	The whole of Yarmouth county.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Pratt, J. H. (I).	St. Andrews.	District No. 1. The county of Charlotte.
Chapman, Robt. A. (I).	Moncton.	District No. 2. Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties.
Miles, H. S. (I).	Oromocto.	District No. 3. St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria counties.
Harding, F. J. (Agt).	St. John.	The whole province.
<i>Albert Co.</i>		
Stewart, Suthd.	Alma.	The whole county of Albert.
<i>Charlotte Co.</i>		
Brown, Barth.	Campobello.	Vicinity of Campobello and West Isles.
Campbell, D. F.	St. Andrews.	Inner Bay, Passamaquoddy.
Mathewson, John.	St. George.	Parishes of St. George, Pennfield and Lepreau.
Martin, Frederick.	Grand Manan Harbour.	Around Grand Manan Island.
McLaughlin, W. B. .	Grand Manan.	Grand Manan Island and spawning grounds.
Todd, Frank.	St. Stephens.	The whole of Charlotte county.
<i>Gloucester County.</i>		
Aché, Adolphe (W).	Shippegan.	Vicinity of Shippegan.
Albert, Xavier D.	Caraquet.	Caraquet herring banks.
Calnan, John, jr. (W.) .	Bathurst.	Tête-à-Gauche River.
Gibbs, Valentine (W.) .	Pokemouche.	Vicinity of Pokemouche.
Hache, Jos. L.	Caraquet.	Caraquet and Shippegan oyster beds.
Hickson, James.	Bathurst.	Bay des Chaleurs from Mill Stream to Grindstone Point and Nipissiguit River.
Landry, Arcade.	Shippegan.	Shippegan district.
Marks, William.	Miscou.	County of Gloucester.
Robichaud, Olivier (W.) .	Ferguson's Point.	Bariau Point to Green Point and Tracadie Rivers.
Sweeney, William. .	Green Point.	From Belledune to Mill Stream.
Thériault, James D.	Grand Anse.	Grand Anse to Point Mizenette.
Walsh, William.	Pokemouche.	District of Pokemouche.
Whelton, Michael (W.) .	Pokeshaw.	Vicinity of Pokeshaw.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c. — *Continued.*PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Kent County.</i>		
Després, Thos	Cocagne	Parish of Dundas.
Leblanc, Olivier J. O.	Buctouche	Parishes of Wellington and St. Mary.
Hannah, Wm. J.	Richibucto.	The whole county of Kent.
Leblanc, A. T.	Legerville	Parishes of Harcourt and Huskisson.
Richard, Pierre L.	St. Louis	Parish of St. Louis.
Beaty, John	Kouchibouguac ...	Parishes of Carleton and Acadieville.
<i>King's County.</i>		
Brown, James	Hammond Vale ..	Lakes in Hammond Parish.
Belyea, Ludlow	Brown's Flat	Parishes of Westfield, Greenwich and Kingston.
Fenwick, Edwin (W.)	Studholm	Millstream.
Grey, Justus H.	Springfield.	Parish of Springfield.
Heine, W. H.	Norton Station.	Kennebecasis River and Darling's Lake.
Nolan, James W.	Smith's Creek	Parishes of Havelock, Waterford, Sussex and Hammond.
Pearson, Isaac R. (W.) ..	English Settlement	Washademoak Lake and tributaries.
<i>Northumberland Co</i>		
Robichaud, Ferdinand ..	Neguac	Part Miramichi Bay fronting on Alnwick and inland waters.
Williston, J. G.	Bay du Vin	South part Miramichi Bay to Point au Quart.
Abbott, Lemuel	Chatham	Miramichi River to Newcastle.
Hogan, Patrick	Newcastle	N.W. Branch Miramichi River and tributaries.
Boyes, Robert E	Blackville	S.W. Branch Miramichi River and tributaries.
<i>Queen's County.</i>		
Case, Mayes	Wickham	The whole of Queen's county.
Warden, A. C.	Johnston	Washademoak Lake, Canaan and Salmon Rivers and tributaries
<i>Restigouche County</i>		
McLean, Donald	Charlo.	Baie des Chaleurs, Belledune to Dalhousie.
Brown, Chas.	Maguasha, P.Q. ...	From Dalhousie to Tide Head.
<i>Sunbury County.</i>		
Griffith, Chas. (W.)	Sheffield	County of Sunbury.
<i>St. John County.</i>		
Cochrane, John	I.C.R. Station, St. John.	St. John city and vicinity.
O'Brien, Joseph.	Carleton, St. John	St. John county.
<i>Victoria County.</i>		
Ryan, Thos. D.	Grand Falls	The whole county of Victoria.
Martin, Jos.	Baker Lake	Baker and other lakes not more than 4 miles from Baker Lake
<i>Westmorland Co.</i>		
Cormier, D. T.	Pré d'en haut	Dorchester Parish and Petitcodiac River.
Goodwin, Robt.	Bay Verte	Parishes of Sackville and Westmoreland.
Deacon, W. B.	Shediac	Parishes of Salisbury, Moncton, Shediac and that part of Botsford to Big Shemogue Harbour.
<i>York County.</i>		
Orr, Robt.	Fredericton.	The whole county of York.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Lord, A. (Agt.).....	Charlottetown....	Prince Edward Island.
Perry, S. F.	Tignish	do do
Davison, John.....	Bedeque	The county of Prince.
Nolan, Dan.....	Souris.....	County of King's.
Hobkirk, W. C.....	Charlottetown...	County of Queen's.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Tupper, R. Latouche (I.)	Selkirk	The province of Manitoba.
Gardner, Rich.....	do	do do
Martineau, H.....	The Narrows, Lake Manitoba	Lakes Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Dog and tributaries.
Gunn, Robt	Winnipeg	Within his district as forest ranger.
Stevenson, E. F.....	do	In his district as Crown timber agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Davidson, G. S. (I.)....	Qu'Appelle	All the North-west Territories.
Foster, John.....	Silton	The Silton District.
Matheson, W. D.....	Edmonton	District of Edmonton.
Lucas, S. B	Holbrooke	do of Peace Hills, Alberta.
McKenzie, R. S.....	Stobart	do of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
Thompson, J. R.....	Calgary	do vicinity of Calgary.
Cook, R. S.....	Prince Albert.....	do of Prince Albert.
Aikman, Jno. H.....	Care of the Com- missioner of Do- minion Lands, Winnipeg.	Each in his district as homestead inspector.
Rogers, John.....		
Park, R. S.....		
Allison, John.....		
Allison, W. H.....		

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

McNab, John (I.).....	New Westminster.	The province of British Columbia.
McKay, J. W.....	Kamloops	District of Yale, B.C.
Meuson, W. L.	William's Lake...	Kootenay R., from Clinton to Barkerville.
Philips, Michael	Kootenay	do district.
Higginson, T. S.....	New Westminster.	In his district as Crown timber agent.
Ellison, Price	Vernon	O'Kanagan lake and river.
Gaudin, Capt. James...	Victoria	Having jurisdiction in the whole province.
Walbran, Capt. J. T....	do	do do do
Woods, W. F.....	Kamloops	Vicinity of Kamloops.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*

FISH CULTURE.

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.
Kenefick, John.....	Officer in charge of Government Fish Hatchery.....	Newcastle, Ont.
Parker, Wm.....	do do	Sandwich, Ont.
Walker, John.....	do do	Ottawa, Ont.
Finlayson, Alex.....	Asst. officer in charge of Government Fish Hatchery..	Magog, Que.
Catellier, L. N.....	Officer in charge of Government Fish Hatchery.....	Tadoussac, Que.
Davis, Henry.....	do do	Gaspé Basin, Que.
Mowat, Alex.....	do do	Campbellton, N.B.
McCluskey, Chas.....	do do	Grand Falls, N.B.
Sheasgreen, Isaac....	do do	South Esk, Miramichi, N.B.
Ogden, A.....	do do	Bedford Basin, N.S.
do	Government Lobster Hatchery....	Pictou, N.S.
Dunlop, W. J.....	Asst. officer in charge of Government Fish Hatchery..	Sydney, C.B., N.S.
McNab, John.....	Officer in charge of Government Fish Hatchery.....	New Westminster, B.C.
Tupper, LaTouche, R...	do do	Selkirk, Man.
Kemp, Ernest.....	do Oyster culture.....	Ottawa, Ont.

All captains of the Fisheries Protection Service are also fishery officers, with power of a justice of the peace for all purposes of the Fisheries Act. During the season of 1896 they were as follows:—

Commander O. G. V. Spain, of the cruiser "Acadia."
 Capt. S. Belanger, of the cruiser "La Canadienne."
 Capt. A. Finlayson, of the cruiser "Stanley."
 Capt. J. H. Pratt, of the cruiser "Curlew."
 Capt. Geo. M. May, of the cruiser "Constance."
 Capt. H. McKenzie, of the cruisers "Vigilant" and "Osprey."
 Capt. W. H. Kent, of the cruiser "Kingfisher."
 Capt. C. T. Knowlton, of the cruiser "Aberdeen."
 Capt. Ed. Dunn, of the cruiser "Petrel," for Ontario.
 Capt. G. W. Pearson, of the ss. "Dolphin," for Ontario.

RECAPITULATION OF FISHERY OFFICERS.

Provinces.	Number of Officers.
Ontario.....	114
Quebec.....	75
Nova Scotia.....	62
New Brunswick.....	55
Prince Edward Island.....	5
Manitoba.....	5
North-west Territories.....	12
British Columbia.....	9
Officers and crews of the fisheries protection vessels.....	178
Fishery guardians employed during the season of 1896....	200
Total.....	715



